THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904. | Vol. XXV, No. 33.

Oh, yes, I formed the Habit

of buying my CLOTHES and FURNISHINGS here and found it to be a good one. Would certainly advise anyone to

Get the Same Habit.

Yes, there are others, but everything you get at WARD'S seems to have a natty, neat, up-to-date appearance. You feel as though you are in it. I suppose it is because he gives all his time and attention to Men's Wear, and this is the age for specialists.

Referring to the above conversation, we would say, that our Spring Stock is larger than usual and we are a little crowded for show room but will try and remedy that in the near future, and ask you, if there is anything in Men's Wear that you cannot see displayed please ask for it and we will show you just what you want. We are still selling Hats. Have you got yours yet at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

OUR NEW CORSETS
JUST OPENED OUT.

A full line of B. and I., Crompton and D. & A. Corsets, to suit all figures.
B. & I., bias filled; straight front corset styles, A.X., H.H. and F., at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
"Lady Curzon," the newest model, low bust, long hip, in white and grey, $1.00 and $1.25.
Straight front Corsets, 45c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Try our New Summer Corset, fine, white net lace and ribbon trimming, 50c.
A special line of Corsets for stout ladies, $1.00 to $2.50.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers from 18c., 20c., 25c., 50c. to $3.00. See our special range of twenty different styles at 25c.
Ladies' Drawers, 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c. and $1.25.
Ladies' Underskirts and Night Dresses, trimmed, lace and embroidery, 50c., 75c., $1.25 to $4.50.

A SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY—One dozen Ladies' Underskirts, best mercerized skirting, fancy stripes and checks, were $1.25 for 75c.

FIVE CASES NEW MILLINERY just opened out. Hats to suit all people, at all prices, from 25c. to $25.00. Leave your order early to avoid disappointment.

A fresh stock of GROCERIES always on hand. Try us for your Tea.
Lipton's Tea, green and black, 25c., 30c. and 40c. 2 lbs. Green Tea, 25c.

C. F. STICKLE.

Watches and Jewelry.

This week we are showing some lovely goods in GOLD CRESCENTS, Pearl settings, all 14 k., ranging in price from $4.00 to $6.50.

GOLD WATCHES from $8.50 to $35.00. Sterling Silver Links, 50c.

Our Ladies' and Gentlemen's RINGS are exceptionally good value.

A nice line of NECKLETS and LOCKETS, newest designs.

We are prepared to meet any catalogue house, as to price and quality of goods. We guarantee every article as represented.

A nice line of PERFUMES and COLOGNES just in.

W. H. CALDER,
Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
AT SHORT NOTICE.

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1905, 60c.

BELLEVILLE NURSERIES

SURPLUS SALE.

Special prices for 30 days on Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape, Raspberry, Strawberry and other small fruits.

Hardy Roses, Shrubs and Climbing Vines suitable for Lawn and Cemetery.

Norway Spruce, 3 ft., extra fine.

Orders booked, subject to stock being satisfactory, on inspection at the Nursery when ready for delivery.

Send list of wants for prices and save Agent's commision. All stock guaranteed true to name as represented.

W. C. REID,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.
Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.
Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 195

FOR SALE

Good House and Barn, with two acres of land more or less, opposite the English Church, Stirling. For further particulars apply to
ALFRED McCUTCHEON.

FOR SERVICE

A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog. Terms, $1.00.
J. McKEOWN, Prop.,
East Half Lot 29, 7th Con. Sidney.

NEWS-ARGUS
To Jan. 1, 1905,
for 60c.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last. Members present,—W. S. Martin, Reeve; and Councillors Meiklejohn, Hough and Zwick.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were read:

Fred Wescott, wood for Mrs. Smith	$13.50
L. Meiklejohn, express charges	1.30
B. R. Wright, work for corporation	1.75
Robt. Fletcher, lighting lamps	7.75
David Martin supplies	3.26
R. Fletcher, drawing stone	1.00
A. McCutcheon, protecting culvert	1.00

On motion the above accounts were ordered to be paid.

A communication was read from Mr. E. F. Parker, for salary and regristration fees, amounting to $5.80.

Moved by Dr. Zwick, seconded by Mr. Hough, that the Clerk be instrncted to ask Mr. E. F. Parker to furnish particulars of what he claims against the Council, as he has already accepted an order drawn in settlement with the corporation, and to notify him that his services as Cemetery Inspector will be dispensed with at the end of the current half year. Carried.

Moved by L. Meiklejohn, seconded by A. Hough, and resolved

That this Council takes this opportunity of expressing to Mr. J. W. Pearce, M. P. P., their gratitude and appreciation of his services, and his kind consideration in attending to the passing of an Act by the Ontario Legislature enabling the Village of Stirling to borrow money for consolidating the debt of the village and for local improvements, and thus saving the municipal Council much time, trouble, and expense, and that the Clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. Pearce. Carried unanimously.

On motion Mr. Joseph Doak was reappointed a member of the board of health for three years; and Mr. John Moore for two years, instead of Mr. Jesse Barlow, who has resigned.

The Reeve gave notice that he would introduce a by-law for issuing debentures for local improvements at an adjourned meeting of this Council to be held on Monday evening next, May 9th.

On motion Mr. A. Chard was refunded dog tax of $1.00.

On mottion the street committee was authorized to purchase lumber required for repairs to sidewalks.

A by-law was introduced and passed for holding a Court of Revision for the Village of Stirling. The date was fixed for Monday evening, June 6th, at 8 p.m.

Council adjourned to Monday evening, May 9th at 8 p.m.

Stirling School Board

The regular meeting of the Stirling School Board was held in the Public School building on Tuesday evening last.

Members present,—Dr Faulkner, Chairman; Jas. Boldrick, A. Chard, H. Kerr, Jos. Doak, W. H. Calder, F. T. Ward, C. W. Thompson, O. Vandervoort, H. Warren and John Shaw.

Minutes of last regular and special meeting read and confirmed.

Mr. Robert Chambers was heard in reference to his children coming to this school, as he resides in another section.

On motion Mr. Chambers was allowed the privilege of sending his children here on condition that he pay the statutory fees.

The committee in reference to fees for pupils attending the High School had their time extended in which to make report.

A suggestion was made that the North Hastings Teachers Convention be invited to hold their sessions here next year.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to extend an invitation.

Mr. Mackintosh, Inspector for North Hastings, gave an invitation to the trustees to attend the convention at Marmora.

Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Chard, moved that the assistant teachers in the High School be given an increase of $25 each, to date from April 1st.

Mr. Doak, seconded by O. Vandervoort, moved that the three High School teachers be given an increase of $25 each commencing the 1st day of April.

Mr. Boldrick withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. Doak was unanimously carried.

A motion was passed for the property committee to purchase two blackboards, one for the High School and one for the Public School.

On motion a committee consisting of Mr. Mackintosh and the Chairman were appointed to confer with the teachers in reference to some misunderstanding. The committee and the teachers met the following morning, and we learn that the differences were settled satisfactorily.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, May 3rd, 1904.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

Daniel Mack stated that he had the line run on the east side of Lot No. 7, and the present travelled road was upon his farm and asked, that the road be opened upon the proper allowance for road, in order that he might place his fence upon the line. The Council decided to meet at the said road and inspect same before taking action.

Jas. McComb presented a petition signed by himself and 43 others asking that Nos. 5 and 6 Polling Sub-Divisions be so arranged that a polling place might be held at Bellview Hall. The Council promised to act on the said petition.

A By-Law was passed appointing Mr. John Bailey, Collector for the current year, and numbered 243.

Mr. Geo. A. Snarr, Treasurer, presented an order from the treasurer of the Township of Huntingdon for Rawdon's share of school debentures Union S. S. No. 1 and 3. Amount, $4.30, ordered paid.

The matter re formation of a Union S. S. between Rawdon and Seymour was discussed, and statements from interested parties heard. No action taken.

Messrs. Thos. Montgomery, Jas. A. Bailey, W. H. Fanning and C. W. Thompson asked to be allowed to perform their statute labor for this year in the 3rd Concession, opposite Lots 10 and 11. Granted.

The temperance deputatihn as announced waited upon the Council. The President, Mr. Jas. Scott, addressed the Council on behalf of the Association, and asked that the whole of the fines coming into the Treasury of the Township collected for violation of the Local Option By-Law in future be set aside for the enforcement of the said By-Law, said funds to be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Temperance Association, to be used by them for the enforcement of the law.

The Council concluded to leave the matter of enforcement of the law in the hands of the County constables, John A. Potts and P. J. Scrimshaw, for one month.

Council adjourned until Monday May 30th, when Court of Revision will be held, after which the Council will meet for general business.

THOS. C. McCONNELL, Clerk.

River Valley

(From our Correspondent.)

Mr. W. Pearson and his mother spent Sunday with Mrs. J. Hanna, Sr.

Mr. Louis Descent has a new cracker in the mill. It's a dandy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jared Hanna, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bush spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Bush's.

There seemed to be a very alarming noise in the neighborhood on Wednesday evening last. What was the matter?

This must be leap year for sure, as rumor says another wedding soon.

Mrs. Haides and husband, of Buffalo, N. Y., are spending a few days in the vicinity, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Vandervoort, and friends.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott, of Seymour, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Benedict.

Miss Vic Brownson, of Madoc, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Vanallen.

Mr. L. B. Faulkner had his shoulder very badly hurt last week while shoeing a colt belonging to Mr. J. A. Holgate.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart and little son, of Belleville, are visiting friends in Foxboro.

Miss Florence Harris of Belleville, is visiting friends in our midst.

Miss Ethel Adams, of Maple View, spent Sunday with her mother.

Mr. Jas. Vincent, of Kansas, is visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances in our midst.

Mrs. Hoard, of West Huntingdon, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Sarah Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Campion, of Marmora, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Clarke.

Mr. Chas. Clarke, of Kingston, spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Nettie Homan was confined to the house for a few days on account of illness, but is again able to be out.

Mr. Lyman Pitman, of Ivanhoe, is the guest of his brother, Mr. Russell Pitman.

Miss Z. Denyes is in Watertown, N. Y., looking after the little daughter of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Strong, who is ill in the hospital with typhoid fever.

BEGIN TO SAVE

Lay by a part of your earnings regularly and you will have a partner that will work for you day and night.

TO ENCOURAGE

Savings this Bank accepts deposits from One Dollar up and allows interest.

A GENERAL BANK BUSINESS CONDUCTED

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.
STIRLING BRANCH.
W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

MAY MORNINGS

may be damp and chilly but those who wear our Raincoats will have satisfaction in comfort and appearance.

RAINCOATS FOR LADIES at $3.00, $3.50, $5.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.00.

$5.00 SPECIAL—Mandleberg Cravenette, guaranteed Rainproof Coats, worth $6.50 for $5.00.

RAINCOATS FOR MEN—All sizes in Cravenettes and Rubber-treated at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $10.00.

LADIES' BLOUSES.

Our Blouses are the "Crescent" make—the best for style, fit and good value. Special Silk at $3.00.

Special White Lawns at 75c., $1.00, $1.25 to $3.00.

MEN'S WANTS.

25 pairs SIMPLEX Overalls, sizes 32 to 42, regular $1.00, to clear at 50c. pair.

UNDERWEAR—If you are ready for your Spring change, you can buy it with a little of your small change here.
25c. per garment buys a good medium weight.
32c. per garment buys a medium weight fleece-lined.
25c. per garment for fine Balbrigan.

BOYS' SUITS.

We have small suits for small boys, at small prices.
Navy Worsted, all wool Blouse Suits at $1.50 worth $2.00.
Norfolk style Suits, in variety, at $2.00 to $5.

BUGGY DUSTERS.

Unexcelled values and variety at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

GROCERIES.

5 lbs. Prunes for 25c. 5 lbs. Stewing Figs for 25c.
10 lbs. Gold Dust Corn Meal for 25c.
☞ Eggs 12½c. per doz.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

GOOD FOOTWEAR.

The kind that feels good, looks good and is good. That's the only kind to buy. That's the kind we sell, and our business has been built up by fair and square dealing. We charge an honest price for honest footwear. If you have not tried our goods why not investigate our claims.

See our Women's Strap Slippers and Oxfords, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.
Shoes for Boys and Girls, 75c., $1, 1.25, 1.50.
Men's Fine Boots, $1.25, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50.
Men's Plow Boots, good ones, McCready make, 90c., $1.00, $1.25, $2.00, $2.50, warranted to give satisfaction.

Ladies wear the **EMPRESS SHOES.**

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Come to us for Shoe Polish.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

☞ Eggs taken in exchange.

Between two and four feet of snow fell in various parts of Colorado.

The King and Queen were warmly welcomed at Waterford, Ireland.

The Ottawa license Commissioners have reduced the hotel licenses from 77 to 67.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is not well, and his physicians advise him not to participate actively in the tariff campaign for the present.

PROCLAMATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Local Board of Health of the Village of Stirling hereby give notice that all persons resident within the Corporation are hereby called upon forthwith to Clean their Premises of Garbage, Refuse, Filth, Debris, Dead Animals, or other matter or thing thereon or therein, likely to be prejudicial to the health of the residents.

All wells in use for household purposes should be cleaned out before the 1st day of July. Privies shall be disinfected. (R.S.O. 1897, Chap. 248, Sec. 122.)

Those using slaughter houses are required to comply with Par. 14, Sec. 122, P.H.A., and see that all the surroundings shall be kept subject to the approval of the Sanitary Inspector.

Every person neglecting to observe this notice on or before the **15th day of May, 1904**, will be proceeded against as the law directs. Medical practitioners practicing in the Village of Stirling, will please comply with the Statutes requiring that all cases of contagious diseases be reported to the Board of Health.

R. FLETCHER, Sanitary Inspector.
H. H. ALGER, M.D.,
Medical Health Officer.

CARRIAGES and WAGGONS.

We have now in stock a complete line of BUGGIES, MIKADOS, SURREYS, DEMOCRAT and LUMBER WAGGONS, which are up-to-date in style, material and finish, and prices as low as the lowest.

We also carry a full line of Harness, Horse Forks, Cream Separators, Binder Twine, etc.

A full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements always on hand.

General Blacksmith business in connection.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Joyce's Old Stand, Stirling.

P. S.—Horse for sale cheap.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot, No. 15, North side Front St., Stirling. For further particulars apply to
MRS. J. BULL, Stirling.

FOR SERVICE.

Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull and Thoroughbred Yorkshire Boar.
For Sale—One Durham Bull, 2 year old.
WM. BROADWORTH,
Lot 12, Con. 4, Rawdon.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

With much pacing up and down, and many a stop to look at the portrait, Hector fought his way through the monkish tongue; and as he read he could not help a shiver at the parallel Don Augustin would have him see—the distorted parallel he himself could not but see. As he came to "the glory and peace of the saints" he sat down, the little book open in his hand, amulet to summon to his mind's eye a panorama that had unrolled itself before him how many times—London, the palace Maddalena, the Isle of Palms, Asunta, Caldera, and the cave of welcome; the tent in the lines and the hour of hours; every moment that had been his life since yon rainy night in August. And now to-day is come, the first day of the first year of the century; and to-day, in an hour or two, Maddalena is to be crowned Queen of free Palmetto—yet the bells that ring in her reign will ring out his happiness, for to-night, to-night, he leaves the Isle of Palms for ever; leaves Maddalena, leaves love and the joy of life behind.

After the coronation there is to be a great banquet and reception, and honors are to be bestowed on whom the Queen desires to distinguish. Then comes the farewell—the farewell that must be hidden away under smiles, for the people have keen eyes and look for happy faces. And then—the sea, London, the old life. Is that possible?

The reverie drifts into vision—such as comes to the Highlander when his hour is nigh. Maddalena and he are alone. The last word is spoken, the last kiss is taken; hand clasps hand, and he turns to go. All is dark—all is dark.

The little book, The Life, Death, and Deeds of the Illustrious and Virtuous Knight, Senor Don Baldassare de la Luz, drops sharply on the polished floor. Hector hears, but does not awake from his dream: the sound seems to be part of it.

All is dark still. But now, slowly and slowly, the thick shadow begins to resolve: it takes a core of light, blurred and faint at first, but growing, growing, growing—into a great white sheet, a sheet of silver cloth. It is a pall—ah! and it covers a bier—a single blood-red rose lies on it; a rose that looks like a heart against the splendid white. At the foot of the bier rests a crown of gold. That is an altar there, the high altar of some lofty cathedral. And now he sees the glimmer of candles, the pale lambent glow of the lamp that burns continually, the pallor of marble columns, and the rich hues of priestly vestments as dim figures go to and fro. To his ear comes the deep murmur of an organ. He strains his eyes to pierce the pall, to see—to see——

But it is gone. Involuntarily he stretches out his arm, forgetting that it is not yet whole. The pain wakes him, and he is aware that Alasdair is looking down on him in wonder and dismay.

"It is gone," he cries, "gone, just as it went that night."

"What's gone, Heckie?" Alasdair lays a hand lightly on his shoulder.

"For the second time, the second time! O! God, it must not be Maddalena."

"What's the matter, Heckie man; what's the matter?"

"The bier and the silver pall, the rose and the crown. I saw them once in London, I see them again to-day—to-day, of all days. And I cannot see who lies below. But it must not be, it shall not be!"

The quick eye of Alasdair notes a speck of blood on Hector's right shoulder. He speaks in Gaelic, with the fretful note of a mother chiding her child.

"You're just a bairn, Hector Grant. Look at your arm out of the napkin, and the blood coming O, what would you do without me? Sit still, muruar, and hold your tongue!"

With fingers that had never aught but Love for teacher, Alasdair tends him, patting down this pad, binding that bandage aright again, and settling, so as to give the most support with the least irk, the purple silk sash that makes the sling.

"Now," he says, when all is finished to his satisfaction, "now you'll do. Come on. The little man" (thus he speaks of Bravo) "sent me to look for you; it's time to start——Tighearna! What's that?"

He has caught sight of the portrait of Don Baldassare, and he is staggered; his rough and freckled skin turns ash-color, and his hand is like an aspen. All Highlanders have an inveterare bread of doubles, and—Tighearna!—here is Hector——

But the elucidating words are cut short, for through the open door comes the sudden noise of trumpets calling in the gardens of Triana, opposite the palace gates; comes the ring of steel; comes the shouting of crowds; comes a cry of impatience from Bravo.

"Hasten, hasten. Her Majesty waits!"

A second's pause, a deep breath, and Hector is ready.

Her Majesty waits—waits, not in black to-day, but in white, virgin white, all white, a very sun for dazzling, a Queen, a bride—nay, rather, a new Iphigenia, setting out to lay her heart on the altar of her country: calm and composed, clear of eye and firm of step.

But there is no time to think, no time to let the thirsty gaze of love take in the splendour of her white simplicity. Just one moment to put his lifetime into a kiss on her hand, and he leads her to the carriage, in which, lovely and lonely crowned only with her hair, she is pass through her people.

Alasdair helps him to mount the black Arab, her gift. Bravo is on his right hand, Ramiros on his left, the generals behind.

A fanfare, and they move. On this side a long line of white and purple, and on that the same; and behind these, Palmettos, thousand on thousand, cheering and cheering and cheering, waving hats and flags and handkerchiefs and colored shawls. Bells clash, trumpets rejoice, rifles rattle to the present—and over all the clamor, from loving throats the indomitable call of "Maddalena, Maddalena, Maddalena!"

It seems but a step to the wide-flung door of the Cathedral, where the Bishop stands among his acolytes with Cross and censers. The choir begins to chant a hymn of jubilation. Maddalena bends before the prelate.

Then the procession forms, and moves slowly up the nave to stately music of organ and trumpet and sweet voices. Maddalena walks alone, a clear space before her, a clear space behind—the Queen! Tears blind the eyes, something catches in the throat—God! so young, so beautiful, so lonely. Not a heart in all the vast Cathedral but leaps to her, so young, so beautiful, so lonely.

Now she kneels at the foot of the throne, and so remains through the long magnificence of the Mass.

* * * * *

O! it is all a dream!

The searching sweetness of the music, the plaining of violins, flutes, hautboys, the piercing clamor of clarions, the subdued bourdon of the organ, the silver shrill of boys' voices—all the poignant influences pluck with persistent fingers at his strung nerves. It is a dream, a dream.

The low voices of the priests intoning, the flash and glitter of their vestments, the gleam of the jewelled Cross, the slow swing of golden censurs, the mysterious, drowsy wisps of incense smoke, the awe, the hush—a dream, a dream, a dream!

But no, no. It is no dream. It is she, it is she, it is Maddalena, heart of his heart and blood of his blood. And every word said or sung, every note of music, every movement of censer and Cross, takes her farther and farther away from him; slowly tears her from him, fibre by clinging fibre, and now is come the moment when the last tendril that binds them is to be cut—and his, his is the hand that must press the knife down upon the living thing—and Maddalena goes from him for ever.

For Palmetto would do him highest honor; and it has been laid down by the Master of the Ceremonies, none other than Don Augustin (ah! the wise old surgeon!), that when the Bishop asks the question, "Who giveth the Crown to Maddalena?" he, Hector, shall take the gaud and, presenting it to the prelate, say—he, who has won it for her—"I, for the free people of Palmetto."

It is the toneless voice of the Bishop:

"Who giveth the Crown to Maddalena?"

Hector makes a step forward, and with both hands lifts the simple gold circlet on its purple cushion. All! his wound re-opens. He kneels. The eyes are blind, but the hands are steady, and the voice is more moving than all the music that has now fallen on silence:

"I, for the free people of Palmetto."

Crowned!

And the opening thunders of the Te Deum roll majestically, voicing the grave joy of a free people, the death of two souls that Love made live—to die.

(To be Continued.)

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Valuable Information Which It Would Be Well to Know.

In India but one person out of twenty can read or write.

Some naturalists use glass-bottomed boats in studying sea life.

There are about 40,000 different surnames in England and Wales.

About 15,000 artificial limbs are turned out in England every year.

Steel rails average 130 tons of metal to the mile; iron, 145 tons.

France spends 35 per cent. of her resources on military preparations.

The average of suicides is lower in Ireland than in any country in the world.

In the Baltic Sea there are more wrecks than in any other place in the world.

In Scotland there are forty-six parishes without paupers, poor rates, or public-houses.

It is reckoned that three out of every 135 English-speaking people have red hair.

It is said that there are 14,000,000 people in Italy who can neither read nor write.

The dew that is annually deposited on the surface of England is equal to 5 inches of rain.

The population of Ireland, which fifty years ago was over 8,000,000, is now less than 4,500,000.

An albatross has been known to follow a ship for two months without ever having been seen to alight.

One hundred and twenty firemen are required to feed the furnaces of a first-class Atlantic steamer.

The largest window in Britain is the east window in York Cathedral. It is 75 feet high and 32 feet wide.

Copper money in France is to be gradually replaced by aluminum bronze pennies of a pale yellow color.

A lucky medical man is the physician who attends the Empress of Russia. For each visit he receives a fee of $350.

During the last three years twenty-two millionaires have died in England. Their average age was seventy-five years.

If the earth were equally divided among its present inhabitants, each of us, man, woman, and child, would get 23½ acres.

Japanese workmen are obliged to wear on their caps and backs an inscription stating their business and their employer's name.

Natives of the Andaman Islands, the smallest people in the world, average 3 feet 11 inches in height and under 70 lbs. in weight.

The French Government keeps a register of every horse, pony, and mule in France, so that it may be called upon in case of war.

The Inspector-General shows that in London the losses from unsuccessful companies during the last ten years have exceeded $2,500,000,000.

Statistics show that in fifty years the average height of British men has risen an inch. The present average height for a man of twenty is 5 feet 8½ inches.

The most peculiar custom of the Australian aborigines is the mutilation of teeth. The boy who wants to be thought a man will often break one of his front teeth.

The most costly tomb in existence is that which was erected to the memory of Mahomet. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations alone are valued at $10,000,000.

China and Japan are pre-eminently the sea-weed-eating nations of the world. Among no other people are seaweeds so extensively devoured and relished as food substances.

Rouen's great clock has been measuring the time and striking the hours and quarters for over 500 years, running all this time without interruption. It keeps excellent time.

In Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six against six, the prisoner is acquitted. A vote of seven against five leaves the decision to the Court, and in a vote of eight against four the prisoner is convicted.

In Siam some of the women entrust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said that the trust is never betrayed. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful not to hurt their little charges.

Eighteen miles is the longest distance on record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred in the Grand Canyon, Colorado, where, a man shouting the name "Bob!" at one end, his voice was plainly heard at the other end, which is eighteen miles away.

In Korea the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime, he cannot be forced to leave those rooms and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law.

Endorsed by the Justice of Peace

Chronic Liver and Stomach Trouble Thoroughly Cured by Using

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

In every home there is more or less suffering as a result of constipation and derangements of the digestive system.

Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure such ailments more promptly and thoroughly than other preparations they have come to be considered almost indispensable as a family medicine.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles, I used many remedies, but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

Mr. D. C. Holmes, Justice of the Peace for Lincoln County, states:—"I am acquainted with Mr. C. F. Immel and consider him a reliable citizen in every sense of the word, in fact, I have known him from boyhood up and can say I believe him to be truthful and honest."

Acting directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, these pills increase the vigor and activity of these organs, thoroughly cleanse the system, purify the blood of poisonous impurities and set the digestive organs in perfect order.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

ON THE FARM.

CHEESE MAKING ON THE FARM.

Cheese is the most convenient permanent form in which milk can be preserved for consumption, writes Mr. A. C. McPherson. Many farmers' wives are deterred from making cheese for home use, because they imagine it a task, or suppose a considerable outlay for proper utensils necessary. The reverse of this is true, unless one expects to manufacture cheese on an extensive scale for market. For ordinary home use or for those who simply desire to provide a few cheeses now and then, the simplest implements may be used.

A large tin washboiler which should be new, or bright as possible; a splint or willow basket for a drainer; a tub or other vessel to catch the whey; a hoop, which can be made from a discarded measure, cut down to the required size, or procured from the village store, and a few squares of thin cloth or cheesecloth, which should be well as complete coagulation takes well washed before using. A press can be easily improvised by using an ordinary bench. For beginners it is best to start with small ones.

If enough milk cannot be had at one milking, begin with the night's milk, strain it into the boiler, stir well and leave uncovered until cool. Add the next morning's milk, and stir well so as to incorporate all cream that has formed

ON THE NIGHT'S MILK.

If rennet is used, it should have been put to soak the night before wanted, in a pint of lukewarm water. Rennet tablets have almost superseded the rennet itself and can be had at most drug stores, or of dairy supply houses. A piece of rennet half the size of one's hand will be required for 12 to 15 gallons milk. Personally I prefer the rennet. If it is well cured it can be depended upon, which cannot always be said of the tablets.

Add the rennet whey to the milk as soon as it is placed on the stove or range and stir well. Heat the milk to 88 degrees, then remove from the fire, and cut the curd into squares as soon as possible, using a large knife for the purpose. Whey should be nearly transparent when the curd has set. Should it be of a milky color, it denotes that either the milk was not heated to a proper degree or that there is deficiency of rennet. After the curd has set, dip off all the whey possible before removing curd; this whey can be heated and returned to the curd if it does not seem well set.

Have the cheesecloth spread in a clean basket, which should be placed over a tub or other vessel. Dip the curd from the boiler, it should be elastic or springy when at the right stage, place in the centre of a square of cheesecloth and let drain awhile, then with the hand break or crumble up fine. Salt to taste, using fine dairy salt, and mix well; gather the cloth by the corners, shake well until settled firmly in the centre of cloth, lift and place in the hoop, which should be placed where it is intended to remain upon the press or bench.

A CLEAN BOARD

is placed under the hoop, which should be bottomless. Fold the cheesecloth evenly over the curd so as not to wrinkle, and place the cover or follower over it. A light weight should be placed on it at first for an hour at least, changing afterward to a heavier one. The bench should be elevated at one end so as to insure perfect drainage.

Let the curd remain in the press for one day at least, turning once in that time. Use a clean wet cloth to turn upon. After taking the cheese from the press, set away to dry, and when dry rub with melted butter. Turn once a day and rub with butter. Continue to do this for one week. Afterward place a bandage of thin muslin around the side and place in a cool, airy room secure from flies. A cellar can be utilized for a curing room if airy and dry. The temperature of the curing room should be about 70 degrees. Guard well from the small cheese fly. In five or six weeks a small cheese should be ready for use.

I do not use any coloring matter in my own cheesemaking, but for the benefit of those who may desire it, will state that the proportions are one teaspoonful to 150 pounds of milk. Should the farm possess but three cows and supposing them all to be in full flow of milk, the owner ought to be able to furnish his table with cheese of his own production, pure, good and wholesome.

RAISING RUTABAGAS.

In common with turnips, rutabagas prefer a cool, moist climate, and a deep, rich, loamy soil, with just enough sand to make it friable. If too rich, the crop is liable to go too much to tops. If the soil is poor, the yield will not be large enough to be profitable.

The seedbed must be well prepared. Sow the seed in drills 24 to 36 inched apart so that a horse cultivator can be used. About two to four pounds to the acre is the proper amount of seed. A hand drill can be used where only a small acreage is to be planted, but where large tracts are devoted to these crops a horse drill is necessary. These drills usually have a light roller attached for firming the soil above the seed. The latter part of May or almost any time in June will answer.

Cultivation should begin just as soon as the young plants can be seen across the field. Run the cultivator deep and close to the row at first, then as the roots increase in size plow shallower and farther from the rows. The weeds must be kept down and the soil loose, even if a hoe has to be employed. When four or five leaves, the plants must be thinned in the row to 7 to 1½ inches apart. This should not be neglected under any circumstances. When the thinning is being done, weeds can be cut out. It is not as great a task as some farmers suppose. Whenever the hoe is spoken of, most farmers "shy," but in all root crops this implement must be used more or less.

HENHOUSE CLEANING.

When the back yard has had its annual spring cleaning and everything about the building begins to take on a new appearance before entering upon the long hot days of summer, it is a good plan to devote a little attention to the inside of the henhouse. They all need an annual cleaning; some need more light. Cleanliness and sunshine are the best and cheapest disinfectants one can employ. It might pay to put another window or two in the sunny side of the house, but by all means give it a good coat of whitewash after it has been well cleaned out. The work is facilitated if a spray pump can be employed. Whitewash is death to lice, and fills the small cracks in the walls, thus preventing drafts; besides, there is something about a clean, white henhouse that makes the hens respond and try to do themselves proud. One can also relish an egg that is laid in a clean house better than one that is picked up in any old place, or in a dirty corner.

COW STABLES IN HOLLAND.

In Holland many of the cow stables are attached to the residences in which the owners live. The stables are in front. These stables are usually well-built structures, but have few desirable features in the way of light and ventilation. However, as the Dutch stable is part of the house, it has to be kept clean, no matter how great the labor required to accomplish this. This is the more necessary as the cows have to occupy their stalls continuously throughout the Winter months.

TOO MUCH PAPER MONEY

GUATEMALA IS TROUBLED WITH A PLETHORA.

The People Are Very Poor, and Trade Is In a Depressed Condition.

Living is too cheap in Guatemala. Take a tropical country, where wants are easily supplied, and a vast volume of money with which to supply them, and if some theories of political economy are correct, the acme of human happiness ought to be reached. But it isn't so here. The people have to work pretty hard for a living. The cheapness theory breaks down writes a correspondent.

President Cabrera has been busy during his first administration in establishing internal peace and giving effect to the affirmation of friendship towards the neighboring republics. He is the representative of the liberal party, which has named him for re-election. He will be re-elected, and if during his second term he succeeds in getting his country out of the financial quicksands and on solid ground, he will deserve even more praise than is now given. Financial rehabilitation for Guatemala, it is understood, will be the leading policy of his administration during the second term. It is a great task, yet not impossible. The country has many elements of swift and sturdy recuperation.

USE OF PAPER MONEY.

The theory which has broken down in the application of it was a thinly disguised cheap labor one. Guatemala has one staple, world-sought crop—coffee. This is sold for gold. To produce it by paper wages seemed a means of never-ending wealth. Yet there are a large number of poor coffee planters, and a larger number who are in the hands of the money lenders, and whose estates are mortgaged beyond redemption. They are poor without yet knowing it.

Before studying the application of theory further, a few results may be worth noting. Railroad travel is so low that it is cheaper to keep moving than to stay still. For a good seat in an unusually good car or a good train and over an excellently ballasted roadbed, from the port of San Jose to the capital on the Guatemala Central, I paid in local currency the equivalent of 47 cents, gold. The distance is 75 miles. The railroad has to climb 5,000 feet, with many loops and curves and difficult grades, and is notable for the manner in which it overcomes engineering problems. It was expensive, but under present conditions the traveller does not pay his share of the expense. Freight tariffs are proportionately as low as passenger rates.

CHEAP LIVING.

The commercial traveller or drummer whose life is shortened several years by his firm insisting that he keep to the "two dollar a day houses" would find his paradise in Guatemala. The best that the best hotel offers, with all the extras that can be thought of, cannot be swelled beyond that amount. It is a fair hotel, well kept, on the American plan, and the charge is the equivalent of one dollar, twelve and a half cents, gold.

Fees and tips are on the same basis. A "shine" is two cents; a messenger, one and one-half cents. A sumptuous New Year's dinner in the best restaurant, by special exertion, was made to cost half a dollar.

These are some of the instances which the casual traveller notes. He does not benefit because the sensation of feeling himself a millionaire becomes so acute that he goes about scattering the paper money by the handful. In the end, cheap as it is, he finds that his recklessness reckons up more dearly than if he had been keeping on the staid, conservative gold basis.

EFFECT OF CHEAP LABOR.

But it is not the effect of a monetary system on the passing visitor that need concern a country. Its own people, its own trade, and its own industry are the measure to determine whether it is well off. With wages so near zero, and with the purchasing power of the mass of the consumers so near the vanishing point, cheapness of the necessities of life has to follow. It also has to follow that there becomes hardly such a thing as imported necessities because foreign products cannot be adjusted to the lower levels of cheapness. Guatemala once had a flourishing foreign trade, but the imports have dropped and the Government's income has fallen with the drop. Some revenue had to be found and the export duty on coffee was raised to one cent a pound, gold. With the existing price it is a very heavy tax to pay, but the planter and exporter must meet it. Taken with interest and similar charges in gold, it becomes a question whether the excessively cheap labor, paid in fluctuating and depreciated paper, is a compensation. It is here that the original theory has broken down in operation.

Exchange at this time varies between $16.50 and $10,000. It has been as high as 22 to 1. That is, a gold dollar has bought twenty-two paper dollars. Exchange seems to be the chief business of the many banks. The money brokers also are numerous. Standing on a street corner I was within hailing distance of nine of them. All of them keep busy at the expense of the rest of the community.

USE OF SMALL COIN.

Another illustration of the cheapness of money is in the abundance of small coin. I have been recently in countries where, though the mass of the people were poor, there were no pennies or two cent pieces in circulation. That does not obtain in Guatemala. The silver coins were exported long ago when the paper issues began to get plentiful, but there is a coin known as the real or shilling which is not silver. Its nominal value is 12½ cents. Then there is the half real and the quarter real, or cuarto. The latter is often bought by the handful for souvenirs, and is used in making curios such as bracelets and necklaces. But it is also used for change, and the real half is quite common for this purpose. The gold value of the quarter real is about thirty-one one hundred and six-fifths (31-165) of a cent. That is fractional circulation almost as minute as the Chinese have.

GOVERNMENT PAY SAME.

Excessively low wages are evidence that the reward of toil has not been adjusted to the fall in the value of money. This also is true of salaries. There has been but little change in the amount paid. Officials of the Government, such as Cabinet members, receive $800 a month in currency, where they used to receive the same amount in paper, while the salary of the judges is $400 monthly. That is to say, the remuneration of the highest Government officials is $600 a year in gold and of the judiciary $300. The pay of the general run of employees, whether official or in business, does not vary much from $100 paper, per month. The people live on this basis, because they must, but it has to be on a limited scale. Genteel poverty, as in all Latin American countries, is philosophical and uncomplaining.

It is not necessary to go to the old settler to hear the talk of the good old times. They were good as recently as a dozen years ago, when there was plenty of gold and silver in circulation. How the issue of paper money was begun, and how recklessly the banks put it out, do not concern the present situation. It is the common story of all nations which go into the business of creating circulation medium by means of the printing press until experience teaches when to stop the presses. The notes recite that they are redeemable in "moneda efectiva" effective of current money, and this is supposed to be silver. But, in effect, there is no silver available for redemption purposes.—Boston Transcript.

COSTLY BASKET.

A basket recently changed hands in California which took the squaw who made it three years to complete. It was in the form of a fancy work-basket, entirely covered with the down of woodpeckers' scalps, among which were a number of hanging loops of strung beads, and around the rim an upright row of little black quails' plumes. Altogether there were eighty plumes, which required the sacrifice of as many quails, and at least 150 woodpeckers had been robbed to furnish the beautiful scarlet nap for the outside. It was originally purchased from the squaw who designed it for $25, yet it was sold not very long ago for $1,625.

Chinese commanding officers of regiments have a privilege which they rather prize. Whereas all inferior ranks may be beaten with bamboo sticks, the commanding officer who offends may only be chastised by the hand or fist of his general. If he prefers to be beheaded he is allowed to suffer this punishment.

Doors made entirely of paper are used in some of the modern dwellings in French cities. They are finished to resemble any kind of wood, and there is no warping, shrinking, or cracking.

Mr. Blunt—"Do you keep fur capes?" Smart Shopman—"No, sir; we sell 'em." Mr. Blunt—"Not always, my friend. You may keep one that you might have sold to me. Good-day."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

WEAPON OF DESTRUCTION

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO IS DEADLY.

If a Vessel is Struck in the Bilge It Has No Chance of Escape.

I stood in the close, low-pitched torpedo-room of one of the Channel Fleet battleships, as she languidly clanked the links of her cable to the wash of the Hamoaze tide writes Herbert Russell. My gunnery friend of Two Stripes stood at my elbow. The soft glow of the electric lamp he had switched on winked back from three yards of polished silver steel, moulded into the form of a colossal cigar.

"So this is a Whitehead torpedo?" said I, lightly stroking the symmetrical shape with that sense of fascination which will come to a man in viewing a weapon of devastating power.

"Ay, that's one of our eighteen-ich Whiteheads," responded the young lieutenant, tilting his cap. "Pretty thing, isn't it? Costs five hundred pounds too! Nearly three years' pay for me, but worth it for the jamboree it would play with a ship if it got home."

"Japanese use these things to some purpose,' said I laconically.

"Yes. The wonder is they did not do more damage considering they struck at least three of the Russian ships full in their bilges. In our service we are always taught to believe that to torpedo a vessel is to sink her. The Japanese must have used very small bursting charges."

TRUE FOR A MILE.

"This eighteen-ich Whitehead—is it the largest torpedo?"

"In our service, yes. We have two patterns; one is fourteen inches in diameter and carries a charge of 80 lbs. of wet guncotton, and the other is eighteen inches in diameter, and carries 200 lbs. of guncotton. Both the Russians and the Japanese use exactly the same weapons as these."

"Tell me, now, when do you employ the torpedo?"

"Whenever you get the chance. That and the ram are the only means of sinking a warship. Gunfire will wreck but never founder her. Every battleship and cruiser is fitted with torpedo tubes. This vessel, for instance, has five, four of them submerged."

"So that torpedo attack is not confined to destroyers?"

"Not by any means. If you can get within effective range of your enemy you let slip a Whitehead at her, and supposing it to be fired from one of the submerged tubes, she could not see it coming. So delicately are our deflection and distance instruments graduated that we can torpedo a ship crossing our bows at twenty knots with as much accuracy as though she were anchored."

"What is the effective range of the torpedo?"

"Well, it has been a bit exaggerated. The effective range of that Whitehead in front of you is officially given as 800 yards, with a speed of thirty-four knots. With the gyroscope we may reckon upon getting a torpedo to run dead true for a full mile. It would travel further, but its course would begin to wobble."

"How is a torpedo fired?"

"There are several methods, such as by means of dropping gear, which is used in picket boats, and simply consists of a pair of clip tongs for lowering the torpedo into the water; revolving tubes from which torpedoes are discharged by powder impulse only and outrigger spars, used mainly to get off portable observation mines, which, by the way, seem to have been the weapons employed by the Japanese at Port Arthur.

SIMPLE WORK.

"But in battleships, cruisers and torpedo-craft proper the torpedo is invariably discharged from a tube, which is a regular receptacle, like a gun barrel, built into the ship either above or below water. The torpedo is placed in this, resting upon a guiding bar, and the safety pin is withdrawn, so that the detonator may operate.

"The actual firing of the torpedo is a very simple affair. It is propelled out of the tube by compressed air suddenly injected into the rear end at a pressure of above 500 lbs. to the square inch.

"As it leaves the guiding bar the servo-motor is automatically set to work, and the little gunmetal propellar whirls round, rushing the projectile through the water."

"The explosion is caused by impact?"

"Just so. A very light blow suffices to explode the detonator, and then the whole bursting charge lets rip. So ingenious are the appliance of modern sea warfare that an officer up in the conning-tower may discharge a torpedo from a tube in the submerged flat. A mechanical directory enables him to make the necessary adjustments, and the discharge is effected by merely pressing an electric key, thus completing a circuit with the tube."

"Suppose a ship is lying with her wire netting down all around her?"

"We have a secret cutter for attaching to the nose of the torpedo, which, it is said, will shear through any netting at 1000 yards. I believe the Japanese have one of the same patterns, although my opinion is that the Russian ships they torpedoed at Port Arthur had no netting down at all."

TERRIBLE EFFECTS.

"In trying to torpedo a ship, do you aim at any particular part of her?"

"If you can hit her at all, you should effectually do her business. Remember that below the armored belt, which only goes two or three feet beneath the waterline, the most formidable warship is sheathed with but one inch thickness of steel plating. I notice that the Russian ships were all hit well aft, which means that the astute little Japanese aimed at their engine-rooms."

"What would be the effect upon a battleship that is successfully torpedoed?"

"Well, it would not be anything like what the imaginative artists have depicted. A great column of white water would burst into the air and the stricken vessel would probably reel heavily. But the popular notion that she would jump her shape out of the sea is ridiculous.

"I question—and I speak from the knowledge acquired by having just gone through a course of torpedo instruction—whether the bursting of an eighteen-inch Whitehead fair under the bilge of this battleship would lift her six inches in the water. Fifteen thousand ton dead weight is not so easily propelled skywards.

"What would happen is that yards and yards of her plating would be torn off, and her massive frames rent and buckled like corkscrews. The effect of the concussion would be awful. It would throw every man upon his face, and down in a pent-up flat like this you and I would be fairly stunned by the sudden terrific compression.

"No, I have never seen a ship torpedoed, very few living men have. But we know enough about the devastating force of modern explosives to be able to picture the whole terrific reality. You would see such a sight to best advantage at night time, for then in the midst of the white column of water would be visible a great sheet of blue flame."

"You think the torpedo is going to play a prominent part in this naval war?"

"Every man in our service is pretty sure of that; indeed events have so far proved it. The Japanese have always been great believers in torpedo warfare; you may recollect how in their battles with the Chinese they sank and disabled several vessels by this form of attack."

"Is it not true that our latest battleships and cruisers have no booms nor torpedo netting fitted?"

"Quite true. But this does not imply that our admiralty underrate the dangers of torpedo attack, as has been suggested. It merely proves they realize that wire netting is no adequate safeguard against this form of aggression.

"The torpedo is the most deadly factor of sea warfare, and the one against which it is most difficult to make protective provision. It has been brought to such a state of marvelous precision that you may aim it with unerring accuracy, amid all the turmoil, the haze and the hurry and scurry of battle.

"With the rapid development of the submarine comes a still more formidable condition into the possibilities of torpedo attack. The only response that one can conceive to all this destructive ingenuity is to build unsinkable ships. Instead of armoring war vessels, put the three or four thousand tons of dead weight saved into innumerable water-tight bulkheads, so that the blowing out of several compartments by a torpedo would not seriously affect the stability of the ship."

THE PRANKS OF CUPID

TRYING HIS BEST TO MAKE PEOPLE HAPPY.

Stories of Pretty Romances From All Parts of the World.

From the grim cell of a New York police station Cupid fired a dart aimlessly into the air. Across the continent, over mountains, lakes, and plains, it flew. Far over the crest of the Rockies and across the frontier into Canada, in far off Assinaboia it found its mark—the heart of a young Canadian farmer.

Pretty Florence Pilgrim, an 18 year old New York girl, was a paid singer in the Brick church in Fifth avenue, but lost her position through illness. She was the sole support of a widowed mother, and when they could no longer keep the gaant wolf of hunger from their door Florence, grown desperate through her mother's sufferings, went to a dry goods store and obtained goods on a forged order from a credit customer. She was arrested and, having no friends, went to jail.

Every day the aged woman walked from the cheerless room at 301 West Forty-third street to the Tombs and every day the fair girl prisoner saved half her scanty jail fare for her mother.

When it became known that mother and daughter were kept from starvation by the daughter's sacrifice the tables were turned in the girl's favor. The charge against her was withdrawn and the girl was released.

The newspapers printed her story and it found its way to Assinaboia, where John Carss of Elmore, owner of a half section of land, read it and fell in love with Florence. He wrote to the judge in New York and through him offered marriage to the girl and a home for her mother.

The judge so far has refused to play the part of John Alden to the Canadian Miles Standish, but it is not certain that love will not find a way.

A BOX OF CIGARS.

If John J. Mundy of Brooklyn, N. Y., didn't buy his cigars by the box he might not have married Emma Edinger, a petite brunette employed in a cigar factory at Lancaster, Pa. She wrote her name and address on a little note, asked the finder to write to her, and tucked it under the bottom layer of cigars, in a box. That was last summer.

And so, Cupid, hidden in the box of cigars, was stored in musty warehouses, piled high on rattling trucks, jolted about in freight cars to New York, carted across the Brooklyn bridge, and finally landed in a little shop in East avenue.

John Mundy happened to buy this particular box. It was not until he had smoked his way down to the bottom layer that he found the note.

Of course, he wrote to her. What young man wouldn't "take a dare" like that. He sent his photograph and asked for hers. Her photograph came in return, and letters passed back and forth. Finally John went to Lancaster to see Emma. He found her the only daughter of a widow. She was young, pretty, agreeable, sensible and she liked him. Their first meeting ended in an engagement, and now they are married. And she doesn't object to his smoking in the house.

There was a tender romance in the life of Margaret Van Ohlsen, who died a few days ago at Columbus, O. She died an old maid because her father didn't like her sweetheart, Thomas Tonjes. They were betrothed, but twenty years ago on his death-bed, her father, as a dying request, begged his daughter to give up her lover. She promised, and kept her pledge. Neither she nor her sweetheart ever married. They remained sweethearts, but respected the wishes of a dying man.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Somewhere on the Atlantic the steamer Kentmere is carrying Capt. T. E. Bruce and his bride on a honeymoon voyage that will last all the world around. Capt. Bruce is 35 years old and recently crossed the ocean on the White Star liner Teutonic. He dodged Cupid all the way across, but as the liner tied up at the dock he caught a smile from Mrs Agnes Sheriff, a pretty widow of 31, and the steerage stewardess. The smile was not intended for him, but he sought and obtained an introduction. The same evening she accompanied him to a theatre. Later in the evening he proposed. The next morning she accepted him, and they were married the same day. Capt. Bruce commands a steamer in the merchant service, and the company permitted him to take his bride on the voyage to Hongkong.

Pretty Margaret Hofmeister, 19 years old, living in Jersey City, eloped with William Bartels rather than leave him forever. She told her mother she was going to a masquerade party. She was married the same evening and wrote the following letter to her mother:

"I love Will more than I can make you understand, and he told me that if I didn't marry him he would go west and never see me again. So you see I just couldn't help it."

LOVE IN FIVE LANGUAGES.

Love has a language of its own in every clime, and it has taught a pretty, young widow at Geneva, Switzerland, four other languages besides. She is only 27 years old, and two weeks ago married her sixth husband. She was born in Milan. Her first husband was a Frenchman. He died in Paris, and a year later she married an Englishman. He was killed in a railway accident, and she married an American, with whom she lived in the United States for three years. When he died she returned to Europe, but fell in love with a handsome Russian on the steamer. They were married at Lille and went to Odessa to live. The Russian died of typhoid, and the four times widow returned to her former home at Milan, where she married her childhood playmate. Six months later he, too, was killed in the mountains. That was three years ago. The young woman who had grieved for five husbands declared that Cupid should tempt her no more, but she finally succumbed to the pleadings of a German, and is now his wife.

The marriage of Count Alexander Beroldingen of Austria and Miss Margaret Stone of New York is a sure enough love match, even if he is a count and penniless and she is an American heiress. The count's family dates back to the thirteenth century, and he himself was an officer in an Austrian regiment, but had to leave that country because of a quarrel. He came to the United States and started out to earn his own living. He began as a clerk in the American express office in New York, and after hard work and close application made a place for himself in the business world. Through his quiet, unassuming manners he became popular in society, and there met Miss Stone. Count and Countess Beroldingen will live in New York, where he is determined to make a fortune for himself.

SO HAPPY SHE HAD TO TELL.

Clara Nurenberg of Mamaroneck, N. Y., kept her marriage to Herbert Foshay a secret for two years and then told it because she was so happy that she wanted all her friends to know it. Clara and Herbert were married on April 3, 1902. One evening when their parents supposed they were at the theatre. It was a runaway match, but last week they revealed the secret, were forgiven, and are keeping house in a New York flat.

A case of appendicitis started a romance in the lives of Miss Elizabeth Branderstein of New York and Dr. George H. Reichers of Brooklyn. Miss Brenderstein, who is young and pretty, was a nurse at the German hospital and was herself attacked by appendicitis. Dr. Reichers performed the operation which saved her life, and, having saved it, she gave it to him to guard forever.

Otto Ruckler, a brave cuirassier in the Kaiser's army, has recently served thirteen days in jail because he loved his major's cook. Otto's courting was done in the major's kitchen, where between kisses he fed himself generously with the rich viands intended for the major's own dinner table. The major discovered him and a court martial followed.

"Hello, old chap, I hear you've lost your job?" "Well, I wouldn't put it like that exactly, but the firm has been foolish enough to sever its connection with me."

She was ordering him about in her usual imperative style, for they were married, of course. And he, usually the meekest and most submissive of men, like the proverbial worm was now beginning to retort. "Do you think you rule the universe?" he asked, sarcastically, when he had the chance to edge in a word. "No; but I rule the first letter of it," was the prompt reply. And once again he realized that his wife was one too many for him.

FAMOUS LONDON BRIDGE

ITS ORIGIN LOST IN THE MISTY PAST.

No Tradition of a London Ferry —The Second Stone Bridge.

The approaching opening of the new footways across London Bridge turns one's mind to that famous spot, and one wonders whether ever before a London bridge has been widened. I believe that this never has happened before, and that it has waited for the engineers of the twentieth century to hang footpaths on the outside edges of the bridge, says a writer in the London News.

But it is impossible to say; for who, indeed, can tell with certainty how many bridges there have been over old Father Thames at this point, let alone what may have happened in the cases of the early ones. Some think that there was no London bridge at all until about 1,000 years ago. For my part, I like better, where it is quite impossible to get at the actual facts, to try to believe that all the old traditions and legends of London are true.

TROJAN STORY.

To me, old Brutus, whom the goddess promised that he should "raise a second Troy" here and "found an empire which time should ne'er destroy nor bounds confine," is as real as he is delightful; and when, after his captain, Corineus, had wrestled with and hurled the Albion giant Gogmagog into the sea, Brutus hit upon the site of London city for his new Troy, I feel quite sure that so masterful a gentleman must also have built a bridge across the Thames. Of course, in reality, I doubt the old boy's existence just as much as that of Diana, the prophetic goddess, herself. But it pleases me to imagine these old folk as genuine, and, after all—well, there is at least the Empire as proof of the prophecy!

IN ROMAN TIMES.

Then the Gallic and Belgic tribes that came over long centuries before Caesar were cultured enough to know about bridges; and if Caesar preferred marching all the way up to Wallingford to cross the river, instead of using London bridge, is it not just as clear that he knew the bridge was not wide enough for him as it is that there was no bridge? At least we may be certain that the Romans built a London bridge. Dion Cassius gives one the belief that the Emperor did build a bridge. London at that time was so large a city that Queen Buadicca in her rising could kill several thousand Romans there. It is hardly likely that so many highly civilized people would get along without a bridge, and yet that the wild Saxons who displaced them could not.

KING OLAF'S FEAT.

Some years ago the head of a huge bronze statue of a Roman Emperor was found in the mud near the bridge. It is now in the British Museum. The body has not yet been discovered. How it came to be in the Thames none can tell. But I imagine that a band of old heathen Saxons rushed into the deserted streets of London, and, mistaking that statue for the god of the Britons, tore it down, and, carrying it along to the bridge, flung it into the river as a base opponent of God Woden.

I like, too, to believe in that fine old Norwegian King Olaf, who, finding the bridge in his way, tied his ships to it, set sail, and tore the structure down. That plan strikes me as much more kinglike than the method of the Danish monarch who dug a trench all round by Southwark, so that he could sail by; I always doubt that story; it is not picturesque enough, and, moreover, I believe Londoners would have objected to having their streets "up" in that way.

NEVER A FERRY.

It is odd, though, if London bridge is not of extremely ancient date, that there is no tradition of London ferry. "Old Moll's" father, John Audery, was, I fancy, only a ferryman in an interval between the destruction of one bridge and the building of another. What a pity it would be not to believe in Old John the ferryman and his beautiful daughter Mary! He was very rich. But he was so mean that one day, to save the cost of a day's food, he pretended to be dead. But when he heard his servants carrousing in joy at his death he returned to life, and one of the servants, thinking he was the devil, hit him on the head with a broken oar so heavily that he was killed. Mary's lover, hearing that the obnoxious parent no longer lived, galloped so furiously to his fair mistress that his horse fell and he broke his neck. So Mary gave all the old man's money to found a convent. St. Mary Overies, Bankside, and the priests who subsequently had the house were the first to build a bridge.

That bridge, we may fancy, was the one which replaced that torn down by Olaf. It was itself destroyed by a flood storm in 1090. The next bridge was also of wood. It was burned down in 1135.

LATER BRIDGES.

Then came London's first stone bridge, which was erected at the cost of a special tax on wool. It was started in 1176, finished in 1208, and burned down in 1212, together with some 3,000 people who were on it watching the sight.

The second stone bridge was built on the wooden piles of the first at the cost of taxes on alien importers and alms begged throughout England! This was the famous London Bridge. It was over this one that Simon de Montfort rode, over this one that were set the heads of the great Scotsmen, Wallace and Simon Fraser, and later, many others, both political and religious reformers. It was this one that was the centre of many a battle and of many a festivity. In 1632 a servant upset a warmpan in one of the houses on the city side; forty-two houses were burnt down as the result. In the great fire of London it suffered severely again. A hundred years later the houses on it were removed, and it survived with many repairs until 1825, when the present bridge was begun.

A WONDERFUL RAILWAY

ONE CAN TRAVEL 5,450 MILES FOR $90.

From England to Japan by This Route in Less Than Three Weeks.

There can be no doubt that the credit of being the most wonderful railway in the world fairly belongs to the great trans-Siberian line, which carries passengers from Central Russia to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, on the Chinese coast of the Pacific. It is 5,450 miles from Moscow to Port Arthur, and the train accomplishes the journey in fourteen days, so that a person may now travel from England to Japan by this route in less than three weeks.

As everybody knows, this line is a very important feature of the situation in the war going on between Russia and Japan, and, indeed, without it Russia would find it next to impossible to conduct a war against her enemy. For the time being it is used for nothing but carrying troops and munitions of war, and the mail service which began only a few months ago has been temporarily stopped.

This line of 5,450 miles has cost the Russian Government over £100,000,000 to build. No fewer than 76,000 men were employed in constructing the chief section of 3,742 miles across Siberia. In making the bridges and in carrying out various other works as many as 104,839 tons of cement were used, and 9,000,000 sleepers and baulks of timber were employed in laying the rails and in erecting the houses and station buildings. To provide all this wood more than

100,000 ACRES OF FORESTS

had to be cut down. There were 800,000 cubic fathoms of sand required as ballast.

The total weight of the rails used in the whole length of the line has been 1,235,936,000 lbs. Such an enormous figure can convey very little meaning to the mind of the ordinary person. Reckoning the weight of the average inhabitant of a big town, men, women, and children, at 7st 2 lb.—a very liberal allowance—these railway metals weigh three times as much as the whole population of London. At one place the railway comes to a stop at a big lake (Lake Baikal), which is 3,000 ft. deep.

In the summer the passengers are ferried across and join a new train at the other side. In the winter, when the lake is frozen, they are taken across in ice-breaking steamers; but just at present the lines are laid along the ice so that the train may dash straight across.—the only train in the world that can travel with passengers over a frozen lake. Strange to say, in the whole of the enormous length of this railway there is but one tunnel.

Scores of thousands of persons of different nationalities were employed in building the line, and the Russian Government, being unable to get sufficient labor through the ordinary channels, employed convicts upon it, one workman out of every five being a criminal. Some of these convicts—about one in every twenty—are still employed in different capacities, and many people have come to the conclusion in consequence that

THE LINE IS NOT SAFE

for travelling upon; but only those convicts who have served their time and satisfied the authorities as to their good behaviour for the future are so engaged.

A really good and up-to-date terminus being required for the line, the Russian Government built the town of Dalny specially for it. There used to be nothing where Dalny is now, and the town was built and equipped with public institutions, parks, and places of amusement before anybody was allowed to inhabit it.

When there is no war four trains start every week from Moscow for Port Arthur and Dalny, two of them being run by the Russian Government and two by a private company. The first-class fare for the whole journey in a sleeping compartment is $130, and $80 second-class. Food is extra and for the fortnight's travelling costs about $35. There are smoking-rooms and libraries on the trains, and there are usually about seventy-five passengers in each train load. Most things are cheap on the train except baths, which cost about $1 a time. There are three berths to every first-class compartment and four to every second.

There is always a certain amount of danger of the trains being attacked by the Chinese, and therefore special precautions are taken as on no other railway. The whole line through Manchuria is guarded by many thousands of troops, and there are companies of armed men at every station. Besides this the train for the last portion of the journey is protected by bullet-proof armor-plates which reach as high as the carriage windows, and a small body of soldiers is carried.

"Pretty cold up in Montana, wasn't it?" "Cold! That's no name for it. It used to fairly make the teeth of a gale chatter. The moonbeams used to freeze and make the earth look like a porcupine for hours after the moon had gone down." "How'd the thermometer run?" "Why, look here. You may not believe it, but half the mornings in January we'd find the thermometer had turned itself upside down during the night, so the mercury could get a chance to go lower."

THE BISMARCK OF JAPAN

BY ONE WHO WAS THE GUEST OF THE MARQUIS ITO.

A Few Delightful Hours Spent at His Home Near Tokio.

Since Bismarck's death I have always considered the Marquis Ito the most remarkable man in the world, said a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to Japan; and I think anyone who is familiar with his wonderful history will agree with me.

At any rate, there can be no question that at the present moment he is the most interesting personality living, and, as I had exceptional opportunities of studying him at close quarters a few months ago, I dare say your readers may like to know the result, says a writer in London Tit-Bits.

When one thinks of all the marquis has done in his lifetime one is apt to picture him as an old man whose work is done; but I assure you nothing could be farther from fact. In spite of his sixty-two years and the grey in his hair and beard he is still essentially a young man, alert, active, full of energy, and to all appearance equal to making a few more nations. He is also, as a great man should be, entirely without conceit and affectation, and I cannot resist a smile when I think how this man, within a few years has placed his country among the most progressive and powerful nations of the earth, listened with the deference of a student to my views on government when I spent a few delightful hours with him at his villa of Oiso, a few miles from Tokio.

There you see the great statesman at his very best, in his lovely home overlooking a glorious stretch of country bounded by the blue of the sea and that most beautiful of mountains, Fujiyama.

THE MARQUIS'S VILLA

is really two distinct houses, one thoroughly European, and the other separated from the former by lovely gardens, just as perfectly Japanese—which means delightful. The marquis, whom I had met two or three times before in Tokio, greeted me in his study in the European villa with a courtesy and hospitality you will scarcely match out of Japan. He was, as usual, dressed in European fashion, with a frock-coat worthy of Bond Street; and over the inevitable cups of tea and through an atmosphere of cigar smoke—for you rarely see the marquis without a cigar in his mouth—I was soon made to feel as thoroughly at home as if I had known him for years.

And really, apart from the glorious prospect of valley and mountain and pines seen through the windows, I might have fancied myself in a country house in Surrey. On a corner-table were a dozen very familiar English newspapers, magazines, and reviews; the furniture and decorations were English and the walls were literally covered with portraits of children—principally the children of the Mikado himself, and every one of them a friend and playmate of the statesman.

Under the spell of the marquis's society an hour passed with incredible quickness while we discussed—I am ashamed to think I did most of the talking—almost every subject, from favorite brands of cigars to the new ships that had just been added to the Japanese navy, and much too soon we were called away to lunch. The marquis led me through

THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,

which I was interested to see were like his home "half and half." That is, one section was entirely Japanese and the other and lower part was bright with the gayest flowers of Europe. The flowers, he told me, were his wife's "children," whom she tended with loving care and pride; as for himself, he declared he was a dunce at gardening and was content to admire his wife's skill.

The lunch was as European as our environment was Japanese—just such a meal as you would get at a good English hotel, and perfectly cooked and served. It was during this meal that the marquis told me some of the story of his life, commencing forty years ago, when he was sent in a sailing vessel over the seas to England to study. "Since those days, when I was little more than a boy," he said, in his fluent English, "I have always loved England and all things connected with your country; and it was there that I first dreamt those dreams which, for my country's good, I am thankful have since become realities."

What those dreams of a Japanese youth, alone in London, have already done for his country the world knows. The Marquis Ito, if he were not so unconquerably modest, might well say, "Japan, it is I," for there is not one step in its miraculous evolution of the last thirty years which he has not inspired and directed. And yet, in spite of such an epoch-making career, this man of a century remains as unspoilt as a child. "Be sure to come and see me again soon," he said, as he shook hands in good-bye, and twice after that I made my way to Oiso, and each time as I came away I left another piece of my heart behind me.

MEASURING A WINK.

How fast can a man wink? One who is interested in this fascinating subject has made experiments in connection with it, and successfully measured the time occupied by the several phases of the movement. He says: "The mean duration of the descent of the lid is seventy-five to ninety-one thousandths of a second. The interval while the eye is shut was in one case only fifteen hundredths of a second. The rising of the lid occupied seventeen hundredths of a second. A specially-arranged photographic apparatus was used for the experiment."

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

Seeding in the West.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring agriculture at the end of this month promises to be further advanced this year than in the average year. Seeding is now general throughout the Province of Manitoba and the Territories. In three or four localities it is reported as having been finished. The weather of the past week has been ideal.

The soil is in fine condition and farm work in general is making excellent progress. An official of the Canadian Pacific Railway who has just come in from Southwestern Manitoba says that the farmers were never so hopeful of a bumper crop as they are this season. The land has been thoroughly soaked by the melting of the exceptional snowfall during the winter and the light soil promises to be more fruitful than usual.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Welch has again appeared, spreading his wit and talent in such a fluent way that a crowbar man hardly knows where to begin, so I will make it as short as possible. In reference to Mr. Welsh's first letter to Mr. Flint, he has simply proven already by the statements signed by Rupert, Green, Mumby and Lough, that his first letter to Mr. Flint was as I said, misleading, and did not contain the truth, because in his letter to Mr. Flint he said my reply to Mr. Morgan's question about those boys was that Mr. Flint was to blame as he would hold Potts for a witness. Then in his statement signed by those four men he twists around and claims I said "We will hold Potts for a witness." Did I try to shift the blame all on Mr. Flint, taking his own statement for it? A statement signed by those four men bears out what I first said, that his letter to Mr. Flint was misleading and did not contain the truth.

I saw Mr. Morgan, Mr. Haslett, and Mr. White on the 18th of April, and and asked them if they remembered just what I did say in Springbrook postoffice, on the 12th of March. I said to those gentlemen: "I will leave it to you." I then asked them if I said Mr. Flint was to blame, and they said "No." Then Mr. Wm. Haslett gave me a statement. It was as follows:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In reply to Mr. Morgan's question P. A. Lott said "I took the names of those boys to Belleville to lay the charge against them. When asked for witnesses told Mr. Flint that all I knew of was Potts, and he said "Have we a charge against Potts, if so, we had better retain him as witness," and that you did not say that Mr. Flint was to blame to the best of our knowledge.

Mr. Morgan, Wm. Haslett, N. White, and others, as well as myself, still confirm the above statement. Now sir, just see what that man, Mr. Welch, is trying to do with me over two statements he claims I said. All from here give evidence that all that is wrong with him is because his boy got fined with the rest. Does he not know that his son said under oath that he only got wine to drink, when I have two affidavits stating that he drank intoxicating liquor. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

Just to show you how poor some men's memories are I will state as follows. Mr. Thos. Rupert told me on the 18th April in his shop that he could not remember anything I said to Mr. Morgan, and he also told Mr. Haslett about the same thing, and asked him if Mr. Welch's letter to Mr. Flint was correct. Then afterwards he signed a statement pretending he remembered all about it.

It is altogether likely that Peter got some of those names to that statement of his just like he (Mr. Welch) tried to get R. W. Thompson and others to sign a petition against me. He told R. W. Thompson and others, that I had fined Mr. Theodore Reid for buying a little liquor for his sick wife, which was utterly false. Then that was not enough, he (Mr. Welch) told a party in Stirling or led him to believe that I was in partnership with Mr. Nerrie and Walter Potts, or implicated in some unknown way with him in that hotel business. What will he resort to next?

Now, sir, I will just say it is only another one of his miserable statements. I have had nothing to do with that hotel, directly or indirectly, and anything he said or led any party to believe in that direction is absolutely false.

Next comes the exonerating business. These poor fellows would like to find some way out of their trouble, so I will help them as best I can. In Spring Brook Orange Hall on the 6th Feb. at a public meeting I told those gentlemen that I did not lay the charge against them, nor did I force it in any way. That the Inspector laid the charge himself and that I could not withdraw it. I said I had nothing to do with laying the charge, nor neither did I, and I can prove it, yet they say that on Monday, Feb. 8th, in Stirling, that they exonerated me because I laid the blame on those four men. Now that is not true.

Now I will tell you what they exonerated me for. It was because they asked me very kindly not to get any more witnesses against them, and I told them that I would not. But they were easy fellows. They never asked me how many witnesses I had already. They also tried to exonerate themselves by trying to get Mr. Doak to issue summons that day and have the trial on the spot and dismiss the case for want of evidence, but that did not work. Then they resorted to something else. They chose three men, Whitton, McConnell, and Cook. They went to see the Spring Brook hotelkeepers that night, get them to plead guilty, get whatever money they could from each of them, and be back to Stirling by nine o'clock the next a.m., and lay all the money they got on the table, and they agreed to make up the ballance, which they did. So you will see that they exonerated Mr. Bird and Walter Potts to the amount of about $81.70. I saw all that took place. I was a nice fellow, or at least they tried to feed me taffy. I took it with a pinch of salt, and said nothing.

Yours truly,
P. A. LOTT.

Harold News

From our Correspondent.

Harold has a foot-ball team. Fred. Ashley is captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Patterson spent Sabbath at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

A load of wild boys passed through town last Sabbath evening. They stopped on Riverside street and amused themselves by slamming one man's gate and yelling. Their parents should teach them better.

Mr. Richard Bailey purchased a new horse last week.

Mr. McDonald, teacher at Wellman's, was the guest of Mr. Fred. Ashley.

The ladies' straw hats must have brought Summer for sure.

A team of horses belonging to Mr. Harry Heath ran away last Thursday evening, while he was after whey. They ran for three miles over the roughest road in the township. Nothing was broken but one spoke and one or two other little things. If it had not been for the nimbleness of the lady who tried to stop them with her garden rake, she might have been run over. Wasn't she brave?

A number of young people spent a very delightful time last Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Lloyd. There was lots of taffy.

Effacing Tattoo Marks.

Many persons who desire to get rid of india ink marks on the skin will be interested in the method recommended by a correspondent in a contemporary. He says: "After making the site of operation aseptic retattoo the part with needles (secundum artem), using the following solution: Chloride of zinc, thirty grams; sterilized water, forty grams. At the time of operation the tattooing becomes rather pale, and the needle pricks appear surrounded with white. At the border of the tattooed surface a raised white edge forms, caused by the raising of the epidermis, and the neighboring parts become slightly reddened. This, however, soon disappears, and with proper attention to cleanliness there is no intense reaction. In a day or two after the operation the tattooing becomes darker, the white arola becomes yellowish, and a crusty, superficial eschar forms, which separates on the fifth to the tenth day. It is not in any way painful, and the results, remote as well as immediate, are excellent."

Proposing In Holland.

In many of the provinces of Holland there is a marriage custom in vogue which is as curious as any to be found in a year's search through South Africa.

When a Dutch swain falls so deeply in love that he feels it imperative to breathe the story of his affections into the ears of his loved one, he starts out for her home, bearing in one hand a sweet seed cake wrapped in paper. Arrived at the family residence, he enters the living room, and without addressing the girl he places the cake upon a table near her. If she opens the paper and begins to eat, it is a sign that the love suit is acceptable to all.

But if the cake is left upon the table untouched then the lover must look somewhere else for a sweetheart. Sometimes the girl teases her lover by dallying with the cake before eating. In case she refuses him the whole affair is kept entirely secret, and no one outside the family is ever the wiser.

Concerning Drowning.

It was stated recently by a gentleman well known in the world of natation that accidents to swimmers are seldom due to cramp, but to apoplexy resulting from sudden cooling. The sinking three times is a curious error, as some persons swallow water and strangle on first immersion, sinking but once, while others may sink and rise fifty times. A man who has saved sixty-five lives has found that the drowning person cannot be stunned by a blow in the face, but that he can be handled by pressing the thumb under the ears and ducking his head until manageable, this being done from behind. The loss of presence of mind constitutes the greatest danger while persons are in the water.

An Odd Escape.

Perhaps the strangest escape from death after being swallowed up by an earthquake is that which is recorded on a Jamaican gravestone. "Here lieth the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq., who died on the 22d of September, 1737, aged eighty. He was born at Montpellier, in France, which place he left for his religion, and settled on this island, where, in the great earthquake, 1672, he was swallowed up and, by the wonderful providence of God, by a second shock was thrown out into the sea, where he continued swimming until he was taken up by a boat and thus miraculously preserved."

Peculiar Highland Remedies.

A popular highland remedy for both consumption and general debility was what is known as sudh nan cabar ("the juice of deer's horns"). These were gathered in the hills when the animals cast them in the springtime. They were boiled for some hours and the juice thus obtained bottled, after being strained. Candy sugar and whisky are usually added to it nowadays. Crabs' shells pulverized and eaten on bread and butter were used for consumption, asthma and whooping cough in the Hebrides.

It was announced at Liverpool that the Elder-Demspter Line will take a cargo of Canadian manufactures free, and exhibit them at all ports in British South Africa.

Gorillas In Battle.

"The prevailing belief that gorillas use clubs when they attack each other or their enemies is an entirely erroneous one," writes a traveler. "They do nothing of the sort, and how such an impression ever came to exist or how old time African explorers ever came to formulate such a theory is beyond my comprehension. During a long sojourn in that country I had ample opportunities to learn the truth about them, and what I discovered there was subsequently confirmed during a protracted hunting trip in Borneo.

"The fact is that in fighting each other or in attacking or defending themselves from other enemies they depend entirely upon their teeth, which are abnormally strong and sharp and cut like a razor. They are clumsy on their feet, but the enormous strength of their powerful arms more than makes up for this deficiency. In fighting they almost invariably attack the faces or the limbs of their adversaries.

"In the case of human beings or members of the monkey tribe the gorilla's favorite point of attack is the hand and especially the finger."

A Unanimous Election.

There was a character out in what was then known as the toughest part of creation who went by the name of Big John. I doubt if he ever had any other name. We had a little settlement we were going to make a town out of and concluded that the first thing to do was to choose a marshal, which we proceeded to do. There were several candidates, Big John among them, and when the pieces of paper dropped into a wide brimmed hat Big John walked up, coolly took the votes and put them into his pocket and said: "This is the quickest way. All them as votes for me come to this side." Not a man hesitated. It was the most unanimous election ever held. He made a good officer, though, and we kept him in till we pulled up the town and moved on to the next terminus of the railroad.

Juvenile Gems.

Here are some instances of curious mistakes made by school children in examinations:

Oxygen is a thing that has eight sides. The cuckoo never lays its own eggs. A mosquito is a child of black and white parents. A blizzard is the inside of a hen. A meridian is the name of the place where they keep time. "Parasite" is the slang name given to an inhabitant of Paris; it ought to be written "Parisian." The following has an odd ring about it and ought to be true: "Izaak Walton was such a good fisher that men called him 'Judicious Hooker!'" In this next instance phonetics is certainly to blame: "The equator is a menagerie lion runing round the earth through Africa."—Liverpool Post.

A Modest Colonel.

According to the Canadian Military Gazette, the new adjutant of a volunteer regiment was asking the colonel a few things about the corps and eventually got on to the subject of marksmanship. "Is the battalion a fairly good shooting one?" he asked. "Oh, yes; it is quite," answered the colonel grandiloquently. "You'll find a large percentage of good shots in my regiment. And some very fine shots, too—very fine shots. I myself"—here he dropped his voice to a lower and more oily pitch—"am the best shot. Lieutenant Pullthrough, who is the next best shot to myself, is a magnificent shot."

Insect Temperatures.

The temperature of the human body is essentially the same in the tropics and in the polar zones. Insects at rest have a temperature practically the same as that of the surrounding air in ordinary conditions of heat and of humidity. Under usual conditions the temperature of an insect rises with that of the surrounding air, only more slowly. When the air is very moist the insect's temperature may rise more rapidly than that of the air. When the insect begins to move, its temperature rises and continues to rise until the motion ceases.

Ten Ways to Say "Ough."

A correspondent of the London Chronicle points out nine ways of pronouncing the letters "ough." These are, written phonetically, as in coff, cauf (each is allowable), enuff, thaut, tho, throo, hiccup, the Irish lough and the Scot's pronunciation of sough, "such," the two final consonants in the last two words representing the corresponding gutturals in German. The editor in comment adds, "There is one other—'bough.'"

Keeping Up Appearances.

Mrs. Catterson—Mrs. Wilter is a woman with a great deal of pride, isn't she? Mrs. Hatterson—Intense. She told me she had ordered as many clothes this season as she would if her husband hadn't been in debt.

The Better Plan.

Sabina—Do you quote Shakespeare and Dante when that college professor calls? Sabrilla—Not much. I whirl in and make him a rousing old Welsh rabbit.

A Standing Invitation.

"Pa, what is a standing invitation?"

"The look in a woman's eyes when she gets into a crowded car, my son, and gazes at the men who have seats."

To the energetic man who has a purpose in life failures are but stepping stones to real success.—Maxwell's Talisman.

SPRING JACKETS.

Our stock of Misses' and Children's Cloth Jackets is now complete for the season. Our buyer personally visited Berlin, Germany, the world's great centre of jacket making, and selected the very latest styles in the most fashionable materials.

There will be a great many light cloths and tweed effects worn in separate jackets and we show a particularly choice assortment of these. In maids' and children's sizes our stock is better assorted than in any previous spring season.

They are all very moderately priced as they come to us direct. The prices are marked on every garment in plain figures.

NEWEST CARPETS.

We have several special lines in the New Carpets to which we direct your attention. We claim for our 65c. Tapestries with borders to match, that they are quite equal to what is usually offered at 75c. and 85c. a yard. See the splendid new designs in these.

Templeton's Axminster is a very well made Carpet with the rich effect that can only be had in pile carpets. They cost only the price of a good Brussels and are splendid to wear. We have their newest patterns.

English and Austrian Floor Rugs from the little door mats to the large room sizes. We have a steadily increasing demand for Rugs as they are becoming very popular each season. We control Templeton's Fine Axminster Rugs for this district. These have a reputation for richness of appearance as well as durability. Let us show them to you.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

A Clever Special Pleader.

Sir John Byles was a clever special pleader as a lawyer. In his young days he appeared in a breach of promise case to defend a man who had married another woman. Sir John cross examined the plaintiff thus: "Did he not promise to marry you when his father was dead?" "Yes." "Is his father dead?" "No." "Then that is my case. The defendant's wife may die before his father or afterward, and he may outlive them both, when it will be time for him to fulfill his promise."

It is also recorded that Sir John rode a horse called Business so that his clerk might conscientiously tell any callers that his master was out on business.—London Standard.

A French Episode.

A Frenchwoman took a seat in a railway car in Paris the other day when a man entered and sat down on the edge of her dress. She called his attention to the fact and asked him, first pleasantly, then angrily, to get up. He paid no attention to her, whereupon she boxed his ears repeatedly. He retaliated by pushing her from her seat, whereupon she screamed and he was arrested. It turned out that he had not heard a word of what she had said, being deaf, and he was naturally indignant at her action; but he apologized all the same.

The Moon and Thunder.

It has been said that thunderstorms are influenced by the moon. Nearly 12,000 observations collected by the United States weather bureau show a preponderance of 33 per cent in the first half of the lunar month. The greatest number of thunderstorms come between the new moon and the first quarter and the least number between the full moon and the last quarter. This is perhaps the only satisfactory evidence that the weather is at all influenced by the moon.

Valuable Space.

First Stockholder—I don't see why people should be allowed to carry packages on the elevated roads. Second Stockholder—Why shouldn't they? First Stockholder—Well, if it were not for the packages we could crowd a few more people into each car.

Getting a Library.

Student—How would you advise me to go about collecting a library? Professor—Well, I'll tell you how I managed it. When I was young I bought books and lent them. Now I borrow books and keep them.

When the flood came Noah had to live in the ark. There was no food or anything else. What did he live on? Water.

Ayer's

Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.

Sarsaparilla

The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why it is. He has our formula and will explain.

"When 13 years old, for many months no one thought I could live because of thin blood. But, in a few weeks, Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely restored me to health."
MRS. E. BUCKMINSTER, Vineland, N. J.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for The Children

Biliousness, constipation prevent recovery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

THE

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

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Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
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W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN'S market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS

FOR $1.75

PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them at once.

SIMPLY TOLD—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

☞ A yard of Border to match Wall Paper given away free with each roll of paper purchased.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

WALL PAPER,
Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

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JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

La Grippe

CURED BY

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but counteracts any tendency toward Pneumonia. Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,

JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk. Agent for Quinte Laundry. OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.

Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,

GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY. Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licentiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.

OFFICES:—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND Home Magazines PUBLISHED WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE $1.50 52 Numbers.

New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy free.

The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

gives instant relief in all cases of LAME BACK or

LUMBAGO

David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—

"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago, it acts like magic. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days' treatment; price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. Liver Pills

cure Constipation, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Trouble. They do not gripe. 25c. per box. Free sample on application to

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, 2 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, - - ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex.	6.27 a. m.	Accom.	10.35 a. m.
Accom.	6.43 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. Geo. Whitty went out on Monday and caught a fine string of brook trout.

The street sprinkler started yesterday for the season, and none too soon as the clouds of dust were almost unbearable.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday last, 1,165 white, and 180 colored cheese were offered. The only sales were 40 colored at 7 5/16c.

The public is cordially invited to attend the Confirmation service which will be conducted by the Bishop of Ontario in St. John's Church on Tuesday next, at 11 a.m.

The License Commissioners met at Spring Brook on Friday last, and granted the five shop licenses in North Hastings three months' extension of time to enable them to close out their business.

Mr. W. W. Hagerman is fitting up a bath room in connection with his barber shop, by which customers can have hot or cold baths. This venture of Mr. Hagerman will no doubt meet with good patronage.

At the evening service in St. John's Church, on Sunday last, "The Lost Chord," (Sullivan,) was rendered as an offertory solo by Mr. John M. Black, of Montreal, eldest son of the late John S. Black, of this village.

Mr. J. W. Gordon, Provincial Inspector of Licenses, was here on Tuesday, and conducted an investigation into certain charges which had been made against Dr. G. W. Faulkner, Inspector for North Hastings. The matter will be reported to the Department at Toronto.

Robertson's Pure Prepared Paint gives better satisfaction and is more widely used than any Paint in Canada. Sold by Henry Warren & Son.

The Rev. Wm. Chapman, of Frankford, will preach Educational sermons in the Methodist Church, Stirling, next Sabbath. The offering will be in aid of the funds of the Educational Society. The pastor, Rev. J. C. Bell, will conduct Missionary anniversary services next Sunday at Frankford and Stockdale.

The Anniversary Services in connection with Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F., will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, May 8th, at 3 o'clock, p.m. A full attendance of the members of the Lodge is requested. The brethren will meet at the Lodge room at two o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Nimmo will hold services as follows on Sunday next, May 8th, in the parish of Rawdon: St. Lawrence, 11 a.m., St. Thomas, 3 p.m., St. Mark's 7.30 p.m. On Monday, May 9th, the Bishop of Ontario will visit the parish of Rawdon, and preach in the morning at St. Mark's at 11 a.m., in the afternoon at St. Thomas at 3 p.m., and in the evening at St. Lawrence at 7.30.

The many friends of Miss Bernice Caverley, of Vassar, Mich., who spent three months last summer visiting relatives in Stirling and Trenton, will be pleased to hear of her success in teaching. She has recently accepted the position of preceptress of Millington High School for the school year 1904-5. Millington is a village with a population equal to Stirling, and the position given Miss Caverley is the best that can be given a lady teacher. She will be remembered as the daughter of Manly Caverley, formerly of Rawdon.

A strong deputation of the leading temperance men of Rawdon was present at the meeting of the Township Council at Harold on Monday last, and asked to have the moneys paid for fines for violations of th local option by-law in future set aside to enforce the local option act. A majority of the Council refused this request, stating that they would leave the matter for the county constables, P. J. Scrimshaw and J. A. Potts. The result will be no enforcement, and liquor will be sold freely as it has been ever since the passing of local option until within the past two or three months. When will the temperance people of Rawdon learn that if they want the law enforced they must elect men who are in favor of the law being enforced?

Birthday Party.

On Saturday last the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Tucker was a scene of beauty and youth, being a birthday party given by Miss Gladys, their only child. About forty schoolmates and friends participated, and it was a beautiful sight to behold, and made one feel as though they would like to be young again. They amused themselves with many games and different sports to their heart's content. Miss Gladys was the recipient of many pretty presents given by her little friends, showing what a particular favorite she must be. And then to top the climax her father presented her with a birthday gift of a beautiful piano, much to her surprise and delight.

Residents of this town are given notice by the Board of Health that their premises must be cleaned up by the 15th of May, as after that date the Sanitary Inspector will prosecute persons not doing so. See adv't.

The West Hastings License Commissioners have granted four hotel licenses for Sidney, all in the village of Frankford. They granted all the hotel licenses in Belleville, and one additional shop license, making three shop licenses in the city.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The first meeting of the Stirling Cheese Board for the season of 1904 was held in Mr. W. S. Martin's office yesterday afternoon.

There were a good number of factorymen and cheese buyers present.

On motion the following officers were elected:

President.—John Tanner.
1st Vice-Pres.—T. J. Thompson.
2nd Vice-Pres.—J. Sager.
Secretary—W. T. Sine, salary same as last year.
Treasurer—W. S. Martin, at same salary as last year.
Auditors—M. Bird and J. Kerr.

On motion the board fee was fixed at 75c. each.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of this Cheese Board be tendered Mr. Wm. Meiklejohn for his services as President for the past two years. Carried.

Moved by Mr. P. Kingston, seconded by Mr. Jeffs, that we meet this year in Mr. Whitty's Hall.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Wm. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. W. J. Spry, that we meet in Parker's Hall.

The original motion was carried.

Mr. Lowery, cheese instructor, gave a few general remarks on the instructor's work.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. P. Kingston, that once a patron begins sending milk to a factory, that he continue sending to that factory the whole season, and that no other factory take in milk from any person who has once started as above. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Rodgers, seconded by T. J. Thompson, that we engage Mr. Lowery as Instructor for the current year, at $15 from each factory. Carried.

The following factories boarded cheese:

	White	Colored
3 Central	90	
4 Enterprise	90	
5 Evergreen	70	
6 Harold	60	
7 Kingston		97
9 Maple Leaf		60
12 Shamrock	60	
14 Spring Brook		60
15 Stirling		30
17 Glen	40	
18 Hoard's	55	
	465	247

The sales were—M. Bird, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, at 7c. Kerr and Whitton offered 6¾c. for balance of board, which was refused.

Board adjourned for one week, to meet at 2 p.m.

Stirling Public School.

Honor Roll for April.

Names are arranged in order of merit.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

JR. III.—Ethel Summerfield, Hazel Caverley, Ernest Ward, Rosa Reynolds, Hazel Hagerman.

SR. II.—Hubert Chambers, Frank Zwick, Robert Thompson, Ernest Chard, Evelyn McCutcheon.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

JR. II.—May Thompson, Earl Eggleton, Clara Cummings, Olive Cummings, Bryson Donnan.

SR. PT. II.—Marjorie Meiklejohn and Carrie White, (equal), Daisy Hayford, Annie Sprague, Rhea Conley and Jas. Graine (equal), Rita Cummings.

JR. PT. II.—Earl Caverley, George Smith, Gordon Sine and Clarence Tulloch (equal), Wilmot Bailey, Clara Bailey.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SR. PT. I.—Clark Boldrick, Walter Chard, Mollie Graine, Melville Barrow and Percy White (equal), Ernest Gould.

JR. PT. I.—Lorne Sharp, Graham Knowles, Walter Young, Frank Linn, Frances Demorest.

PRIMARY.—Gladys Ibey and Lenna Perry, George Green, Nathan Wanamaker, Mabel Graine, Edna Gould.

Aggregate attendance for the month, 1821. Average 121.45. Number of pupils registered 146. Number who came every day, 60.

Pupils regis. Dep. IV. 31, av. 27.33.
" " " III. 34, " 27.73.
" " " II. 42, " 36.46.
" " " I. 39, " 29.93.

Visits made by ministers, (1) Rev. J. de Pencier Wright, M.A.

Visits made by trustees (3) James Boldrick, A. Chard, Jos. Doak.

Other visitors, Chas. E. Parker, M. Bird, Wm. Whitty, James Boldrick, Mrs. A. McCutcheon, Mrs. A. E. Judd, Mrs. H. Kerr, Miss Tulloch, Mrs. McGee, Dr. Sprague, Mr. Mackintosh, I. P. S., Miss Chard.

F. H. STINSON, Principal
M. K. LAMBLY, III Dept
A. H. MARTIN, II Dept
A. C. ROBINSON, Primary
} Teachers.

W. M. Kelly, an old resident of Marmora village, and well known by mining men, died Monday afternoon in his 82nd year.

Rev. Mr. Fleming of Shannonville, a retired Church of England minister, was the victim of a paralytic stroke while at tea Sunday evening. His condition is very serious.

Helen Stone, the girl who left her baby under the seat of a G. T. R. carriage and was tried for deserting it, was acquitted before the county judge at Belleville on Monday.

The Salvation Army is prepared to bring thoroughly competent domestic servants, of good character, from England for housewives who are willing to make a deposit for their transportation.

School Reports for April.

S. S. No. 1 & 3, Huntingdon.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

SR. IV.—Martha Fargey, Nellie Hawkins, Mabel Sills, Morley Reid, Matilda Post, Eugene McAvoy.

A. M. FARGEY, Teacher.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

SR. II.—Willie Wright, Carrie Gay, Harper Gay, Fred. Bennett, Chas. Pigden.

JR. II.—Kathleen Kerby.

SR. PT. II.—Tillie Wright, Tempe Hawkins, Burton Conley, Walter Caldwell.

JR. PT. II.—Murney Wright, Morley Wright.

M. E. MACKINTOSH, Teacher.

S. S. No. 6, Rawdon.

SR. IV.—Beatrice Sine 405.

JR. IV.—Mary Johnston 166.

SR. III.—Annie Farrell 153, Norah Bailey 108.

JR. III.—Lottie Post 224, Kenneth Sine 223, Henry Farrell 214, Reginald Sine 196.

SR. II.—Bessie Ashley 162, Bertha Fair 130, Gladys Bailey 115, Eva Bailey 93.

JR. II.—Emma Nerria 124, May Nerria 122.

SR. PT. II.—Ethel Thompson 74.

JR. PT. II.—Nellie Caverley 103, Mabel Bailey 78.

SR. PT. I.—Ernest Thompson 67, Leatha Nerria 60.

JR. PT. I.—Maude Bailey, Fred. Martin, Lillian Nerria, Letta Green, Sam. McMullen, Cyril McMullen.

Average attendance, 17.

A. R. MACKENNA, Teacher.

S. S. No. 1, Rawdon.

SR. IV.—Emma Kennedy, Edna Eggleton, Ada McCurdy, Delbert Rodgers, Bertha Mosher.

JR. IV.—Volney Richardson, Rosa Keegan.

SR. III.—Sarah Wilson, Arthur Richardson.

JR. III.—Arthur Wilson, Bessie Kennedy, Cameron Montgomery.

SR. II.—Mabel Reid, Bessie McGee.

JR. III.—Emma McGee, Sofia Hoskins, Sandy McCurdy.

PR. III.—Annie Mosher, Lorne Lanigan, Raymond Reid, Hector Eggleton.

Average attendance, 34.

M. MCKENNA, Teacher.

The corner stone of the new R. C. Church, Marmora, will be laid on the 8th of May at 3 p. m., by Archbishop Gauthier. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick of Ennismore.

Belleville Ontario:—"The reports that have been freely circulated of late in reference to the proximity of smallpox to this city, have, we understand, been greatly exaggerated. There are a couple of very mild cases but every precaution has been taken to prevent its spread and there is no necessity for any alarm in the matter. Bad news is credited with travelling fast and we are pleased to say that in this case there need be no alarm."

PERSONALS.

Miss Boyde, of Marmora, is visiting at Mr. W. R. Warren's.

Mr. Arthur Weldon is practising with Dr. Walt for the summer.

Miss S. Lavis, of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bailey.

Miss Goldsmith, of Belleville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parker this week.

Miss Bessie Parker, of Toronto, is visiting her mother, and other relatives and friends here.

Mrs. (Dr.) Ives, of Watertown, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Burns of St. Andrew's manse.

Mrs. Burns is in Toronto attending the Provincial meeting of the W.F.M.S., held in Nnox Church.

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, MAY 7th—At the residence of Mrs. L. Roote, Mill St., Stirling, a lot of Household Furniture, Stoves, etc. Sale at two o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

COAL! COAL!

Parties wishing to secure their coal for next winter will please call and leave their orders as early as possible. Several car loads now ready to deliver. Price $7.00 per ton, payable 15th September.

T. H. McKEE.

NOTICE.

A Rifle Association having been formed at Stirling, any person or persons desirous of becoming members may do so by paying One Dollar and signing the Service Roll. This entitles him or them to two hundred rounds of ammunition for rifle practice. Applications received up to May 14th, 1904, when the rifle practices begin. Apply to

T. H. McKEE, Captain.

or Surgeon H. H. ALGER, Sec. of Asso.

The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulkey,

HERMIT,

Record 2.16¼. Public Trial 2.13. Reg. No. 3923. Standard Breed. Standard by Performance. Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Don Diego 2.17¼, Peacock 2.18¾ and 8 others with records of 2.30 and better.

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows: Monday night, Kirby House, Stirling; Tuesday noon, Frankford; Wednesday noon, Windsor Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

HARRISON W. MEYERS, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager

Small Fruits.

We have for sale some well-rooted plants of the best varieties for this locality. We sell at about half the regular prices of Nurserymen. Shaffer's Colossal, large, purple, abundant yielder, easily raised, $1.50 a 100. Other Raspberries $1 a 100. Strawberry Plants 40c. a 100, $3.50 a 1000.

M. FRAPPEY, River Valley.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S Popular Cash Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER ATTIRE.

SPRING GLOVES, in all the newest colorings, to match all dresses. Prices to suit all purses.

HOSIERY—Our assortment is now complete—a pair for every person. Special Heavy Hose for Boys. Notice our extra Special Hose at 10c. pair, regular price, 15c.

LADIES' SILK COLLARS, LEATHER BELTS and COLLARS to match, SILK BELTS, CHIFFON COLLARS, LINEN COLLARS, etc., of all kinds. Come here and be suited with the latest and up-to-date fancy notions.

PRINT WRAPPERS, in Black and White.—We are clearing out a job lot at $1.35 each. They are very heavy and colors fast. Only 1½ dozen left, come early before they are gone.

ART MUSLIN—Housecleaning is now here, when you want Curtain Materials of all kinds, and wonder where you will go to get the neatest and prettiest nets. Don't forget the up-street store, G. N. Montgomery, where you will be able to secure all.

WAISTINGS for your New Spring or Summer Waist. You wonder who will have the newest goods and only think once. Don't buy before you have a look at our goods. We do not consider it any trouble to show anything you want to see.

FANCY SILK for Waists at 25c. yd. We have only 10 Waists left. Don't wait too long to get one or they will be gone. These are pure silk and guaranteed washing goods.

LADIES' WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have the most complete stock of these goods ever shown in town before, consisting of Drawers, Corset Covers, Night Gowns, Chemise, Trousseau Sets. Our prices are too numerous to mention.

PARASOLS—We have considered this question and are ready to show you some of the newest Spring Parasols. In quality we have tried to buy the best, and handles to match. Prices range from 50c. to $3.50 each.

PRINTS—About 200 pieces of the choicest patterns and colors to choose from, at all prices. When you are thinking of buying a new frock, print apron or sunbonnet we ask one and all for a call.

FLANNELETTE SHEETS—You will be wanting these goods now, and we have about 24 pairs, in white and grey, all sizes, to sell at the old prices.

Gents' Furnishings in general.

Top Shirts at 25c. to $1.00 each. Men's Overalls, all prices.

Sweaters, Boys' Sweaters, Boys' Overalls, Boys' Braces of all kinds.

Men's Socks, extra heavy, 3 pairs for 25c.

Men's and Boys' Fine Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Ties. A large assortment to choose from.

Men's and Boys' Coarse and Fine Straw Hats, one for every head, for 10c. each. Men's Felt Hats of all kinds.

BUGGY DUSTERS—We have some beauties at 65c. to $1.50 each.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

We have a full stock and all fresh. Our 25c. Tea is as good as ever. Try a pound.

NOTICE—We pay 14c. doz. for Eggs. Bring them here.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

Don't forget MILNE'S OLD STAND.

Also, agent for National Cream Separators, Singer Sewing Machines, Superior Disc Drills, Sylvester Machinery, Threshing Machines, and Potato Planters.

Don't Neglect A Cough

Many a case of chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia and even dreaded Consumption itself, may be traced directly to "only a cough." When the first cold comes, start in on

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

IT CURES COUGHS — heals the inflammed surfaces — strengthens weak throats — puts the lungs in the strongest possible condition to resist the trying effects of a Canadian winter.

25c. bottle

JAPS WIN GREAT BATTLE

Key to Russian Position Captured by the Japanese.

A Tokio despatch says: After five days of fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army, under Gen. Kuroki, has forced a crossing of the Yalu River, and Sunday, with a gallant infantry charge covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chiu-Tien-Chang (known by the Russians as Twentcheu) and the heights of the right bank of the Iho or Aida River, which enters the Yalu from the north, almost opposite Wiju. The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position, and in the battle of Sunday they swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement.

The Japanese losses on the Yalu Sunday were about 700 killed and wounded. The Russians lost over 800 men. The Japanese captured 28 quick-firing guns, 20 officers and many men. The Russians made two stands.

The present position of the Japanese is a dominating one, and they may force the abandonment of the defences erected by the Russians at Antung and other points lower down the river.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

Advices from the front say that Japanese forces began an attack on the Russians on the Yalu River last Tuesday. The battle was continued Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and Sunday. On Thursday the Japanese effected a crossing of the Yalu and secured a lodgment on the right bank of the river. The fighting on Saturday was at long range, and there was a duel with heavy guns across the river. Fighting was resumed at daylight on Sunday. The 12th division of the Japanese army forced a crossing of the Yalu River, above Wiju, just before dawn Saturday. The second pontoon bridge across the river near Wiju was completed at 8 o'clock Saturday night, and the Imperial Guards, of the second division, crossed during the night. The Russians' left flank has been turned, and a general attack began at dawn on Sunday, nearly all the Japanese batteries on the south bank of the river and a flotilla of gun-boats co-operating with the army. The Japanese have advantages of position and numbers, and are confident of routing the enemy. Early Sunday morning they captured Chiu-Tien-Chang, ten miles north of Antung, which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu River. It is expected that the Russians will retreat to Feng-Huan-Cheng, which is on the road to Liao-Yang.

Gen. Kuroki began the movement on Tuesday by ordering a detachment of the Imperial Guards division to seize the Island of Kurito, which is in the Yalu above Wiju, and a detachment of the second division to seize the Island of Kintcito, below Wiju.

THE ADVANCE.

One battery of Japanese artillery, which had taken a position on a hill to the east of Wiju, fired three volleys at Kosan, and at noon the Russian batteries behind Chi-Tien-Chang shelled Wiju, wounding one Japanese soldier with sharpnel. On Wednesday the Russians resumed the bombardment of Wiju, firing at intervals throughout the day. The Japanese artillery did not respond to this fire.

Gen. Kuroki had received reports to the effect that the Russians were fortifying the heights on the right bank of the Iho River. These new defences were declared to extend from Chiu-Tien-Chang through the village of Kakao to Koshoki, a distance of three and a quarter miles. The Russians resumed their bombardment on Thursday, but it was generally ineffective. Subsequently, Gen. Kuroki ordered two companies of the Imperial Guards to cross the Yalu and make a reconnaissance along the left bank of the Iho, for the purpose of discovering the character of the Russian fortifications along the heights on the right bank of the river. The Japanese force advanced toward Kosan, and then detached a small detachment to the village, where a party of Russians were encountered. In the engagement which followed five Russians were killed. The Russians shelled the reconnoitering party from an emplacement in the hills in the south-east part of Yoskoho. This fire was without effect.

The Russian artillery on the hill behind Chiu-Tien-Chang, firing at a high angle, opened on Wiju, the Island of Kurito, and Seikodo, to the south of Wiju, where some Japanese batteries had taken possession.

This firing continued into Thursday night, and Gen. Kuroki reports that while it was ineffective it disturbed his preparations for an attack. The Russians resumed the shelling of Wiju on Friday, but the Japanese guns did not reply.

The twelfth division of the Japanese army was chosen to make the first crossing of the Yalu. It began its preparations on Friday by driving the Russians from their position on the bank of the river opposite Suikochin, which is eight miles above Wiju, and the point selected for the crossing. This division constructed a pontoon bridge over the river, and at 3 o'clock Saturday morning it began crossing. The entire division passed over the river during the day, and by 6 o'clock Saturday evening it was in the position assigned to it for the battle of Sunday.

The movement of the 12th Japanese division was covered by the Second Regiment of Field Artillery, and another regiment of heavy guns.

At 20 minutes of 11 o'clock Saturday morning the Russian artillery posted to the north and to the east of Chiu-Tien-Chang began shelling the patrols of Japanese infantry, which has been despatched from Kinteito Island to Chuckodi, another island north of Kinteito, and under Chiu-Tien-Chang.

SILENCED RUSSIAN FIRE.

The Japanese batteries replied to this shelling, and silenced the Russian fire. Later eight Russian guns posted on a hill to the east of the Village of Makao opened upon the Imperial Guards.

In this shelling the Japanese artillery to the east of Wiju responded and the Russians ceased firing. Then both the Chiu-Tien-Chang and the Kakao batteries reopened, and this fire brought a vigorous response from the chain of Japanese batteries on the Corean side of the river. The Russian guns fired for two hours before they were silenced. In this report, Gen. Kuroki expresses the belief that his shelling was very effective against the Russians.

The Japanese losses in the bombardments of Saturday were two men killed and five officers and twenty-two men wounded. A flotilla of gunboats from the squadron of Admiral Hosoya participated in the fighting of Saturday. It encountered a mixed force of Russian infantry, cavalry, and artillery on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu below Antung, and after a sharp fight scattered them to the hills.

A bridge across the main stream of the Yalu, just above Wiju, was completed at 6 o'clock Saturday night, and the second Japanese division and the Imperial Guards immediately began crossing.

They advanced and occupied the hills back of Kosan, facing the Russian position on the right bank of the river. All through Saturday night regiment after regiment of Japanese soldiers poured across the bridge, and at a late hour Saturday night, Gen. Kuroki telegraphed to the general staff of the army: "I will attack the enemy on May 1, at dawn."

True to his promise, Gen. Kuroki at daylight on Sunday centred all his artillery on the Russian position between Chiu-Tien-Chang and Yoshoko. To this fire the Russians made reply with all their batteries.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the Russian battery at Yoshoko was silenced, and half an hour later Gen. Kuroki ordered his line, stretching for four miles, to attack. The Japanese infantry, on the word of command, charged across the Iho, wading that stream breast deep, and began storming the heights at 15 minutes past 8.

At 9 o'clock they had swept the Russian line back across the plateau. The reports of this fighting which have been received at Tokio do not indicate whether the Russians retired down the river or in the direction of Feng-Wang-Cheng on the road to Liao-Yang.

ANTUNG ABANDONED.

The Russians were forced to abandon Antung on Sunday, says a Tokio despatch. They burned the town and retreated to Feng-Wang-Cheng.

The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu River.

RETREAT FROM ANTUNG.

Later details of Sunday's action on the Yalu River show that after the Japanese carried the line of hills from Chiu-Tien-Chang to Yoshoko on the right bank of the Iho, the Russians made another stand on a hill northwest of Chiu-Tien-Chang. This was the second of the two stands mentioned by Gen. Kuroki, the Japanese commander, in his report of the engagement. The Russians held this hill until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when their retreat began. By 6 o'clock in the evening the Japanese held a line from Antung north-west to Laukuku, and thence north-easterly to Lishukua, on the first westerly bend of the Iho.

The point at which the Japanese surrounded the Russians on three sides was Hamatan. The fighting was sharp and at short range. It was here that the guns, ammunition, etc., were captured.

The Russian officer who was captured says that the Japanese artillery fire on Saturday and Sunday had tremendous effect.

Gen. Kuroki's headquarters staff entered Chiu-Tien-Chang at 5.30 in the evening.

BRAVE JAPS.

Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostock squadron sunk a Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu-Maru, of 4,000 tons, during the night of Wednesday, with all on board, with the exception of 17 officers, twenty soldiers, sixty-five of the crew, and eighty-five coolie carriers. The others, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the ship. The steamer Nakamura-Maru was also sunk.

The satisfaction of the people of St. Petersburg at the exploits of the Vladivostock squadron is tempered with admiration for the bravery of the Japanese soldiers, who were on board the Kinshiu-Maru, and who preferred to drown rather than surrender.

The Russian Admiralty defends the sinking of the vessel on the grounds that a prize crew could not be spared from the Russian vessels, and that it was impossible to impede a swift squadron by attaching a slower steamship to it. It is reported, moreover, that the Vladivostock squadron had to hurry because it was threatened by a Japanese squadron. The Russians learned that the Japanese were in the neighborhood while the Russian torpedo boats were destroying the Japanese merchantman Goyo Maru at Gensan the previous day. On that occasion the Vladivostock squadron was watching outside Gensan in a dense fog, which suddenly rose. While the fog was thickest the Russians fortunately intercepted a wireless message from the commander of the Japanese squadron to one of his cruisers. The exact sense of the message could not be deciphered, but enough was learned from it to indicate that the Japanese were near and moving towards Gensan. The Russians therefore hastily left, not desiring an action. It was while they were sailing north from Gensan that they found the Kinshiu Maru off Port Chestakog.

MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED.

It is generally recognized at St. Petersburg, that Rear-Admiral Yeszen cannot do more than frighten the Japanese, and compel them to exercise greater care in their military movements, as the sinking of a few transports, or even cruisers, can have no permanent effect on the result of the war. Moreover, he is bound by his instructions not to risk his ship unduly, the intention being to keep them safe for an attack with the Baltic fleet when it arrives in the Pacific.

The officials say that there is no similarity between the sinking of the Kinshiu Maru and of the destruction of the Kowshing, which was sunk by the Japanese before the declaration of war with China, as Russia is at war with Japan.

The Czar is much annoyed over the incident, and a court-martial of the Admiral is talked of.

WAR MUST GO ON.

The St. Petersburg Official Messenger publishes a circular issued by the Foreign Office to Russian representatives abroad, declaring categorically that Russia will not accept mediation to terminate the war, which, the circular declares, was forced on her.

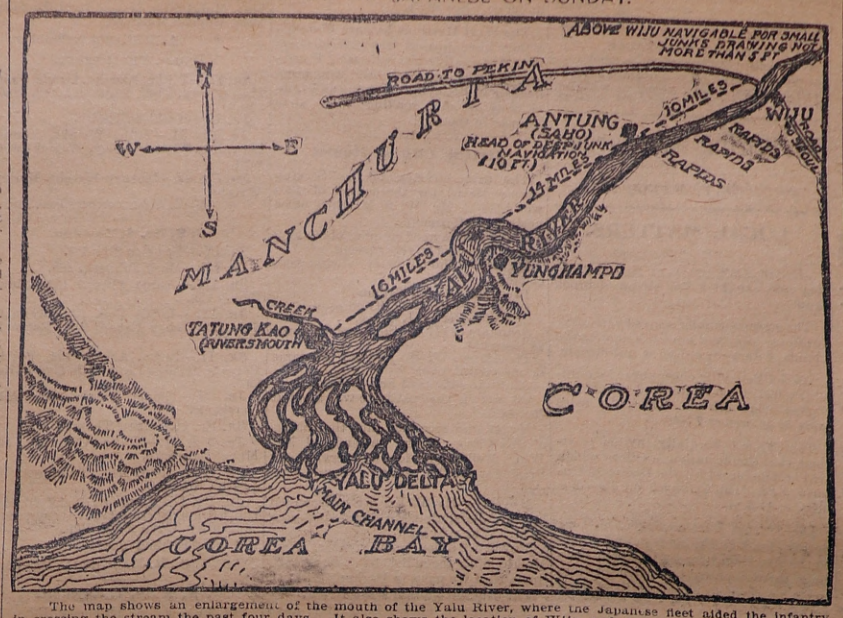
"The foreign press has recently been persistently circulating rumors concerning intentions on the part of some of the European Governments to undertake a friendly intervention, with a view to a speedy termination of the conflict between Russia and Japan. Telegrams have even been received, announcing that proposals of such a nature have already been made to the Imperial Government. You are empowered to deny this statement most categorically. Russia did not wish for, and everything within the limits of possibility was done by her to solve, the complications which had arisen in the Far East in a peaceful manner; but after the treacherous surprise on the part of the Japanese, which forced Russia to take up arms, obviously no friendly mediation can have any success.

"Similarly the Imperial Government will not admit the intervention of any power whatsoever in the direct negotiations which will occur between Russia and Japan after the termination of hostile operations in order to determine the conditions of peace."

NEARLY ALL NOW FREED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says that most of the Russian warships which have been in dock above Cronstadt are now freed by the opening of navigation, and have been ordered to go to sea without delay for exercises. Their complements will be increased by the naval reserves recently summoned, who will be transferred after this training to vessels nearing completion in the various yards.

MAP SHOWING THE TOWNS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE YALU RIVER, OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE ON SUNDAY.



The map shows an enlargement of the mouth of the Yalu River, where the Japanese fleet aided the infantry in crossing the stream the past four days. It also shows the location of Wiju and Antung, near which latter town the Japs captured the key to the Russian position.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 3.—Wheat—The market is quiet for Ontario grades, and the feeling firmer. No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at 89 to 90c low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 84c, east, and goose at 73 to 74c east. Manitoba wheat weaker, with No. 1 Northern quoted at 94c Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 90c, and No. 3 Northern at 86c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 95½c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. No. 2 white quoted at 29 to 29½c low freights, and No. 1 white at 30 to 30½c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with the demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 40½ to 41c, and No. 3 at 39c middle freights.

Peas—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 64 to 65c outside.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices steady. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 56½c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 56c. Canadian corn is firm at 42c west for guaranteed delivery in good condition.

Rye—The market is dull, with No. 2 quoted at 56½ to 57c east.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand moderate; No. 2 quoted at 50c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged. Buyers' at $3.50 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.10 to $4.30 in bbls. Manitoba flours are unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5; No. 2 patents, $4.70, and strong bakers' $4.60 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $17 to $17.50, and shorts at $18 50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $16, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $20 and shorts, $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade with prices unchanged at $2 to $2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried Apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6 to 6½c per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at $1.50 to $1.60, and hand-picked at $1.65 to $1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quoted at 6 to 7c per lb. Combs quiet, at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at $9.50 to $10.50 a ton here.

Maple Syrup—The market is quiet, at $1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with offerings small. Choice cars are quoted at 90c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 80c per bag.

Poultry—The market is steady, with limited offerings. Chickens, 11 to 13c per lb., turkeys are quoted at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Medium and inferior qualities are very plentiful, with demand moderate. We quote:—Finest, 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 17c; choice large rolls, 15c; selected dairy tubs, 15 to 15½c; medium and low grades, 13½ to 14c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Receipts continue good, and prices are unchanged, there being sales of case lots at 13c per doz.

Cheese—The market continues quiet, with prices steady. We quote:—Finest September's, 10½c; new cheese, 9½ to 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Car lots, $6.25 to $6.40, delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:— Bacon, long clear 8¼ to 8½c per lb., in case lots. Mess pork, $17 to $17.50; do., short cut, $18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with tierces unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 7¾c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8¼c; compound, 7½ to 8¼c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, May 3.—Wheat—May, 90¼c; July, 90¾c; September, 80½ to 80¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 93¾c; No. 2 Northern, 90⅝c. Flour—First patents, $4.90 to $5. Bran—In bulk, $15 to $15.50.

Buffalo, May 3.—Flour — Steady. Wheat—Spring, small quantity No. 1 Northern offered at $1.07, but track held at $1.09; Winter, No. 2 red, to arrive, rail, offered at $1.05. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white 44½c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Barley—Spot to arrive, 53 to 60c.

Milwaukee, May 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 94 to 95c; No. 2 Northern, 91 to 94c; old July, 84⅝c. Rye—No. 1, 72 to 72½c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 36 to 61c. Corn—No. 3, 43 to 51c; July, 48⅝ to 48¾c.

Duluth, May 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard 90½c; No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 Northern, 86½c; May, 80c; July, 89¾c; September, 80¾c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 3.—The ruling quotations to-day for exporters' were $4.40 to $4.80 per cwt. The most were sold at $4.60 to $4.75 per cwt.

The prices of butchers' cattle were strong, and high figures for choice and fancy animals were not hard to obtain. We quote prices as follows:—Choice butchers', $4.40 to $4.60; fair to good, $4 to $4.30; common to fair; $3.25 to $3.60; rough cows, $2.60 to $3.25 per cwt.

No change took place in the values of bulls, which were in fair demand. We quote:—Export bulls, $3.25 to $3.60; butchers', $3 to $3.30, and lights, $2.50 up.

A firm feeling pervades the market for feeders and stockers to-day. The offerings were moderate, and holders had little difficulty in selling their stock at good prices. We quote:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., $4.25 to $4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs. $3.50 to $3.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs. $3 to $3.75; stock calves, 350 to 500 lbs., $3.25 to $3.50; off colors and roughs, same weight, $2.75 up.

Export ewes advanced 15 to 25c; light ewes, 15c, and lambs 25c per cwt., and buying was active at the rise. We quote as follows:—Heavy ewes, $4 to $4.40; light sheep, $4.40 to $4.75, bucks, $3.50 to $3.75; grain-fed lambs, $6 to $6.50; barnyard lambs, $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt.; Spring lambs, $3 to $6 each.

Calves brought $2 to $8 each, and 3½ to 5c per lb.

Hogs—Were reported unchanged. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, $5; fats, $4.75; sows, $3.50 to $3.75; stags, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.

ROYALTY IN IRELAND.

The King and Queen Arrive at Waterford.

A Waterford despatch says:—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived on Monday and lunched with the Mayor and Corporation at the City Hall. The King, replying to addresses, emphasized his gratification at the signs of industrial revival in Ireland.

Their Majesties subsequently proceeded to Lismore Castle to visit the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

TWO CENTS TO MEXICO.

President Diaz Approves of Extending Postal Rate.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Postmaster-General has been advised that President Diaz, of Mexico approves of the proposal to extend the domestic postal rate to correspondence passing between the two countries, namely, two cents per ounce. The rate heretofore has been five cents per half ounce.

FERNIE FIRE SWEPT.

Business Centre of the Prosperous Town Gone.

A Fernie, B.C., despatch says:—Of the greater part of Fernie's flourishing business centre nothing is left but smoking ruins, with here and there a vault and a tottering chimney, where yesterday stood smart looking business blocks.

The fire started Friday morning near the southern end of Victoria Avenue, the main street of Fernie, and with a wind from the south it spread, carrying everything before it, and in a few hours almost the entire length of the main street was cleared, leaving only a few business houses at the northern end of the town. The buildings being all wooden fell an easy prey to the flames, despite the valiant efforts made with hose and buckets. The fire started, no one knows how, in the rear of Charles Richards' general store, and was not large when first discovered. The chemical engine was on the spot twenty minutes after the fire started, and the windows were broken in to give the hose play, but the chemicals did not work and the broken windows made a draft which soon sent the flames puffing through the roof. The hose reel then arrived, but there was so little pressure in the pipes that the stream was not sufficient to quench the flames. A south wind was blowing and when the flames reached the Victoria Hotel they threatened the residential part as well as the business section, but the wind changed slightly to the west, and decreasing at the same time it removed the danger from the residences.

SETTLERS POUR IN.

Reports Show 21,725 Arrivals in Ontario.

A Toronto despatch says' Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has given out the complete figures with regard to the immigration of settlers to Ontario from Great Britain for the year 1903. According to the returns, 12,725 settlers bought tickets to Toronto, and points west of Toronto in Ontario. They were all met by officials of the department at the Union Station. In 1902 there were 5,567 who came to the city, or points west, and in the previous year 2,520.

The reports forwarded to the department by the Dominion Government Immigration officials at St. John's, Quebec, and Montreal, state that the total over-sea immigration to Ontario was 17,056, so that with the exception of 4,221, all of them came through Toronto and places westwards.

Mr. Davis also gave out some interesting figures not contained in his annual report in connection with New Ontario. During the year the land sales to actual settlers averaged 168 acres each for 509 farms, or a total of 81,440 acres. The free grant locations amounted to 1,381 farms, or 220,960 acres. There was also allotted 2,000 military land grants of 160 acres each, or 320,000 acres altogether.

FROM ILLINOIS TO CANADA

Wealthy Settlers to Move to Northwest.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Department of the Interior has been advised that C. W. Williams, a successful farmer in Illinois, has completed arrangements to move to Canada with six cars of effects and 58 horses. He will farm eight sections and bring with him a capital of $300,000. Some 28 families will follow Mr. Williams from Illinois.

Col. Taylor, of the Salvation Army headquarters' staff in London, England, called at the Department of the Interior with a view of promoting emigration to Canada.

The first contingent of Old Country French immigrants passed through the city on Tuesday in charge of Mr. A. Regimbal, the immigration officer of the department at Montreal. There were 175 in the party.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Toledo Couple Deliberately Kill Themselves.

A Toledo, Ohio, despatch says:—John W. Martin and wife were found dead in their bed on Friday morning as a result of asphyxiation from illuminating gas. It is believed to be a case of double suicide, as Martin on Thursday was found short in his accounts in the city waterworks office, where he had been employed for twelve years as a bookkeeper. Both Martin and his wife were prominent in lodge circles, and the man's downfall is believed to have been caused by policy games, racing bets, and speculation beyond his means. The amount of his shortage is not known, but it is not believed to be very great, as he did not have access to any large amounts of money.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

The Bryan House at Lansing Destroyed by Fire.

A Lansing, Mich., despatch says:—Four lives were lost on Thursday night in the burning of the Bryan House. The dead are: Jerome C. Stiles, Grand Rapids; John Volland, Ransom Dingman and James Ray, Lansing. Stiles fell from a window. The other three victims were burned to death. A large tank of gasoline in the basement of the building exploded, making it impossible to render assistance to the inmates. Loss $5,000.

SULTAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Will Not Allow European Doctors to Attend Him.

A Paris despatch says: The Rappel has received from Sofia a despatch stating that the Sultan is seriously ill, but refuses to allow European doctors to be called in to attend him.

ONE THING DONE WELL.

The True Secret of a Remarkable Success.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People do only one thing—but they do that one thing well. That is the secret of their success. They actually make new blood; just that and no more. But good blood is the best cure—the only cure—for most diseases. Most diseases are caused by bad blood. Anaemia, paleness, pimples, eczema, indigestion, biliousness, kidney trouble, backaches, sideaches, neuralgia, nervous troubles, rheumatism and the special secret ailments of growing girls and women—these are different diseases but they are all due to bad blood. Ignorant people sometimes laugh at the idea that one little medicine can cure all these different diseases—but they forget that they were all caused by one little trouble—bad blood. The foolish people are those who take a different medicine for every symptom without thinking of the one cause at the root of them all. Dr. Williams Pink Pills strike at the root, bad blood and nothing else. They fill the veins with new, strong, rich red blood, which races to every corner of the body, toning the nerves and bracing each organ to throw off weakness and disease. In a brief way here is some strong proof of confirming the above statements :—

John Craig, Kells, Ont., says :—"I was paralyzed and had no power over my right arm or leg. I had to be lifted like a child. Dr. Williams Pink Pills have cured me and to my neighbors the cure seems like a miracle."

Miss Blanche Durand, St. Edmond, Que., says :—"The doctor told me I was in consumption. I had alternate chills and fever, and severe cough and was daily growing weaker. Then I began the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills and my health and strength have fully returned."

Mrs. John McKerr, Chickney, N. W. T., says :—"For some years I was a great sufferer from the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. I never got anything to relieve me until I began using Dr. Williams Pink Pills and they have made me feel like a new person."

Mrs. Albert Luddington, St Mary's River, N.S., says :—"I was a cripple from rheumatism until I began using Dr. Williams Pink Pills. Now the aches and pains have left me and I am as well as ever."

Mr. M. Cook, Lamerton, N. W. T., says :—"Dr. Williams Pink Pills cured me of a severe attack of erysipelas."

Mr. William Holland, Sarnia, Ont., says :—"I suffered for two years from kidney trouble. I tried many medicines but got nothing to help me until I took Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and after using them about a month every bit of the trouble was gone."

What Dr. Williams Pink Pills have done for these people—and for thousands of others—they will do for you, if you will give them a reasonable trial. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

COREANS IN WHITE.

Hats Are Black and Glossy and Curiously Shaped.

It is only the lower classes of Coreans whose garments are dirty. The better class Coreans wear an attire of the immaculate cleanliness of which is probably unexcelled anywhere on earth. It is certainly the quaintest in the Orient, and as its owner invariably swings along with a superlilious swagger, as if he and he alone were the owner of the street and all he surveyed besides, the incongruity of his manly gait, contrasted with his exceedingly effeminate dress, is a thing which must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated.

He is clothed in white from head to foot, the white being sometimes varied by cream colored silk, every garment being of spotless cleanliness. He wears the baggiest of baggy breeches, tightened just above the ankles, and his padded white socks are partially enclosed in white and black cloth sandals. He wears in summer a silk or grass cloth coat of gauzy texture, which is tightened under the armpits and spreads loosely from there downwards, and being stiffly laundered, sticks out in a ridiculous manner all round his legs like the starched frock of a little child.

On his head he wears a hat not unlike that formerly worn by Welsh fisherwomen, only the crown is not so high. The hat is black and glossy, and a close inspection of that of a yang-ban (aristocrat) showed that it was made of finely woven silk and bamboo in an open mesh that resembled crinoline, while those worn by the less prosperous are made of horsehair. The truncated cone does not fit the head, but perches jauntily on top of it. As its base is a round brim about four inches wide, and the whole is kept in place by a black cord or band tied under the chin. The office of this peculiar capillary attire is not alone to protect the head from the weather, but to form a receptacle for an equally curiously shaped skullcap, which in turn contains the topknot. This hat is worn on all occasions, both on the street and in the house, and its gauzy construction enables the topknot to be plainly seen within its airy walls.

JAP OPPOSITION LEADER.

Count Okuma Who Spends His Money for Education.

Count Okuma, the leader of the Opposition in Japan is described as the third most popular man in Japan, after Marquis Ito and Marshal Yamagata, and by far the most interesting, for whereas the two latter have become much Westernized, Count Okuma remains a thorough typical Jap.

He is the greatest orator in a nation of orators, and the best-mannered man in the land of exquisite courtesy. When he was lying in agony, between life and death, just after a fanatic had thrown a bomb under his carriage, the Count could still remember his manners and apologize to a foreign diplomatist because he could not accompany him to the door after the visit of inquiry.

He has held office in the Government, but prefers the Opposition benches, knowing that from them he can best serve his country. He is immensely wealthy, being known as the Rice King of Japan, and he has lavished his wealth on the furtherance of his countryman's education. He has rather a prejudice against foreigners—but visit him with new ideas on the subject of education and he will, figuratively, take you to his heart.

EASY, YET HARD.

The merchant was booking an order for a customer whose name he had entirely forgotten. He tried to get the name without betraying himself, and made a mess of it, as is usual in such cases.

"Let me see, he said. "You spell your name the easy way, don't you?"

"Yes," replied the customer. "I suppose it seems easy to most people, but it's really Hard."

This did not help the merchant any.

"I beg your pardon," he confessed, "but I shall have to ask you how to spell it."

"Oh, it's quite easy to spell."

"But didn't you say a moment ago that it was hard?"

"Yes; and so it is. But it's easy, too."

"How do you make that out?"

"Because it's Hard—H-a-r-d."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

"Keep your little ones stomach and bowels right, and they will be healthy, happy and grow well." This is the deliberate opinion of a physician of world wide reputation. One mother who followed this advice—Mrs. Albert Boisvert, St. Claude, Que., proves the truth of it. She says :—"I have the greatest faith in Baby's Own Tablets for young children, and I always keep them in the house. Both my little ones were troubled with constipation and sour stomach. I gave them the Tablets and they are now perfectly well. Once in a while I still give them a dose to prevent the trouble coming back." If all sensible mothers follow this advice there will be fewer cross, peevish, sickly babies in the land. These Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

A good life keeps off wrinkles.

A clean glove often hides a dirty hand.

In order to be popular forget to say a good deal.

Worry is the worst wolf that comes to our doors.

If a man lengthens his nights he shortens his days.

A man can feel good without being especially good.

It is always easy to forgive other people's enemies.

To be consistent a man has to be better than most people.

It is better to collect our thoughts than to borrow other people's.

Do not believe all you hear; but be sure to believe all you say.

Life is a one-sided fight for the man who is his own worst enemy.

Do not emphasise your own virtues by enlarging on the failings of others.

We must love the cross before the crown to win the crown after the cross.

DENMARK'S KINGS.

Denmark's Kings for 388 years have all been named Christian or Frederick. This is not the result of accident. It is the law of Denmark that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick, and Frederick by Christian. To attain this, and without the changing of names, in case of death or other reason, every Danish Prince, no matter what other names he may receive always includes Christian and Frederick among them.

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until Too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time but about 2 years ago I went to visit a friend and got in the habit of drinking Postum.

"I have never touched coffee since and the result has been that I have been entirely cured of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way, we all drink Postum now and have never had other coffee in the house for two years and we are all well.

"A neighbor of mine a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"I persuaded her at last to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so and she has used Postum ever since; the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side in fact she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

STATEMENT OF A STOCK GROWER

HIS LUMBAGO WAS CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Suffered for Twenty Years Before He Found Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Rosedene, Ont., May 9.—(Special)—Robert C. Lampman, the well known Gainsboro farmer and stock grower, is completely cured of a long-standing case of Lumbago, and he has made a statement for the benefit of the public, in which he gives the entire credit for the cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills. In his statement Mr. Lampman says.

"For twenty years I suffered from Lumbago with all its worst symptoms. I had the most distressing pains it seemed possible to bear, coupled with an irritation of the spine.

"At times I was entirely prostrated and was for weeks unable to do anything whatever, and required the services of my family to assist me in dressing and moving from a chair to the sofa.

"I tried doctors and medicines, but got no benefit till, on the advice of a neighbor, I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. After the first box I noticed an improvement, and when I had taken six boxes every symptom of my trouble had vanished."

Like Rheumatism, Lumbago is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Sound Kidneys take all the Uric Acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound Kidneys.

Bifkins—"Why do you consider the breaking of a mirror an omen of bad luck?" Mifkins—"Because I broke one about a year ago. That's why." Bifkins—"And what happened?" Mifkins—"It cost me ten dollars to replace it."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

The total length of railways in the world is stated to be about 454,000 miles. Some curious light is thrown on the relative civilization of the various countries by a comparison of their mileage in railways. Russia comes out first numerically with about 34,000 miles, but dwindles greatly if the enormous extent of her territory is considered. Germany follows with 31,000 miles, and France is third with 29,000. England has 22,000 miles, which, if the size of the country be allowed for, places her at the head of the list. Italy and Spain have only from 13,000 to 16,000 miles respectively. In the whole of Europe only about 60,000 miles of line are subject to State management.

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 302

1—28

"Goodness!" exclaimed the nervous visitor, "what vulgar little hoodlums those boys are out there in the street." "I can't see them," said the hostess. "I'm rather near-sighted, you know." "But surely you can hear how they're shouting and carrying on." "Yes, but I can't tell whether they're my children or the neighbors'."

"Pa, why do they call whisky an eye-opener?" "If you take enough you will see things you only dreamed of before."

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.
JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.
French Village.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM.
Cape Island.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth.
JOSEPH A. SNOW.
Norway, Me.

"Yes, I sleep, off and on, until 12 o'clock on Sundays." "But when do you get your breakfast?" "Oh, I go down to breakfast about 9." "Ah! then you go back to bed." "No, to church."

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.—83

More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best. 63

REJECTED STAMMERERS.

As stammering is a cause of rejection for military service, its frequency is shown by the statistics of the examination of recruits in different nations. The number rejected as stammerers is 7.50 per 1,000 examined in France, 3.23 in Switzerland, 2.87 in England, 2.2 in Austria, 0.86 in Italy, and but 0.19 in Russia.

Many a girl's popularity with the sterner sex is due to a rumor that she has money.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22—01

A political ring has a beginning, but like any other ring, it has no end.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Talk is cheap; otherwise the average wife would soon bankrupt iher husband.

What makes you Despondent?—Has the stomach gone wrong? Have the nerve centres grown tired and listless? Are you threatened with nervous prostration? South American Nervine is nature's corrector, makes the stomach right, gives a world of nerve force, keeps the circulation perfect. A regular constitution builder for rundown people. One lady says: "I owe my life to it."—84

Only a fool man would deliberately make an enemy by guessing within ten years of a woman's real age.

There aren't enough adjectives in the English language to enable a girl properly to describe her first beau.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

A solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed, sir," said the lady, "there is no necessity for you to file your bill, for I am sure it is sharp enough already."

YOU CAN'T BE ATTRACTIVE.

An Offensive Breath and Disgusting Discharges, Due to Catarrh, Blight Millions of Lives Yearly. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, as sure, permanent, painless, in all cases of Cold in the Head, Tonsilitis, Headache and Catarrh. It gives relief in 10 minutes and banishes the disease like magic. 28

se Dr. Agnew's Pills. 40 Doses 10 Cents.

WINTON

WINTON is KING

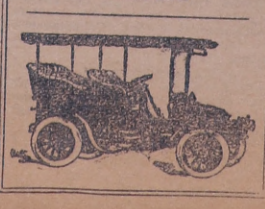
Long live the King

AUTOMOBILE UNDERWRITERS

The Winton Touring Car is appreciated by the best informed because built on correct mechanical principles, of highest grade materials. As a prospective automobile purchaser you dare not, in full justice to yourself, take chances on an inferior car. By presenting a car of such imperial merit as is the 1904 Winton, we become "automobile underwriters"—insuring you against risk or loss. Have you seen our new catalog?

The Winton Motor Carriage Co
Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Represented in the Dominion of Canada by
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO
79 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.
Sub Agencies in Chief Dominion Cities



Imitations at best are imitations, substitutions never satisfy - Insist on having Blue Ribbon Tea.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO, Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts, TORONTO.

For Dainty Luncheons There is nothing so tempting and satisfying as Libby's Luncheon meats. There are many delicious ways Libby's Peerless Dried Beef, Potted and Deviled Ham, Chicken Loaf and Veal Loaf can be served for Luncheons. **Libby's** (Natural Flavor) **Food Products**

Send for our book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Libby's Atlas of the World sent postpaid for five 2c stamps.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, U. S. A.

LOWER PRICES — USE — BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE EDDY WARE

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1826.

CAN BE HAD IN

Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.

INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

WORD MAKING.

$10 in one prize for the greatest number of words.
$10 in two five dollar prizes for the next longest lists.
$10 in five two dollar prizes for the smaller lists.

We will pay these prizes for the best lists of English words made out of the three words:

"MASSEY - HARRIS WHEELS."

Letters to be used in answers only as many times as they appear in the above words. Competition closes May 30th. Send in your list to-day.

NOTE.

The Massey-Harris is fitted with the cushion frame and Morrow coaster brake—the two improvements that have made bicycling so famously popular.

Write for our new "Silver Ribbon" Booklet.

ADDRESS, DEPARTMENT "A"

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Limited, Toronto Junction.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO. From April 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first-class fare, good for fifteen days, fare and a third; good for thirty days, good either via Wabash direct line or via Chicago, with stop over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all Expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates. For time-tables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

"Who is that awfully freckled girl over there in the corner?" "Why, that's Miss Bullion, the great heiress." "Aren't her freckles becoming?"

What's the Trouble?—Is it Sick Headache? Is it Biliousness? Is it Sluggish Liver? Is your skin sallow? Do you feel more dead than alive? Your system needs toning—Your Liver isn't doing its work—Don't resort to strong drugs—Dr. Agnew's Little Pills, 10 cents for 40 doses, will work wonders for you.—85

"Judge," wailed the prisoner, "can't you give me a little time to think this thing over?" "Certainly," replied the magistrate. "Six months."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The frankness with which a 17-year-old girl refers to herself as an old maids only exceeded by the frankness with which she denies it ten years later.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gives hisse'f credit fob bein' resigned to fate when he was simply settled down to bein' good an' lazy."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

"Age softens all things, does it not?" "Yes; there's no fool like an old fool."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A man who can't talk and will talk should be muzzled.

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S

Finest quality and flavour.

COCOA

Nutritious and Economical.
48—21

Billiard Tables

The Best at the Lowest Price
Write for Terms

REID BROS., M'f'g Co.'s
785 King St. W.
1 32-31

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy. Address Box 152, Montreal.

- DECORATING -

WALL PAPERS.

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL LINES.

See our SPECIALS at 2½c., 3c. and 4c. roll.

In Higher Grade Goods we take the lead, and are showing some beautiful samples in the very *newest effects.*

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,

PAINTS AND OILS.

ROLLER BLINDS—Special.

Good quality, Oil Colors, best spring rollers, only - - 25c.

Remember Eggs are the same to us as cash, and we pay the highest price.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. Chas. Mitchell, and Mr. Walter Mitchell, we can assure our customers of excellent work and at moderate prices. Estimates given for anything in Papering and Painting, and no delay in dates.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

House Cleaning Necessities.

Carpet Sweepers,

Whips,

Stretchers,

Step Ladders, all heights.

See our Little Giant Tack Lifter, the best out.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

Ventilation Through the Walls,

The fact is that considerable ventilation is capable of taking place and quite a large exchange of fresh for bad air is effected through the walls of buildings. Many a room that is notoriously stuffy could doubtless be made pleasant to live in by removing the solid paper or impervious coat of paint from the wall and substituting porous paper, or, better still, giving up paper altogether and using a distemper wash of pleasing tone.—London Lancet.

What She Lacked.

A superintendent of a Sunday school relates the following true incident:

The title of the lesson was "The rich young man" and the golden text "One thing thou lackest." A lady teacher in the primary class asked a little tot to repeat the two, and, looking earnestly in the teacher's face, the child unblushingly told her, "One thing thou lackest—a rich young man."

By-laws to raise $200,000 for waterworks and $20,000 for a new collegiate building were carried at Portage la Prairie.

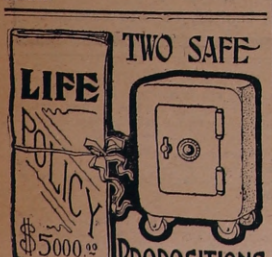
Winnipeg's building permits for this season up to the end of April total $2,000,000.

On Tuesday 2,240 immigrants landed at Quebec. The bulk of these will settle in the Northwest.

Two thousand men are on strike at Montreal, and other strikes, chiefly in the building trades, are reported at Berlin, Kingston, Quebec and Windsor.

The Kingston Board of Trade does not like the association of the city's name with the penitentiary, and asks that its name be changed to the "Ontario Penitentiary."

Sir Louis Jette, who was one of the Canadian Commissioners on the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, in a speech at Montreal, said that the dispute had been decided in advance by diplomacy, and that Canada never had any chance of success.



Your Money Is Safe,

perhaps, in a bank or safe; but if you should die your family would only receive what was there. Why not invest some in **LIFE INSURANCE?**

It's better than a hundred to one shot. There's absolutely no chance to lose. Let us give you an estimate.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

PULVO HOT STOVE POLISH

AND METAL CLEANER COMBINED

The only Patented Polish in the World. No Dust, No Dirt, No Smoke, No Smell. Contains no benzine or other explosives. PULVO makes more polish and lasts longer than any other.

PRICE 10c. AT ALL GROCERS

S. Holden, H. Warren & Son, John Shaw, C. F. Stickle, Geo. Lagrow, and G. N. Montgomery.

The letter of Miss Merkley, whose picture is printed above, proves beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared, and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me."—Sincerely yours, MISS MARGARET MERKLEY, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

THE PARACHUTE MAN.

His Feelings as He Soared Skyward and Plunged to Earth.

"Come on! The band's all ready!"

I was met with a roar of applause as I ran down the hotel steps. The band blared in salute and the crowd opened up for me as I hastened. The parachute was stretched out from the straining balloon. As the man with me snapped the hooks on the ring he showed me where the rope hung and told me how to pull it when cutting loose. He was the excited one. I was in a semistupor. A bitter indifference filled me as I looked at the ugly swaying monster which was to bear me to affluence or death.

"Let her go!"

With a cleaving of the air and a rush of sound like the coming of a cyclone the balloon shot upward. I ran for the bar, grasped it and soared.

I tried to swing up on the bar, but the rush of the ascent straightened me like an iron rod. I thought my arms would be pulled out. A sickness came over me, comparable to the effect of the start made by a high speed elevator. Then the motion became more easy and I swung up on the bar. I was accustomed to gazing down from heights and I felt no fear as I stared at the fading crowd. I could see them waving hats and hands; could hear the band playing; and was conscious of a pleasant dreamy sensation and of a steady, easy rising from the ground. I ventured to bend a "crab" and make a few "ankle drops." It was as easy as when I was only a few feet from the ground. I glanced down again. The crowd appeared smaller and seemed to be walking away from me. I had commenced to drift. Now was the time to cut loose. I wished that I might stay where I was—taking chances with that limp bag of a parachute did not look safe. But it had to be done.

I caught hold of the rope, braced myself on the bar and gave a short, hard pull.

Whish—my breath left me! For the first time fear—deadly fear—entered my heart. A jerk that nearly unseated me, and I was again sailing pleasantly through space.

I ventured to essay a few additional feats, as the ground seemed to more closely approach me, and then I commenced to calculate as to the manner in which to strike the ground. Like many other problems, it settled itself. I struck it feet first in a cornfield, was dragged along and scratched up and came to consciousness in the arms of my new manager, who was alternately cursing me for getting killed and blessing me for having saved his skin and the $450.—Outing.

Economy.

"You've cut down my allowance," she said.

"Yes," he admitted. "I've been spending most of my time at the club recently, and I can't pay board in two places."

"Then you'd better stay home," she said, and he did. But presently there was the old complaint.

"You've cut down my allowance again," she said.

"Yes," he admitted. "I'm spending my time at home now, and my company ought to count for something."

Then she didn't know whether to advise him to go back to the club or not.

Reading His Own Works.

I only once heard Thackeray allude to his works and that in a seriocomic spirit, which amused both him and us. "I was traveling on the Rhine," he said (in company no doubt with "the Kickleburys"), "and entering one of the hotels on the banks, exhausted and weary, I went into the saloon and threw myself on a sofa. There was a book on a little table close by, and I opened it to find it was 'Vanity Fair.' I had not seen it since I corrected the proofs, and I read a chapter. Do you know it seemed to me very amusing?"—Dean Hole's "Memories."

Time and Money.

Whistler, on the witness stand one day, was asked the price he had obtained for a certain picture.

"One thousand guineas," said he.

"How long did it take you to paint it?"

"About a day and a half."

"And do you mean to tell the court, Mr. Whistler, that you have the audacity to charge 1,000 guineas for the work of a day and a half?"

"No, sir; I ask it for the knowledge of a lifetime."

It Didn't Work.

"This'll be good for a hundred anyhow," said young Sow His Wild Oats to his pal. "Every young fellow needs a stake when he is of age, so I'll send this telegram collect to the old man:

"'Dear Father—I am twenty-one today and broke.'"

An hour later the fond father wired collect:

"So was I when I was twenty-one."

His Suspicions Aroused.

Burns—So your new play was performed last night? Was there a call for the author? Plotter—There was no general demand for his appearance, but I heard one or two men say they'd like to see the man who wrote it. I didn't like the way they said it and got out of the house as soon as I could.

Not to Be Fooled.

Dealer—Five pounds for this beautiful painting? Why, man, the frame is worth more than that. Connoisseur—Yes, but not with that picture in it.—London Tit-Bits.

The squalls on the sea of matrimony have never been so perilous as to deter a woman from taking the last boat out.—New York Herald.

Scotty and the Cabby.

It was about 1:30 when Archibald McAllister arrived at Euston station, and he found that the train he was to catch for Portsmouth did not leave London till 4 o'clock. To see as many of the "sights" of the great city as possible in the limited time was his earnest desire, but the hair raising stories he had heard in Tumtochy about London cabmen's charges had not been lost upon him. After a moment's thought, however, he hailed a hansom.

"I'm a stranger here, ye ken," he said to the driver, "but can ye drive me to Waterloo station in time to catch the 4 o'clock train?"

With a little reflection cabby said he thought he might manage it, and by driving by devious ways he managed to make that twenty minutes' journey last two hours and a half. Arrived at Waterloo, Archibald fastened upon a railway policeman.

"Can ye tell me the fare from Euston?"

"One and six," said the company's guardian.

"Vurry well," said Archie. "Here's a bawbee fer yerself, ma mon, and wull ye kindly settle wi' the cabman while a body teks his ticket?"—London Chronicle.

A Snuff Story.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson of London, who died many years ago, by her will directed that in her coffin should be buried all her handkerchiefs and sufficient of the best Scotch snuff to cover her body. This she preferred to flowers, as "nothing could be more fragrant and so refreshing to me as that precious powder." Further, the six greatest snuff takers in the parish of St. James, Westminster, were to be her bearers. Six old maids, each bearing in her hand a box filled with the best Scotch snuff to take for their refreshment as they walked, were to carry the pall. Before the corpse the minister was to walk, carrying and partaking of a pound of snuff. At every twenty yards a large handful of snuff was to be delivered to the bystanders, while at the door of the testator's house were to be placed for gratuitous distribution two bushels of the same quality of snuff.

Earthquakes and Pestilence.

From early times pestilence has been regarded as one of the accompaniments of earthquakes. Nor is this perhaps a mere figment of superstition. Many instances of epidemics following upon earthquakes are on record, says the Lancet. Thus in 557-60 A. D., earthquake years, Constantinople was visited by a pestilence, and in 615 A. D., after more than a decade of seismic disturbances which extended from Japan to the Mediterranean, the whole of Italy was visited, according to Sigonius, by a fearful epidemic, of which the nature is not recorded. Old writers, such as Von Plenciz, an authority on the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, were wont to attribute the proneness to disease exhibited by whole populations during earthquake season to shaken nerves begotten of prolonged suspense and broken rest at night.

Just Looking.

"Did you say your husband was out looking for work?"

"No, I believe he's out looking at work. There are some men digging a cellar down at the corner, and he doesn't seem able to get any farther."

Too Easily Met.

Gunner—Yes, sir; I have an awful hard time meeting expenses. Guyer—Wish I could say the same. I meet them altogether too easily—never get out of sight of them, in fact.

No matter how bright and sunshiny the day, it will appear dark and gloomy to the man who looks at everything "through blue glasses."—Maxwell's Talisman.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 60c

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

Teapots With Quaint Instructions.

The following poetic directions for tea making are painted on many of the teapots used in the Celestial empire: "On a slow fire set a tripod; fill it with clear rain water. Boil it as long as it would be needed to turn fish white and lobster red; throw this upon the delicate leaves of choice tea; let it remain as long as the vapor rises in a cloud. At your ease drink the pure liquor, which will chase away the five causes of trouble."

She Thought of Him.

She—Oh, Mr. Borem! How do you do? I was talking to Mrs. Nexdore just now, and I couldn't help thinking of you. He—And was she discussing me? She—Not exactly. She was commenting on the weather and just asked me if I could imagine anything more tiresome and disagreeable.

Her Undeveloped Sense of Humor.

"The trouble with you women," he said, "is that you have no sense of humor."

"I know it," she admitted. "I suppose I ought to think being married to you is a lovely joke, but I can't seem to see it."

Circumstantial Evidence.

Freddie—What is circumstantial evidence? Cobwigger—As a general thing, it's the theory of an expert which is proved to be entirely wrong when the truth comes out.—Exchange.

We measure minds by their stature. It would be better to estimate them by their beauty.—Joubert.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

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WITH POWERS TO ISSUE $1,000,000 BONDS.

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Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

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Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
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☞ Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1905, 60c.

Worth Showing

is our line of Shoes. When you see them all you will not wonder that we take exceptional pride in it. There isn't another line in Stirling that is equal to them.

Look before you buy and see if KING'S name is on the Shoe. If it is, go ahead, the Shoe is all right.

Our new Summer line is the height of shoe perfection.

Airy Prices on Warm Weather Footwear for Men, Women and Children:

Button, Lace and Oxfords, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $4.00
We have cheaper lines from 75c. up. Good values in every pair.

Men's Fine Bals in Dongola, Box Calf, Velour Calf and Patent Kid, from $2.00 to $5.50. Cheaper grades from $1.25 upwards.

WATCH OUR BARGAINS in Boots. It will pay you every time.

This is the store for SHOE POLISH. Come to us. We keep 2 in 1, Black "O," Black Cat, No. 13, Matchless, Packards. We have it in 5c. tins.

Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

Look for the BIG RED BOOT above our door.

GEO. REYNOLDS,

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

HARDWARE!

SEEDS.

Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Lucerne, Timothy, Lawn Grass, Hungarian, Rape, Corn of all kinds, Turnip and Mangel, Onions, etc.

Don't forget I keep Oil Cake, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, Dairy Meal for Cows and Herbageum. Prices always right.

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A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribe to-day, or, send 5c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
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These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and job short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. | STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904. | Vol. XXV, No. 34.

Step into our Tailoring Department

for a few moments. We want to show you what's new in Suitings. We have many handsome patterns that is confined to us. Woollens can't be described on paper, they must be seen to be appreciated.

OUR HOBBY has always been to please you, satisfy you and make you permanent customers.

We are travelling the middle-price path, asking enough to make sure of quality and workmanshp.

Suits To Order, $10 and $11. **Suits To Order, $12 and $13.**
" " 14 and 15. **" " 16 and 17.**

A TRIAL OF OUR TAILORING will tell the story.

READY-TO-WEAR SUITS.

We are carrying a large range of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, and are sure we can please and satisfy anyone who will call and inspect our stock.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

OUR NEW CORSETS
JUST OPENED OUT.

A full line of B. and I., Crompton and D. & A. Corsets, to suit all figures.
B. & I., bias filled; straight front corset styles, A.X., H.H. and F., at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
"Lady Curzon," the newest model, low bust, long hip, in white and grey, $1.00 and $1.25.
Straight front Corsets, 45c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Try our New Summer Corset, fine, white net lace and ribbon trimming, 50c.
A special line of Corsets for stout ladies, $1.00 to $2.50.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers from 18c., 20c., 25c., 50c. to $3.00. See our special range of twenty different styles at 25c.
Ladies' Drawers, 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c. and $1.25.
Ladies' Underskirts and Night Dresses, trimmed, lace and embroidery, 50c., 75c., $1.25 to $4.50.

A SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY—One dozen Ladies' Underskirts, best mercerized skirting, fancy stripes and checks, were $1.25 for 75c.

FIVE CASES NEW MILLINERY just opened out. Hats to suit all people, at all prices, from 25c. to $25.00. Leave your order early to avoid disappointment.

A fresh stock of GROCERIES always on hand. Try us for your Tea.
Lipton's Tea, green and black, 25c., 30c. and 40c. 2 lbs. Green Tea, 25c.

C. F. STICKLE.

Watches and Jewelry.

This week we are showing some lovely goods in GOLD CRESCENTS, Pearl settings, all 14 k., ranging in price from $4.00 to $6.50.

GOLD WATCHES from $8.50 to $35.00. Sterling Silver Links, 50c.

Our Ladies' and Gentlemen's RINGS are exceptionally good value.

A nice line of NECKLETS and LOCKETS, newest designs.

We are prepared to meet any catalogue house, as to price and quality of goods. We guarantee every article as represented.

A nice line of PERFUMES and COLOGNES just in.

W. H. CALDER,
Jeweler and Optician, STIRLING.
☞ Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

BELLEVILLE NURSERIES

—:o:—

SURPLUS SALE.

Special prices for 30 days on Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape, Raspberry, Strawberry and other small fruits.

Hardy Roses, Shrubs and Climbing Vines suitable for Lawn and Cemetery.

Norway Spruce, 3 ft., extra fine.

Orders booked, subject to stock being satisfactory, on inspection at the Nursery when ready for delivery.

Send list of wants for prices and save Agent's commision. All stock guaranteed true to name as represented.

W. C. REID,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.
Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.
Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 195

FOR SALE

Good House and Barn, with two acres of land more or less, opposite the English Church, Stirling. For further particulars apply to
ALFRED McCUTCHEON.

FOR SERVICE

A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog. Terms, $1.00.
J. McKEOWN, Prop.,
East Half Lot 29, 7th Con. Sidney.

NEWS-ARGUS
To Jan. 1, 1905,
for 60c.

Teachers' Convention.

Report of Annual Convention Held at Marmora on Thursday and Friday, with Summary of Papers and Addresses.

"I shall ever be thankful for the good I received from the public school. It has been the agency to lift the darkness from mankind and usher in this glorious age which has brought God close to man in revealing him in our every surrounding," were the words of Mr. Geo. Taylor in his short but eloquent address on Friday evening. The convention on Thursday and Friday had in it very much to prove the truth of the statement.

There were about one hundred teachers present. The programme must have resulted in great profit to teachers, and the social features of the gathering were such as might be expected from the meeting together of so many bright and happy people.

Several features must have impressed most of those present. One is the feeling on the part of, not only teachers, but of every one who takes an interest in education, that teachers are poorly paid. People who perhaps never before thought of the matter are in sympathy with the teachers. Holding conventions at different points will do much towards causing a healthy growth of this sentiment. It also creates more general interest in school work.

Another noticeable point was the kindly feeling of teachers and citizens towards Mr. Mackintosh, which was expressed often and in many ways.

The following is a brief summary of papers and addresses:

Composition—Miss M. McDonald.

Miss McDonald's paper went so exhaustively into the subject and in such a practical manner that a report is impossible in small space. Here are some points, however: Composition aims to give the student a command of language as an instrument of self expression. Literature is receptive. Composition is expressive and creative in its nature. It involves clear thinking. See clearly and words will follow. Words are instruments of thought. Benefits: correct forms of expression, free and full expression in terse, appropriate language, increase in vocabulary and concepts, training in powers of mind, literary taste. Oral should precede written composition, being simpler, written composition is more explicit, requires unity and attention to punctuation, etc. The teacher's language should be a model in clearness and correctness. Questions should be concise, clear, definite, worded to admit of sentence answers only, and in series should follow one another logically. Answers should be clearly expressed in correct, well chosen sentences. Correct errors in speech when they occur, with older pupils by assigning the reason. Object lessons, reproduction stories, action lessons, stories, myths, fairy tales, pictures, nature study, history, geography, arithmetic, etc., all furnish abundant material for training in oral and written composition.

Teach carefully punctuation, sentence and paragraph formation, and form generally. Memory gems and reading contribute much to composition.

Essay writing is necessary in order to develope inventive power and imagination.

The best method of correction is to examine each composition minutely and discuss it with the class. Then have them re-write.

The Teacher's Out of School Hours—Miss McCallum.

Miss McCallum's charm of style and bright manner of reading made her paper one of the choicest morsels of a splendid bill of fare. She advocated thorough preparation, pursuit of faithful study to make the profession a real rather than a nominal one.

Oral Reading—Mr. Tice.

Mr. Tice made a very strong plea for thorough training in the mechanical part of reading to cure the all pervading carelessness of speech. Present "slipshod" speech has a deep, evil significance as it indicates a Soul with corresponding faults. Constant alertness is necessary. Consult the dictionary more frequently. Use reading to help in the teaching of literature, making it the final test as to the extent to which a passage is understood and appreciated. Unconscious imitation, being good for pupils, should stimulate teachers to become good readers.

Lecture by Mr. Frank Yeigh.

The picture travel talk by Mr. Yeigh, of Toronto, in the Town Hall, in the evening, was largely attended and was well appreciated. Mr. Yeigh has a splendid series of pictures showing the wonderful resources and possibilities of Canada as well as many of the beauties of lake, river and mountain scenery. No one could help feeling a great pride in Canada as it was pictured and described.

A number of interesting pictures were shown on the Russian-Japanese war.

NOTE.—The balance of the report was not received up to the time of going to press.

The Happiest Woman.

Who is the happiest woman in the world? Adelina Patti answers this.

Is it the woman who has written a successful book, or painted a great picture, or done some other noteworthy thing to bring her into the public eye?

No; far from it. Fame never yet made any human creature truly happy. On the contrary, it usually seeks to spoil his peace of mind; it interrupts his private life, and makes all sorts of insolent demands on his time and thought. When you are famous you belong to the public, and when you belong to the public you cease to belong to the private circle of those who love you.

Ask any woman who is doing what the world calls great things, and she will tell you, doubtless, that she is happy in having satisfied her desire to achieve some particular thing; but if her face glows, and she cries joyfully, 'I am the happiest woman in the world!' you may come to one of two conclusions: Either she is very, very new at her accomplishments; the reaction is yet to come, or else it is some more intimate, more personal joy than either her book or her picture that gives the real crown to her happiness.

Ambition is a beautiful and necessary thing; but it is not happiness, any more than a ten-mile tramp is rest. And it never yet satisfied the heart that was made for joy—as what woman's heart is not, even though her joy gets half its bliss from sorrow?

Nay, the happiest woman in the world is not she who is filling some lofty seat in the full glare of the public eye. It may be right for that woman to be there. It was not meant that all women should be happy to their fullest capacity. Doubtless she is of great use there. But she is not the happiest woman in the world.

The happiest woman in the world is she who is contentedly serving those she loves.

That is the truth in a nutshell, and any honest woman who looks into her own heart with understanding eyes will confess it.

What is life, anyway, but service? All of us find that out sooner or later. And the woman whose privilege it is to minister to those she loves—whose place in the world is to make life glad for those who love her, is the happiest woman in it.

It is a privilege not given to all. Other tasks call some too loudly to be ignored. But let those to whom it is given, the sweet home-makers, the loved wives and mothers and sisters, awake to their joy while they yet have it, and sing all through these glad days of spring time, for theirs is the happiest lot on earth.—Louisville 'Times.'

Honesty in Business.

Honesty is essential to business success, and is more general now than in the past. A few illustrations show that this is the case. The smallest child receives careful treatment by merchants, and gets as good a bargain as could its seniors. Buyers are given every opportunity to get selections that suit, and have the privilege of returning goods and getting their money. Prices are marked plainly on cards, showing that all are treated alike.

In fact honesty is the best paying policy. Customers have to be "suited" therefore it is unwise to make a false statement in regard to material, quality, or any facts in regard to goods. A reputation for honesty helps to sell goods, and makes the clerks words effective. Trade gained stays. It has also the effect of developing employees into men of strength and character.

Much has been said by business men against the methods of rivals, and that big businesses are built up by means of shady methods. It is not so. In fact the very opposite is the truth. A little investigation in the matter will pleasantly surprise any one who has in some general way gained a hazy idea that lying is very common with business men.

The Court of Appeal has ordered Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Globe, to appear next Monday and show why he should not be committed for contempt. The article complained of is an editorial which appeared in the Globe of Friday last, referring to the large election expenses of Mr. E. A. Dunlop in the recent North Renfrew election.

BEGIN TO SAVE

Lay by a part of your earnings regularly and you will have a partner that will work for you day and night.

TO ENCOURAGE

Savings this Bank accepts deposits from One Dollar up and allows interest.

A GENERAL BANK BUSINESS CONDUCTED

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
The Best Assorted Stock to Select From.

These ideas are truthfully expressed in the "Sterling Hall" stock and should induce you for both *profit* and *satisfaction* to bring your want list this way. There will be no disappointment in results.

A CORSET BARGAIN.

It is seldom you get a chance to buy Corsets at half price. Here is your chance.

60 pairs Girdle Corsets, made of French Coutil, colors—pink and blue, regular price $1.00, yours for 50c. a pair. Ask to see them.

DRESS GOODS.

We have a full line of the correct fabrics in both wool and wash goods for Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

Voiles, in leading shades, 42 in. wide, 50c. yd.
Crepe de Chines, in leading shades, 42 in. wide, 50c. yd.
Veilings, all wool, 38 in. wide, 30c. yd.
Belfast Reps, all shades, 15c. 20c., 30c. yd.
Chambray's at 10c. and 15c. yd.

WASH SKIRTS.

Perfect fitting, tastefully made garments, in dot and stripe, navy and black Drill, sizes 38 to 43, at $100, $1.25 and $1.50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bargains in Every-day Wear for Men, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

"The Sovereign" Fine Shoe for Men at $3.00 to $5.00.

HATS.

Straw and Linen, for Men and Boys, at 5c. to $3.00.
Children's Sailors and Turbans at 20c. to 50c.

GROCERIES.

We were well stocked with Sugar before the last three advances in price, and can give interesting quotations by the bag or barrel.

SALT per barrel, $1.50. Salt, in 200 lb. bags, at $1.00.

☞ Paying 14c. doz. for Eggs

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

GOOD FOOTWEAR.

The kind that feels good, looks good and is good. That's the only kind to buy. That's the kind we sell, and our business has been built up by fair and square dealing. We charge an honest price for honest footwear. If you have not tried our goods why not investigate our claims.

See our Women's Strap Slippers and Oxfords, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.
Shoes for Boys and Girls, 75c., $1, 1.25, 1.50.
Men's Fine Boots, $1.25, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50.
Men's Plow Boots, good ones, McCready make, 90c., $1.00, $1.25, $2.00, $2.50, warranted to give satisfaction.

Ladies wear the **EMPRESS SHOES.**

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Come to us for Shoe Polish.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

☞ Eggs taken in exchange.

In order to raise the standard of Sunday School teachers examinations will be held in local centres under the auspices of the Sabbath School Association.

PROCLAMATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Local Board of Health of the Village of Stirling hereby give notice that all persons resident within the Corporation are hereby called upon forthwith to Clean their Premises of Garbage, Refuse, Filth, Debris, Dead Animals, or other matter or thing thereon or therein, likely to be prejudicial to the health of the residents.

All wells in use for household purposes should be cleaned out before the 1st day of July. Privies shall be disinfected. (R.S.O. 1897, Chap. 248, Sec. 122.)

Those using slaughter houses are required to comply with Par. 14, Sec. 122, P.H.A., and see that all the surroundings shall be kept subject to the approval of the Sanitary Inspector.

Every person neglecting to observe this notice on or before the **15th day of May,** 1904, will be proceeded against as the law directs. Medical practitioners practicing in the Village of Stirling, will please comply with the Statutes requiring that all cases of contagious diseases be reported to the Board of Health.

R. FLETCHER, Sanitary Inspector.
H. H. ALGER, M.D.,
Medical Health Officer.

CARRIAGES and WAGGONS.

—:o:—

We have now in stock a complete line of BUGGIES, MIKADOS, SURREYS, DEMOCRAT and LUMBER WAGGONS, which are up-to-date in style, material and finish, and prices as low as the lowest.

We also carry a full line of Harness, Horse Forks, Cream Separators, Binder Twine, etc.

A full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements always on hand.

General Blacksmith business in connection.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Joyce's Old Stand, Stirling.

P. S.—Horse for sale cheap.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot, No. 15, North side Front St., Stirling. For further particulars apply to
MRS. J. BULL, Stirling.

HOME LIFE OF HARUKO

INTENDED TO BECOME EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Very Modern in Appearance, But She Was Thoroughly Oriental.

In very far back days there was an Empress of Japan who was held in quite special love and reverence by her people, and, says the London World, there are latter-day Japs who maintain that this Empress assumed the form of Haruko, their Mikado's consort.

For a lady who lived so many centuries ago, Haruko is in appearance quite startlingly modern; for her dresses—they are all made in Paris or London—are always le dernier cri, and she wears them as one born in the Rue de Grenelle. Although not strikingly beautiful, at least according to western taste, her Majesty has a singularly fascinating face—it is so kindly, intelligent and expressive. It is a strange face, too, one full of subtle contradictions, and with lines that tell diverse tales. * * * In spite of her Parisian toilets and her English manners, the Empress is a thorough Oriental, with all the Oriental's reverence for tradition and hatred of change. But she is passionately devoted to Japan; there is no sacrifice she would not make for her own people. Her great desire in life, indeed, is to be completely at one with them in their hopes.

FEARS AND ASPIRATIONS.

Haruko was born in 1850. She was a daughter of Prince Tadaka, a member of one of the great noble families from which the Mikados are expected to choose their consorts, and she was educated with a special view to the possibility of her becoming Empress. Her early days were spent at Kioto, the seat of the old Japanese court, where she lived as completely cut off from the world as if she had been in a convent. There she stayed until she was nearly 19, when she was brought forth and married to the Mikado, who was some two years younger than she was. Youthful and inexperienced as they were, the imperial couple seem to have demeaned themselves with great dignity, and they soon became exceedingly popular.

It was a time of great political excitement in Japan, the morrow of a revolution; the old state of things had just been swept aside completely and considerable doubt prevailed as to what the result would be, especially with so young a sovereign at the head of affairs. It was a piece of supreme good fortune for Japan, therefore, that her Mikado had not only able Ministers to help him to rule, but a wise and prudent wife to share his burdens with him.

In spite of the Mikado's devotion to her, Haruko has always been in a difficult position; for, although she is his chief wife, and therefore Empress, she is

NOT HIS ONLY WIFE,

and, what is still worse, perhaps, she is not the mother of his heir. She has no children, and this in itself has always been a source of grief to her. Luckily both for herself and her husband, however, she is no Sarah; and as soon as she realized that there was no chance of her bearing him a son, she adopted as her own the son of one of her rivals, and devoted herself heart and soul to fitting him for his future station, lavishing kindness on his mother the while.

The Empress is a charming hostess, and one of the entertainments she gives every year—the Cherryblossom Garden Party— is surely one of the most charming of entertainments. As soon as the cherry trees are in blossom, invitations are issued for a Court garden party, and on the appointed day all the great personages in Tokio, statesmen and diplomatists, with their wives and daughters, and every one else of distinction, assemble in one of the imperial parks, near the entrance, where they await the arrival of the Emperor and Empress.

At the approach of the Imperial carriage they range themselves on each side of the Grande Allee; then they fall into rank behind their Majesties, and walk in procession around the park to admire the trees. When they arrive at the tents where refreshments are served, the Emperor and Empress hold a sort of informal court. They bid their guests welcome, and converse with those among them to whom they wish to show special honor. The Empress is always exquisitely dressed on these occasions, and plays her part as hostess with infinite kindliness and tact.

AT THE PRESENT TIME

there are neither garden parties nor any other entertainments in Tokio, for Haruko's whole time is devoted to trying to relieve the sufferings of her wounded soldiers. She is the president of the Red Cross Society, which she helped to organize immediately before the war with China, and she works for it indefatigably the whole day long. So long as the war lasts neither she nor any member of her court will spend any money at all on luxuries or amusement; all that they would otherwise have spent in this way is to go to provide for the army. Her Majesty is in complete sympathy with her people in the war, and she will be broken-hearted should any disaster befall them.

She and the Czarina Marie, the president of the Russian Red Cross Society, are not altogether strangers to each other; for some years ago, when the present Czar narrowly escaped being murdered in Japan, she at once, without saying a word to any one or asking any one's advice, sent off a most touching sympathetic little letter to his mother, to tell her how very sorry she was.

YOU KNOW THEM.

A dollar cannot live on love,
But lots of men there are,
Whom you and I have knowledge of,
Who live on their love's pa.

MISTRESS OF SHOPLIFTERS.

Career of a Woman Who Committed Suicide.

There has just died in Holloway Prison, London, the most famous "shoplifter" of her time. Her name was Lillie Miers—a handsome woman, and a most accomplished thief. In November last year she was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at Clerkenwell Sessions for shoplifting. She did six months of that term, and then, a few days ago, committed suicide in her cell. On the day of her sentence the police produced a record of her amazing life. She was the daughter of a city merchant, and for some time acted as her father's housekeeper. Then Mr. Miers had ill-luck in his business. Lillie applied to a London firm for employment, and was made a lady commercial traveler. She was successful and honest—up to September, 1892. Then her employers discovered irregularities in her accounts, and she was dismissed. Thrown on her own resources, she plunged into the excitement of petty crime. Well dressed, well educated, with a good figure and a very pretty face, she posed as a lady of fashion, visited the best west end shops and gave large orders for jewelry and silver to be made up for a bogus lady at a bogus address. She never called to see that the orders were finished. One visit was quite enough for her, and while engaging the assistants or the manager behind the counter she managed to smuggle all kinds of small valuables into her muff or her pocket, and under the cover of a handkerchief carelessly dropped upon the counter.

CAUGHT BY CHANCE.

Many well-known establishments soon discovered that they were losing things, and careful watch was set upon the customers. But Lillie evaded the detectives, and it was only by chance that she was caught—in a pawnshop. She was arrested, and at her lodgings were found three tons of blankets which she had sent out to fictitious customers and afterwards collected. Of her first year's "lifting" the police traced over 300 articles, she had stolen—including 10 watches, 142 charms, 50 brooches, 14 bracelets, 13 chains and all kinds of other things besides. For jewelry alone she received from the pawnbrokers £140 in a few months; and in 1903 £1000 worth of stolen property was traced to her. She introduced herself to a gentleman of means, and told him such a tale of distress—admirably invented—that he gave her £200.

She spent her money in living the life of a lady of means and extravagances. A month before the police ran her to earth she was summoned to attend the county court for debt. When the case was called on, a mild sensation was caused by the announcement that the lady had died before the summons could be delivered. So the case was struck out. As a matter of fact, she was very much alive. She simply forged her sister's signature to letters to the plaintiff and to the judge, which stated sorrowfully that Miss Elizabeth Miers had succumbed to a painful illness. And the judge and the plaintiff were both taken in by this pathetic little note! On the very day that they received it, Miss Miers stole two valuable umbrellas from a fashionable emporium in the west end!

At the time of her death she was just over 30, but incessant drug taking had weakened her and had left its mark on her once beautiful face. She took her life, it is stated by tearing down the gas bracket in her cell and blocking up the ventilator over the door.

AUSTRALIA'S BIRTH RATE.

Report Reveals a Startling Condition of Affairs.

The report of the Royal Commission on the decline of the New South Wales birth rate, the full text of which has now reached this country, is a document of immense importance from every point of view.

It states that since 1889 there has been a very marked fall in the birth rate, and that between 1889 and 1902 the decrease was no less than ten births per thousand. It is "rapid and continuous."

The commission have gone carefully into the causes of the decline. They attribute it to the deliberate limitation of families, and this, again, is due to personal selfishness, "indicative of the desire of the individual to avoid his obligations to the community," and in part to the decay of religious feeling. The commission are also inclined to attribute the fall to "restrictive regulations of trade, designed to abolish competition," which interfere with the continuity of employment and render the income of the worker precarious.

The effect on the health of the community is said on expert evidence to be grave, and there has been an increase in insanity. "Defective health, defective morals, and defective character are already manifesting themselves as a warning of more marked deterioration likely to ensue."

WHERE THE BONE WAS.

"Dad, can you answer a question now, or are you too busy?" asked the seven-year-old heir. "You told me always to ask you about anything I didn't know."

"Quite right, my son!" said the fond parent. "I wish you to grow up a wise and observant man. Never be afraid of showing your ignorance, and your store of knowledge will steadily increase. What is it this time?"

"The other day I heard someone talk about the bone of contention, dad, and I should like you to tell me which part of the body it is in. Which bone is it?"

"Henry, my son," said his father, solemnly—after casting a glance round to see if mother was in the way—"the bone of contention is the jawbone of a woman. Always be careful of it, Henry."

And Henry promised he would.

MY FIRST BOW TO THE KING

A LIEUTENANT'S DESCRIPTION OF A LEVEE.

Gorgeous Scene Within the Palace—A River of Moving Colors.

Just as a young debauntante looks forward to her first Drawing Room with feelings as much of nervous trepidation as of delight, so a young officer or lawyer fights more shy of his first Levee than of facing an enemy in the field or conducting his first case in court, although naturally he feels proud of the prospect of coming individually under the eyes of his King, says a writer in London Tit-Bits.

I am not ashamed to confess that when, some time ago, in all the glory of the full-dress uniform of a lieutenant of Yeomanry, I made my way on foot to St. James's Palace to be presented to His Majesty as one of his gallant soldiers, it was with a little internal quaking and an external trembling of the knees, which rather belied my brave appearance. I was just in time, as I neared the Palace, to see the King's equipage, with its escort of Lifeguardsmen making a gallant show with their glistening helmets and nodding plumes, dash up through a roar of welcoming shouts from the crowds of curious sightseers, and to feel proudly that I, too, was a part, however insignificant, of the "show."

My own reception by the crowd, however, was not quite so cordial as that of the King, although one critic did exclaim, "I say, Bill, don't 'e think 'e's a torf!" which, after all, was rather a dubious kind of a compliment. But a soldier of the King can afford to be criticised, I thought, as, with the air of a Field-Marshal, I ran the gauntlet of the crowds, and at last found myself safely landed

WITHIN THE PALACE WALLS.

And what a startling transformation it was from the dinginess of the world outside to the blaze of color and life and animation in which I found myself within the Palace. Here were hundreds of men stretching away in a long vista as far as the eye could see, a river of moving colors as variegated as those of Joseph's coat and probably far more picturesque. They were men of all types and ages—a few generals, erect and still imposing in scarlet tunics, cocked hats, and plumes—men apparently old enough to have fought at Balaclava and Inkerman, and still ready if need be to take the field again; and rubbing shoulders with these grizzled veterans were dapper young subalterns of Guards as gaily attired as so many popinjays, and no doubt full of dreams of the day when they, too, should wear a general's badge. Here are aides-de-camp in their richly embroidered tunics, gold aigrettes, plumed hats, and gold sashes; Highland officers in tartan trews and feather bonnets; trim naval commanders in their more sober but most becoming blue and gold; officers of engineers and artillery, of cavalry, and infantry of the line, yeomen and volunteers — an epitome, in fact, of the British Army, and all sporting their bravest colors.

DOTTED HERE AND THERE

in this gorgeous stream of color, slowly moving onward to the Throne Room, are the white wigs and black robes of lawyers fresh from the Courts and their briefs, and come to pay homage to the King; men in the modest splendor of black velvet Court suits, steel-looped cocked hats, and swords and buckles of steel; stray Ministers of the Crown in gold-laced uniforms; scarlet-clad dignitaries of the Church; county lieutenants in silk lined embroidered tunics, silver-laced trousers, and crimson and gold sashes; Chinamen, gorgeous in robes of silk and gold; picturesque Japanese; and turbaned Turks.

In my uniform of dark green I felt quite eclipsed by the blaze of color around and in front of me, as moving with the stream I found myself passing through room after room scanned by keen-eyed officials on the look-out for anything irregular in dress, and the entrance to each room guarded by two gentlemen-at-arms ready to bar the entrance with a cord of silk if the pressure should become too great.

At last, after what seems hours of slow progression I catch a distant glimpse of the Throne Room, voices which until now have been incessant become hushed, I clutch my ticket of presentation to make sure that I have still got it, and summon up my evaporating courage for the ordeal which is now near.

A LITTLE LATER

I find myself at the entrance to the Throne Room and catch sight of the King, in Field-Marshal's uniform, standing on a raised platform with a brilliant group behind, to the right, and in front of him—Royal Princes and household officials in gorgeous uniforms. My name is announced in a clear, cultured voice—that of the Lord Chamberlain—and with a dazed feeling and a shakiness in the legs I walk forward, make a clumsy obeisance to the King, receive a gracious smile and a bow in turn, and somehow, before I realize that it can possibly be over, I have emerged from the room and find myself in a corridor outside.

After all, I thought, it was not very formidable, and I might just as well have saved myself all my trepidation. For a few moments I waited in the corridor watching the steady flow from the Throne Room—the Army, the Navy, the Church, and the Law, Ministers and Attaches—and I could not help fancying that they all seemed as pleased as myself at having done homage to our gracious King, and that the ordeal was over.

"I—er—wish to look at some—er—false hair," said the embarrassed young lady. "Very well, miss," rejoined the diplomatic salesman. "What shade does your friend wish?"

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Queen Alexandra has been pictured a thousand times, but one of the most interesting and least-known presentments of her is to be seen on Lendal Bridge, at York, England. Her Majesty is shown, sculptured in stone, as an angel with flowing hair, and bearing the Royal arms, the likeness to the Queen being in every respect unmistakable.

Miss Gertrude von Petzold, a young lady of German parentage, has been chosen by the congregation as minister of the Unitarian Free Church, Marlborough Road, Leicester, England. She is an Edinburgh M.A. Miss von Petzold also studied philosophy at the University of Berlin, where, however, women are not admitted to theological degrees.

During the recent drawing by lot for service in the French army, it was found that the smallest conscript in France hailed from the district of Verpilliere. His name is Joannes Chabaud, and he measures no more than 2ft. 11in., while his weight is only 11½ lb. In appearance he is exactly like a child of five years of age, although his birth certificate proves that he was born on January 29th, 1883.

Viscount Cole, heir to the earldom of Enniskillen, may confidently claim to be the most expert stoker in the British peerage. When Lord Cole was returning home in the Ophir some time ago, he undertook for a small wager to play the part of a stoker between Adelaide and Gibraltar, and during the whole of this long voyage the young aristocrat not only took his watch like his fellow-workmen, but plied his shovel as cheerfully and energetically as the best of them all.

Sir John Tenniel, who has just celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, is a capital swordsman, but few are aware how dearly the accomplishment cost him. Sir John's father was a fencing master and dancing master in Kensington. Among his pupils were the late Mr. Horsley, R.A., and Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley. And in teaching his son to fence a misstroke deprived the younger Tenniel of the sight of one eye. The distinguished draughtsman has done his life's work at this disadvantage.

Father John of Cronstadt, who has prophesied that the war against Japan will continue for twenty-five years, is really the Rev. John Sergieff, one of the priests of St. Andrew's Cathedral in the famous fortress city. After the Czar, he is and has been for years the greatest man in Russia, by virtue of his piety and reputed power of healing. People of the highest rank, as well as the poorest peasants, go to him for help. He was summoned to the death-bed of the Emperor Alexander, and when the present Czar was stricken with typhoid in Livadia public opinion necessitated that the Imperial doctors should be reinforced by Father John's healing touch.

Sir John McIntyre, a former Minister of Lands in the Victorian Legislature and several times Mayor of Bendigo, who has just died in Melbourne, was a Scotch lad whose ambition was fired by a bill displayed by a Glasgow shipping house describing how a nugget of 42 lb. weight had been found at the Turn diggings. With four acquaintances as adventurous as himself, he sailed from the Clyde to the Antipodes in 1852. He had little money, and in order to earn sufficient to take him to Bendigo he took employment on landing as a storekeeper. Then he started on a three weeks' tramp to the gold-fields. He and his four friends took up a claim, and at a depth of 14 feet struck gold. At the end of a week they had made a profit of $500 each. This was the beginning of Sir John's successful career.

RESULT OF NILE DAM.

Reservoir Has Proved Its Usefulness Already.

Sir William Willcocks, the famous engineer who designed the Nile dam, states in a pamphlet just issued by him that the first year's working of the Assouan reservoir has given great satisfaction.

When the Nile was at its lowest last May the reservoir added 200 cubic metres per second to the supply available for irrigation, and was finding one third of the water which was being utilized in Egypt.

Sir William Willcocks states that the total irrigation area of Egypt is six and a quarter million acres, and the land value is £270,000,000. If it were possible to perennially irrigate the 2,000,000 acres which are now without such irrigation, what now averages £25 per acre would be increased to £30 per acre.

Egypt has now the germ of all the water storage works she needs, but Sir William Willcocks favors the raising of the Assouan dam at a cost of £500,000, and the completion of the Lake Moeris project at a cost of £2,600,000, the plans and estimates for which were published by the Egyptian Government in 1894. The two working in conjunction—the lake giving the supply of the early summer and the Assouan reservoir that of the late summer—would easily provide the whole of the water needed for Egypt.

CLIFF OF NATURAL GLASS.

A cliff of natural glass can be seen in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. It is half a mile long and from 150ft. to 200ft. high, the material of which it consists being as good glass as that artificially manufactured. The dense glass which forms the base is from 75 feet, to 100 ft. thick, while the upper portion, having suffered and survived many ages of wind and rain, has naturally worn much thinner. Of course, the color of the cliff is not that of natural glass—transparent and white—but is mostly black, and some places mottled and streaked with brownish red and shades of olive green and brown.

MODERN MEXICO.

Public Baths That Are a Public Blessing.

The most notable feature of Aguascalientes is the baths. These are a blessing alike to rich and poor. The baths of Ojo Caliente (hot spring) are at the end of the Pasco, which widens out to contain the buildings, with pond in front, surrounded by a wall of masonry. An irregular group of buildings circles half around the hill from which flow the hot springs, and one building picturesquely crowns the top. In the rooms the baths are sunk in the tile floor with steps leading down to them. They are 10 or 12 feet square and the water bubbles up through the gravel bottom, direct from the spring, or flows in one side and out the other, according to the location of the room.

Each bath is named, as La Purisma, San Lazaro, San Ramon, La Piscina, etc. The name is marked over the door with the temperature, which ranges from 37.50 deg. to 40.-50 deg. centrigrade. There are also cold baths and several large swimming tanks of warm water. The highest price here is 30c, and there are cheaper rooms for the poor. San Ramon is the hottest bath, and is called bano de salud (health bath). A street car runs from the station to these baths, but the walk is a pleasant one.

At the station, on either side of the Pasco, are the free baths, those for women on the right and the left for men. Each building has one long tank, and connected with the women's bath is the public washhouse. There are 38 stone tubs under a roof and clothes-lines stretched across the patio. What a merry, irresponsible lot the washer-women are! They seem to have laid aside all care and enjoy their work as much as children do playing in the water.

Passing along the streets that leads to the city one comes to the Banos Chicos, a name hardly applicable, as they are the largest of the three. The handsome building surrounds a garden on three sides, which is enclosed in front by an iron fence, with stone foundation and piliars. On the inner sides of the buildings are wide corridors with tile floor and carved stone benches. Along the first of these, on both sides of broad stone steps, which lead down to the garden, and two long stone basins of water edged with large flower jars. There are different kinds of baths here, from shower to swimming tank, not so hot as those of Ojo Caliente, being farther from the spring. The tub baths are of various shapes, oblong, square, round, shell-shape and some the usual form of bath-tub. All are below the floor, with steps leading down and seats around in the tub. The garden is full of trees and flowers and is a delightfully cool place.

Leading off one side is the washhouse, where the washerwomen can do their work by paying two cents. This is a long alley with the tubs along one side under stone archways. I counted 24 arches and 44 tubs in use.

It is curious that, in bath-houses as important and as paying as these are the service should be what it is. One is served well, certainly, but in all of the houses a common peon is the one who assigns **your** bath, gives out the ropa and collects the money, and one never sees anyone else.

RAND GOLD MINES.

Owners Ask for the Introduction of Chinese Labor.

Twenty-five years ago the Witwatersrand was merely a stretch of undulating veldt, occupied sparsely by homesteads. Now it is the centre of an immense population, all engaged, directly or indirectly, in the removal of gold deposits. More than this, the Rand has become the battleground upon which must be fought out anew the issue between slavery and liberty under the Union Jack, says the London News.

It was in 1886 that the goldfields were proclaimed and Johannesburg founded. The germ of this city consisted merely of a hamlet, with a few shanties. Ten years later, the population exceeded 100,000, and Lord Milner has expressed the belief that some day the figure will reach 5,000,000. Before the war broke out the number of inhabitants was between 120,000 and 130,000. Stately buildings, palatial offices, native hovels, and wooden stores are all overlooked by the dismantled fort built by the Boers.

The distinguishing feature of this gold field is the evenness with which the metal is distributed throughout what are called "the blankets." Each ton of ore yields about £2, and, in 1899, the production exceeded £15,000,000. It was almost exactly one-quarter the world's output of gold for that year. Perhaps for the first time in its history gold mining was reduced to an exact industry, in which it is possible to gauge to a nicety what will be the yield, and what the profit on a given cubical content of soil. It is obviously to the interest of the capitalist to reduce his wages bill, and so increase his margin for dividend. Humanely speaking, there are no risks. The Rand can be worked at a profit till the Rand has given up its treasures. Then Johannesburg will vanish as rapidly as Johannesburg sprang into existence and fame.

The workable gold is valued at £600,000,000. If the rate of exploitation remained as in 1889, before the outbreak of war, then Johannesburg would enjoy 30 years of life—no more. It is the object of the Randlords and of Lord Milner to hasten the doom of the city by hurrying the extraction of gold. Thus it is hoped to increases the share of the spoil which accures to the capitalist by reducing the share which falls to the worker. Hence the call for Chinese labor.

During 1903 the gold extracted amounted to 2,963,751 oz., with a value of about £12,000,000.

Upon this turnover the profit works out at more than four-and-a half-millions. It is upon this profit that the Randlords starve.

MAKING BLACK MEN WHITE

WONDERS THAT RADIUM IS CAPABLE OF DOING.

Under Its Influence a Violent-tempered Husband Was Cured.

The time is coming when we can dispense with fires in our homes, their accompanying smoke and grime, and occasional coal bills. All we shall need to do then will be to purchase our chunk of radium and place it in our fire-grate. Once purchased, it needs no further outlay. It lasts practically for ever, and its heat is always constant and lasting.

Think, then, of the enormous advantages to railway and steamship companies, to proprietors of factories—in fact, to all owners of machinery at present driven at great expense by means of coal, electricity, or gas—were it possible to substitute a few grains of the mysterious metal. The whole industrial world would be revolutionised.

In the future our homes will be lighted by it, our motor-cars driven by it, our food cooked by it.

In the solution of aerial flight it will produce the one thing necessary—an inexhaustible and almost weightless motive power. Radium will play a great part in the propulsion of airships and submarines.

As a revolution will be caused in the industrial world, so some day there will be a revolution in the world of surgery and medicine.

In Russia, by means of radium, a noted scientist has made sight possible to two boys of eleven and thirteen years, who had been blind from the first year of their lives. Even at the first trial the boys were able to distinguish objects in the room, in a few weeks they learnt the Russian alphabet, and were

SOON ABLE TO READ.

Dr. A. Darier, the eminent oculist, has also performed some wonderful cures. Quite recently he treated a case of rodent ulcer, where the patient had suffered from pains so intolerable that for months he had not enjoyed a single night's rest. His agony was instantaneously and completely cured by means of the yellow atom. In another case Dr. Darier cured a woman who had long been a sufferer with epileptic fits and giddiness.

Every up-to-date hospital has radium in its laboratory. At the Middlesex Hospital, not long ago, two sufferers with lupus were successfully treated; so, too, was a patient in Scotland after four weeks' usage.

Typhoid, anthrax, and cholera bacilli have been destroyed by it, thus showing its possibility to cure those diseases. The dread scourges of cancer and consumption will, it is also asserted, be compelled very soon to give way to the mighty powers of the wonderful metal.

In nasal and throat troubles, where there is little room for the surgeon to operate, radium has again been found of the greatest advantage.

But perhaps the most curious instance of radium's influence was in taming a violent-tempered husband. The cure was accomplished by Dr. Darier. This husband suffered from strange somnambulistic attacks, during which he would get up,

MALTREAT HIS WIFE,

and break everything within reach. He would then leave the house for two or three hours, and would return home to again fall asleep. So frequent did these violent fits become that his wife left him.

Coming to Dr. Darier, the bad-tempered husband was treated with radium applications for twelve days. At the end of that time he was completely cured, and his wife returned to him. In the preservation of food radium has also been used with great success.

Recently Mr. Hugo Ligber, a well-known New York chemist, announced that he had preserved soup, fruit, eggs, milk, and meat for a period of two months without any sign whatever of deterioration.

To further test his discovery he inoculated the soup with mould, the product of bacteria grown in infected food. In the jar containing the soup, which was exposed to the air and kept at a temperature of 80 deg., he placed a small tube of radium. At the end of the two months the mould had not increased and had lost its power to infect the food.

Photography has a new field open to it by the discovery of radium. By means of the rays which the salts of radium emit actual photographs have been taken, which, though not photographs in the ordinary sense of the word so much as shadow pictures, are like those produced by Rontgen rays. One day our surgeons will dispense with the cumbrous X-ray apparatus in favor of a tiny

CAPSULE OF RADIUM SALT.

And now it is said that ny means of radium and X-rays combined it is possible to make black men white—that the negro can change his color.

The chemistry department of the University of California are conducting a number of experiments upon the coloring cells of the skin, and are hopeful of success. Should this be possible, it will have tremendous consequences in America, where the racial feeling between black and white is very acute.

At any rate, a French scientist, M. Danis, has succeeded in changing the color of mice upon which he experimented. Placing a tube of radium in their cage for periods of from fourteen to fifteen hours, he noticed twenty days afterwards that the mice began to lose their fur, and that when it grew again it was of a different color, instead of grey the mice were now white. The success of these experiments has stimulated scientists to attempt the same kind of thing upon negroes.—Pearson's Weekly.

BETROTHED TO A FAMILY.

The sweetheart of a man at Colmar, Prussia, died some time ago. He was accepted subsequently by her sister, who died, however, two days before the wedding day. In a few weeks the determined fellow will wed the mother of his two former sweethearts.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XVIII.

The long day was over and the night was on. Ceremonies and parades, presenting of arms and booming of cannon, pealing of bells and sounding of music, stately banquet and formal investiture were all passed with the sun. Of the loud day naught remained but the surging vivas of the people, who still filed past the gates of the palace, and made night day with wizardry of torches and colored lanters. Again and again they renewed the cry of "Maddalena! Maddalena!" and again and again, at the summons, the Queen appeared on a balcony over the gates; and, with that fine sense of the dramatic inseparable from her sunny blood, cast to them red roses in handfuls—at once thanks from her heart for all they had borne and done, and promise that she was theirs while to her was life.

She was weary to the point of exhaustion: the long coronation ceremony was enough to break down the endurance of the strongest: but she was dowered with an unconquerable will that would not allow her to yield to mere physical weariness. She turned the repeated remonstrances of the assiduous Bravo with an answer that compelled silence and admiration.

"I shall not be outdone by my people, sir. Am I to be the only one to bear nothing?" forgetting that she had given all; that she was resolved to give all.

On the balcony she did not stand alone; for, always, after the summonses to her, came call on call for "Senor Grant!" Willingly, not only for his own sake, but a thousand times for hers, he would have evaded the ordeal, but Maddalena wisely affected to regard his reluctance as diffidence; and Bravo, hopeful that the incense of homage might help to deaden feeling against the hour of parting, insisted that Maddalena's wish should be obeyed. So Hector took his share of honor with the Queen, standing at her right hand, where she had placed him.

From the flash and change of the crowd, passing before him like the painted nothings of a dream, his eyes lifted ever and anon to rest upon the only realities—Maddalena at his side, and the ship of fire lay out in the bay—the Ibadan. It was not so much of the moment of parting that he thought, as of the morrow on the sea—the morrow when Maddalena would be far from him—and the next day, and the next, and the next. Nor was it on his own sorrow that he dwelt: it was on Maddalena's. He could bury himself from the world; could hide himself among the heather of the North; could dream of the days that were, and steep himself in a very luxury of woe, and so stumble aimlessly down to the dark stream of sleep that drowns all earthly care and grief. But she, with her burden heavy on her heart, must live on in public: moving with smiles among her people, compelling herself to dance when they piped and weep when they wept, to taste all their little joys and share all their sorrows, to give sympathy to those who most needed it—to be, in a word, a slave and a queen. Round in such a dear circle his thoughts ran, halting for a moment when some more than ordinarily hearty outburst of rejoicing called for acknowledgment, only to return with renewed sadness to the desperate round.

But at last the hour of eleven sounded from the campanile of San Bernardino. One last thunder of fireworks, one last salvo of cheering, and Maddalena withdrew from the balcony. Fresh guards were posted, and the Palace gates closed with a clang. Lights went out, and the happy people, like children with a new toy, talked themselves home with enthusiastic little stories of how their Queen had looked, and what their Queen had worn, and what their Queen had said.

At the back of the Palace, looking on to a garden of orange-bordered paths and rose-bright stretches, was a room that had been hastily prepared after the model of the boudoir in Bloomsbury. It was here, when good-nights were said to generls, counsellors, island nobles, blushing with their new honors, that Maddalena, Hector, Bravo and the Orange King met. To guard against all possibility of interruption Alasdair was stationed at the door.

The quiet of this secluded room was welcome after the turmoil of the day, and none wished to break the silence. But time was flying, and little as he wished to shorten their last hour, Bravo was compelled to speak, for it was clear that Maddalena's strength could not hold out much longer.

"Her Majesty wishes us," he said, "to join her in drinking 'Palmetto.' We four saw the beginning of the work; we four have to-day seen the end of it—perhaps I should say, the real beginning. Two of us remain to carry it in, her Majesty for many years—God grant it!—I, for a little while, shall help her; two of us go. But whether we go or stay, surely we shall love Palmetto. Let us then, drink 'Palmetto—Palmetto the Free'!"

Glasses were raised, and in silence the toast was drunk.

"It is a generous act, your Majesty," said the Orange King, "to accord us a private audience of farewell. But we must not presume on it: we see how fatigued you are. To-morrow, and for many days to come, there will be heavier demands on your strength. You must rest—you really must."

"Ah! you are always kind and thoughtful, Mr. Smith; but I must speak for a moment. I have been trying to find words to thank you for all——"

"Pray, pray, madame, spare me thanks."

"O! but I can give you nothing but thanks. I had thought of some honor, but I have none high enough for your merit. And you are best just yourself. What you have done for Palmetto cannot be paid with an order, or thanks, or money. But, believe me"—impulsively holding out both hands—"I shall never forget you; Palmetto shall never forget you—for when you allow me to tell my people the name of the man who gave them the means of seizing freedom, I shall never cease saying to them, 'Remember the name of Thomas Smith!'"

The Orange King smiled.

"It is not a very heroic name, madame."

"It is the name of an honest gentleman——"

At which he could do nothing but bow.

"And I shall remember it with affection as long as I live. You said once that kings had short memories, and I answered you that queens were different."

"Surely I could not have said so rude a thing."

"Ah! yes, you did— Don Augustin—you know."

Bravo handed her a leather portfolio embossed in silver, opening it with a silver key ere he gave it to her.

"Here, sir, is a proof that I do not forget. This is the charter——"

"O! madame——"

"The charter that was promised, giving you the monopoly——"

But the Orange King put his hands over his ears.

"Pray, pray, madame—not another word. I cannot take it, I cannot take it."

"But, sir——"

"I came into this business for the mere gamble of the thing. I foresaw a probability of Hispaniola being ousted. I resolved to make the probability a possibility. I put my money into the Palmetto rising as I would have put it into a coal-mine or a slate quarry. Then when I came here and saw the meaning that a successful result had for Palmetto, for its people, for—may I say?—you, my desire to make money out of you left me—and it has not come back."

"But this is a debt of honor."

"If your Majesty wishes to hurt me, insist that I take that charter. If you wish to do me the highest honor, and to give me the greatest pleasure you can, you will burn it—now."

When the Orange King spoke, it was always as the result of deliberation—brief deliberation, it may be—but the matter was settled once and for all; the very tones of his voice were final. Maddalena knew this, and knew, too that nothing pleased him like prompt accession to his wishes.

She drew the charter from its case, and moved towards the crackling wood fire.

"I do wish to do you the highest honor; I do wish to give you the greatest pleasure. See!"

And the parchment was dropped into the flames. For a moment or two she stood in silence, watching the flicker, and then she came back. There were tears in her eyes.

"I am blessed in my friends," she said in a broken voice.

The Orange King kissed her hand.

"Good-night."

"Good-bye, madame."

"No, no, I do not say good-bye. I shall see you soon again, I know. Good-night! God-speed!"

Don Augustin left the room with Mr. Smith, who whispered "Half an hour" as he passed Hector.

The door closed, shutting out the world, shutting them in—closed gently, making them the only two in the world, and the world this room. The sound, soft as it was, fell on their hearts like a clashing of gates, cutting them off for ever.

Hector looked on Maddalena—Maddalena looked on Hector. Neither found words: only from the eyes of each went one swift look of love and pain, and their eyes fell. Maddalena moved to a chair facing the fire, and sank into it, her back to Hector—sank into it with a weakness more touching than tears—and thus she sat for many minutes, motionless.

He, too, was numbed. For one moment he had the impulse to go quickly and take her in his arms with soothing words and the instinctive encouragements that rise to love's lips. But the impulse went down before the sight of her helplessness, and in its place came a certain reverent awe impossible to analyse, for it was at once and altogether love and wonder and sympathy and fear and surrender and effacement, and yet it was none of these by itself. It was an awe that rooted him to the spot where he stood suffering: as if one looked on one's dearest being put to the rack by clumsy fingers, and was ineffectual to move hand or foot.

But if his body was stone, his mind was quicksilver. How it sprang hither and thither, recalling this look of hers and that, that soft word and this; how she was yon night when she drew back the curtain in the White Hall; what she said when he took from her hand the crucifix (warm beside the warm rose on his breast); how she bowed her head to take the crown; her bravery as she faced Asunta in the tent—ah! Asunta, that devil!

Asunta—where was she? Since the night when she fled from Friganeta with di Borja, there had been no whisper of her. Yet more than once recently had he felt a repulsive stir of the nerves, a sort of feeling that she was somewhere near, such as certain men are known to experience when cats come nigh them. He had laughed at his own fears, somewhat half-heartedly it is true, calling them foolishness and the vapors of a heated brain; yet had he trusted to the message of the senses he had been wiser. He felt now a pricking of the skin, felt it ever so slightly, for his nerves were numbed with the imminent disaster of parting, and his thoughts went ranging far afield with Maddalena. Yet—had he but hearkened to it. For Asunta was near.

There was but the window between them—a pane of glass and a curtain. For days and days she had sought her revenge, but Fate wrought against her, and each day seemed to make vengeance more and more of a phantom. Di Borja desired the death of Hector; Asunta that of Maddalena. But di Borja's was the stronger nature, the stronger will; he had recognized once that he had ascendency, and he was not willing to forego one whit of advantage. He hoped to see Hispaniola recapture supremacy in Palmetto: that, to his mind, could only be achieved by the death of Hector. "Do not let me see you until that Englishman is dead," Stampa had said to him; and at Friganeta he had talked with Cassavellino, and heard nothing but praise of Hector: Senor Grant had done this, Senor Grant had done that, Senor Grant had recommended some marvellous thing—always Senor Grant: so, with the double aim of maintaining the dominance of Hispaniola and ensuring his own advancement, he set himself deliberately to the removal of Hector. "Maddalena is a mere puppet," said he; "smash the mainspring, the mechanism of revolution refases to act. Asunta shall be the hammer."

It was not easy, however, to get near enough to the mainspring for the decisive blow to be delivered. Di Borja could not himself keep regular watch, for his face was well known in Palm City, and so, too, was Asunta's. But, little by little, they came to learn Hector's movements, and what they did not know they deduced easily. Thus it came that on the coronation day they discovered he would be at the Palace until a late hour. Di Borja knew the Palace and its grounds thoroughly, and he had in his possession—he was chief of Stampa's intelligence staff, remember, and a privileged person—a key to the back entrance of the garden.

"I give you this key," he said to Asunta, "and you let yourself in. Take the path to the right. That will lead you to a railing beyond which you cannot go. When he leaves the Palace to-night he must pass this railing. He cannot escape you, he must not escape you. You will be in the dark and cannot be seen: he will be in the light. Let your hand be steady."

And now she was by the railing, waiting.

Hector thrust Asunta from his thoughts, and bent his eyes again on the weary figure of Maddalena. Slowly and without raising her head, she stretched out a hand as if beckoning him. He knelt and took it in his, kissing it again and again. Tenderly she drew him to her, and rested his head against her knee as she fondled his hair with an almost motherly touch. At last she spoke.

"So this is the end."

"Yes—the end."

"Only a few minutes more."

"Just a few minutes."

"Is this worth it all?" She raised her hand to the narrow gold circlet that was sign at once of her royalty and her wedding to Palmetto.

"Not a thousand crowns can weigh down love like ours; but there is your people, who have waited and bled for you."

"My duty is hard, my duty is hard. Why cannot I take your hand, and go out with into the night, and wander the world with you, and taste what love really is? O! Hector, if I only could!"

"But you were pledged to them from your birth. You would make me happy, you would be happy yourself. After all, we are only two. Your people are thousands."

"Hector—O, Hector, you love me?"

"Maddalena!"

"O! I know, I know. But I want your love now more than ever. Love me, Hector, love me always. Let your love be about me always—then I shall be strong to endure, strong to be the thing I am too weak in myself to be."

"You know I shall love you always."

"O! I am selfish. Here I ask for your love—and it is you that need loving—you who have nothing to fill the place I should fill."

"I shall have your love, Maddalena!"

"To the very gates of hell, Hector. O! it is cruel that it is you who have won me my kingdom—you, who, by winning it for me, cut yourself off from me, cut me off from you. Sometimes I hate Don Augustin for having found you, I hate Palmetto for being the cause of it all. I think it might have been better had I been kept in ignorance of my birth, if my destiny had been given to some other woman. For I am really weak, and I know I know I shall not be a true ruler—I am just a woman who loves a man a woman who needs love asks nothing more."

"Dearest, do not blaspheme against yourself. You are a Queen—every inch of you—you could not be other than yourself. You must go on, and my love will be always with you."

Hector, until this moment I have not known what love is. I came to you in the tent because you called me—yes, I loved you then, but not like this. I came to you wounded"—she drew him to her, and kissed the sling over his shoulder—"but not even then did I love you like this. I loved you to-day when you stood brave before them all with the crown but I did not love you like this. There was earthly passion in all that love, pride in being loved, more pride in loving you. Now—O! Hector, that you are going from me—see, my whole soul is bare before you—I am—no, I cannot find words—I am choking—choking!"

She rose, pressing her hands to her bosom. Up and down the room she paced excitedly for a moment or two, as if struggling to find expression for emotions that tore at the very centre of her being. She stopped and flung the curtains aside impetuously; then she undid the hasp, and opening the window, stepped out into the darkness for a moment.

(To be Continued.)

EQUAL TO EXAMINATION.

A viva-voice examination of medical students was being held in the boardroom, and one after another the candidates came out with downcast faces, indicative of failure to meet the questions satisfactorily. Paddy O'Brien was waiting his turn, and the glum looks of the "plucked" students began to fill him with fear and trembling. At last his turn came, and it was a very limp and quaking Paddy that appeared before the board of examiners.

"Well, sir, what would you do if you found a man in a high fever, in order to induce perspiration?" was the question asked.

"Sure, I'd do so-and-so," answered Paddy.

"Very good. But suppose, after you had done this, you failed to get the patient in a state of perspiration, what would you do then?"

"Well, I'd do so-and-so," said Paddy, quoting another treatment

"But supposing after trying these methods and failing, what would you then do?" queried the examiner.

Paddy wiped the perspiration off his brow. He had exhausted his own stock of knowledge, and gave it up in despair as he blurted out:—

"Faith, gentlemen, if all that failed I'd bring him here before you to answer your questions, and if that wouldn't make him sweat, bedad, I don't know what would"

"Passed!" was the unanimous verdict of the smiling examiners.

WORSE IN THE COUNTRY.

Tommy had been a town mouse all his little life up to the present year, but work had been plentiful with dad, and he was discussing with his wife the desirability of sending Tommy for a week into the country. Tommy listened thoughtfully, and at length broke in:

"I don't want to go."

"Why not?"

"'Cause I've heard they have threshing machines in the country, and it's bad enough here in 'town when it's done by hand.j'

A fool is more foolish to-day than he was yesterday.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

ON THE FARM.

THE DAIRY HERD.

The question of whether a success or failure is to follow the efforts of a farmer who has decided to go into the business of buttermaking on a fairly extensive scale will largely depend upon the class of cows he selects for his dairy herd. No matter how carefully he may manage, there is no money to be made from a herd of scrub cows. True, now and then we come across a cow of no known breeding, that proves quite good in the dairy; but it is unsafe to depend upon them without testing them carefully. No buttermaker should be content with knowing the capabilities of his herd as a whole; he should know just what each individual can do. If he does not find this out two or three good cows may be carrying along a couple of poor ones which do not return any profit whatever on care and keep. The buttermaker should find out just what it costs to keep a cow a year, what she produces, and if there is not satisfactory margin of profit, discard her at once. Better keep five good cows than ten poor ones, some of which will run the owner in debt every year.

Now, suppose a farmer has a herd of fairly good cows, say ten in number, that are each returning him some profit, but not much. He gets an average of 200 pounds of butter annually, which is above the average yield of most herds, and with the skimmilk and manure he finds the business fairly profitable. But he finds that other dairymen are doing much better than he is through getting more butter per head from their cows, while not spending much more for feed. He concludes that the weak spot is in his cows, and he decides to improve his herd by breeding some cows that will be an improvement over those he now has. He figures out that while it will take some time to do this, yet in the end it is the surest way of getting what he wants. So he buys a Jersey or Gurnsey bull, or pays a neighbor who has one for its service. The heifer calves are kept and raised and when they come into milk he finds that a yield of 5,000 pounds of milk annually is possible, and that he can make an average of 250 pounds of butter, and of a higher quality. That additional 50 pounds is gained at the cost of the use of a well bred bull and a very slight addition to the cost of feed. The cows that are returning a small profit, or barely paying the market price for the feed they consume, are soon replaced by those that will give an annual addition of $9 to $10 per head to the farmer's income. And the second cross, of a good bull of either of these breeds, will increase the income as much more as the first one. The figures given are not large ones—they are what is possible to every farmer who will avail himself of the improvement that has been made in dairy cows by years of careful breeding and steady development, which he gets at a very light cost. He can keep on improving his cows in the same manner until he gets an average of 100 pounds of butter each year from what his original herd gave him, and if he has ten cows the extra income will be quite an item. Why not try this method of improving your herd?

THE ORCHARD.

Farmers in general, wherever soil and location will permit, should grow some fruit. As to whether it shall be made a specialty will depend on conditions too numerous to mention here, but there should at least, wherever possible, be sufficient fruit grown on the farm for domestic uses and in as great variety as circumstances will admit. Fruits are among the most palatable and healthful products that can be raised and no farmer should long be without a supply. It will not require a very large plot of land for this purpose and the labor will not be very great.

Farmers generally raise apples, at least and they should aim to have the best varieties of those that can be grown in the different localities. There should not be too many kinds, but the best that are adapted to any place. The orchard should have sufficient attention, and at the proper time. There will be some work necessary to be done this spring.

If the trees are kept well pruned there will not be very much of this work to be done at one time, but the idea should be to keep the trees open at the top so there can be plenty of air and sunshine, for these have much to do in perfecting the size and quality of the fruit.

Branches should not interlace or crowd each other and all decaying limbs and sprouts, whether at the roots of the trees or in the tops, should be promptly removed at any time, or, better still not allowed to grow.

The trees cannot be expected to do their best without being fed so there should be fertilizers of some kind applied. Manure in limited amount and mineral fertilizers, particularly those containing potash, will be found valuable. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer. If there are any trees in the orchard of no value cut them down and fill their places with good varieties.

SWINE RAISING.

As most of the sows bred last fall will soon farrow, farmers must be on their guard to see that too much grain feed is not given. At the same time they must be careful not to go to the other extreme. I feed roots, preferring mangels, and give twice a day to brood sows, writes F. O. Sargent.

When my sows are about ready to farrow, they are placed in a pen by themselves long enough beforehand to become accustomed to their new surroundings. A plank 6 inches wide is placed about 5 inches from the floor all the way around the pen. This prevents the mother from lying on the young pigs. Big sows sometimes kill their young in this way, no matter how careful they may be.

For the first few days after farrowing, the sows are fed very little. As the pigs become stronger I begin to give them more feed until they are getting all they will take. I feed principally shorts, bran and crushed oats to my swine, along with roots. When it is available I like them to receive grass. An effort is made to have the pigs eating before weaning, as then they will not get a setback as a great many pigs do during the weaning period.

Whenever possible I like to feed skimmilk, but when it is not available blood meal is fed instead, as I consider it next best to the skimmilk. Shorts are fed with meal or a little oil cake until the pigs are three months old, when I start to feed such grain as barley, wheat and peas.

HAY CAPS.

We have always believed that hay caps are a paying investment especially where clover is to be cured. Even thimothy will be much improved by being raked up rather green and put into coils to stand a couple of days before drawing in. To do this, however, increases the time of weather uncertainty during which the hay must remain in the field. To have a means, therefore, of protecting the feed from wind, dew and rain, is most important and the cotton hay cap is what is required. We reprint from an exchange the following simple method of preparing these covers, which should be made at the first opportunity before the haying season commences: Take a sheeting, 40 inches wide, and tear off a piece 40 inches long. Do not hem it. Then go to the blacksmith and buy old horse shoes of about 12 to 16 ounces weight. Cut these in two at the toe cork, and punch a fair-sized hole at the cut end. Tie a stout cord (twice the size of binding twine) 10 inches long to each corner with a weaver's knot; tie half of a horse shoe to each string and you have the best hay cap we know of, costing about 12 cents. Many times it will pay for itself in one crop of hay. Keep these caps hung across a stout pole under shelter, when not in use. Don't allow them to lie on the ground more than a day.

FIGHTING ON ICE.

In one of the battles of the wars of William the Silent for the independence of the Netherlands, the Spanish ships were frozen in on the Zuyder Zee. The Dutch came out on horseback over the ice and attacked them. This is probably the only battle in which cavalry was used directly against ships. Several other combats were fought between troops on the ice in these wars, and on one occasion the infantry is said to have worn skates. The battle of Austerlitz was partly fought on a frozen lake; and when the allies were retreating across it the shot from the French Artillery, plunging into the ice and breaking it up, caused the death of thousands of Russians and Austrians. Of the many underground battles which have taken place in history, the fiercest was probably that of the siege of Haarlem in the Dutch wars. The Spaniards mined and the Dutch countermined with equal industry, and below the ground a fierce conflict raged. When the Versailles troops took Paris after the Commune, they chased some of the Communist troops to the great sewers of the French capital, where some desperate struggles took place.

TWO WISHES.

I.

An old farmhouse with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with roses wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh, if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy—
How happy I should be!"

II.

Amid the City's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long:
"Oh, could I only tread once more
the field-path to the farmhouse door,
The old green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy—
How happy I should be!"

BY EASY STAGES.

When she was introduced to him she called him "Mister Gildersleeve."

After she was well acquainted with him "Charles" was the usual term.

When they became engaged she addressed him as "Charlie."

As the engagement progressed he became "dear."

Just before the wedding she called him "dearest."

During the honeymoon she called him "darling."

To her friends she alluded to him as "Mr. Gildersleeve."

One year after marriage she called him "Say, you," while in speaking of him he was "That husband of mine."

HE TOLD HER THE WORST.

"Doctor," said the beautiful young woman who had become the wife of a rich old man, "tell me the worst. I will be brave and try to bear it."

Leading her gently from her suffering husband's bedside, the doctor answered:

"Nerve yourself, then, for a terrible shock. He's going to get well."

A Lasting Cure of Itching Piles

A Chronic Case of Unusual Severity and Long Standing Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Throughout Canada there are hundreds of cases similar to the one described below in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven a positive and lasting cure for the most severe form of itching piles.

Mr. Alex. McLaughlin, for 30 years a resident of Bowmanville, Ont., writes:—

"For twenty long years I suffered from itching piles, and only persons who have been troubled with that annoying disease can imagine what I endured during that time. About seven years ago I asked a druggist if he had anything to cure me. He said that Dr. Chase's Ointment was most favorably spoken of, and on his recommendation I took a box.

"After three applications I felt better, and by the time I had used one box I was on a fair way to recovery. I continued the treatment until thoroughly cured, and I have not suffered any since. I am firmly convinced that the ointment made a perfect cure.

"I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment an invaluable treatment for piles. In my case I think the cure was remarkable when you consider that I am getting up in years, and had been so long a sufferer from this disease."

Mrs. Jane R. Scott, North Grenville, Cumberland Co., N.S., writes: "Last spring I obtained from you a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and used it for inward piles. It gave me almost instant relief from the torturing, itching and burning, and as the trouble has never returned I consider the cure a permanent one. You may use this statement for the benefit of others."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author are on every box.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

A Time for Caution.

Dairy products and bacon are the mainstay of Canadian agriculture. A glance at the trade returns of the country is sufficient to prove the correctness of the statement just made. The exports of cheese from the Dominion for the year ending with June last were valued at twenty-four and three-quarter millions; of butter, at seven millions, and of bacon and ham at sixteen millions. Here was a total of forty-seven and three-quarter millions for these three items. That was well on to one-half the total of our exports of farm products; it was not far short of one-fourth of our entire export trade.

Even if we ship as many pounds of these products in the next twelve months as we did in the year ending June last, we shall not realize the same returns. At the end of April last year cheese was 80 per cent. higher at local Ontario points than it was at the same time this year; of course this was exceptional—the phenomenal prices paid at the start of last season did not continue for any great length of time. But we shall be fortunate if the average price of cheese this season keeps up to within 25 per cent. of the average of the season of 1903. Canadian butter is two cents less in England to-day than it was this time last year; bacon is nearly three cents less now than it was then; cattle are a cent and a quarter to a cent and a half less; and it is the English prices which govern prices here in all these things.

We shall not experience hard times in Canada this year. The five or six years of abundance will prevent that. But if the English market does not improve in the interval, we shall begin to feel the pinch next year. Meantime, the signs warn prudent men not to assume obligations they cannot clearly see their way of meeting.—The Weekly Sun.

Fatal Smoke in Bed.

A lodging house on Front street, Trenton, occupied by Alex. Stevenson and family, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lad sixteen years of age, named John Campeau, who was smoking in bed, and it is believed set the bed clothes on fire. Everything in the house was consumed, and the people in the house had narrow escapes. Young Campeau, who did the smoking, was so badly burned that his life is now despaired of.

Pointed Paragraphs.

All girls want to be wives before they are angels.

A woman says more than usual when she keeps silent.

The way of some trangressors seems to be pretty smooth.

A beautiful girl is one who is pretty and doesn't know it.

Somehow a fool man usually manages to get a sensible wife.

A folding bed is as sure to shut unexpectedly as a woman isn't.

About nine-tenths of what people say doesn't amount to anything.

No man ever poses as a hypocrite when alone with his thoughts.

If a married man admits he's a fool it is his wife's duty to agree with him.

Every old woman likes tell to how beautiful she was when she was a girl.

An egotist is a man who expects a woman to marry him for himself alone.

No girl appreciates her beau at his full value until some other girl tries to appropriate him.

Fortunate is the woman who can bring her ideal man down to a level with her husband.

When a young man really enjoys hearing his best girl practice on the piano, that is true love.

A small boy's idea of pleasure is to lie in bed for an hour in the morning after his father calls him.

The hub factory at Tweed was destroyed by fire last Friday morning. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

Mr. John G. Frost, one of Belleville's best known and most prominent citizens, died on Tuesday last, aged 58 years.

Belleville cement works are being pushed rapidly towards completion, and it is expected will be in full operation in August next.

Large numbers of fish, many of them maskinonge, were frozen in Lake Scugog last winter. It is thought that owing to the low water the lake froze to the bottom.

The non-jury sittings of the the High Court of Justice opened in Belleville on Tuesday, before Chief Justice Meredith. There were a number of cases to come before the Court.

The Ontario Government has made a grant of $400 to be expended on the Cordova road between that place and Marmora. The money will be spent under county supervision.

Mr. Stupart, of the Meteorological Observatory, states that he does not expect the hard winter to be followed by a particularly unpromising summer, though he expects rather more rain than usual.

On account of a decision given in a suit at Toronto last week, the extension of the C. O. R. from Bancroft northward to a junction with the Canada Atlantic Railway will not be proceeded with this summer.

A meeting of the License Holders' Association, of Peterboro, was held on Saturday, when it was decided that every member of the association must live up to the letter of the law with respect to observing hours for closing barrooms. The association will assist in punishing hotelmen who violate the license law.

Basking In the Sun.

"Basking in the sun" is in itself of real and considerable benefit, and it is no compliment to our human intelligence to find that cats and dogs understand that fact much better than we do. The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts, and we should be far healthier and happier if we followed and developed it instead of practically ignoring and repressing it. How a sparkling sunny morning exhilarates us and makes us feel that "it's too fine a day to spend indoors!" And yet how few holidays are taken for that reason!

The wealth of the sunbeams is poured out lavishly all around us, and we turn from it to struggle for a few pitiful handfuls of something else that is yellow and shining, but not half so likely to bring us happiness and often has strange red spots upon it. Give nature a chance, and we shall find that there is more than a mere fanciful connection between natural sunlight and that "sunny" disposition which, after all, is the true "philosopher's stone."

Legends of the Owl and Raven.

In some parts of Europe an omelet made from the eggs of the long eared owl is believed to be an effective cure for drunkenness.

In Germany the raven is supposed to be able to procure a magic stone that gives invisibility to the wearer. It is apparently not a simple matter to obtain, for in the first place, after discovering the nest, you must satisfy yourself that the old birds are at least over a century old. Then you climb to the nest and must either take out an egg, boil it hard and replace it, or if there should be young you must kill a male nestling—it must be a male—and replace it also. After this the spot must be most carefully marked, for the parent bird, if he is old enough, will return with the magic stone, which will render the nest invisible, and it is apparently from the spot where you judge the nest ought to be that you must pluck the prize.

Nicknames of Kings.

France has been a seesaw nation—first up, then down—and its position may be reckoned by the kings it had. One was St. Louis, and another was Hutin, meaning "headstrong or mutinous." Another king was the Long, while his successors were Handsome, Fortunate, Good, Wise, Beloved and Affable. France must surely have been on the top then and have progressed farther when two kings were respectively called the father of his people and the father of letters.

Denmark has had a most curious array of sovereigns, the Blue Tooth, Forked Beard, Simple, Hungry, Harefoot, Lamb, Pious and Cruel being among them. This latter, who was Christian II., belied his real name by gaining the additional title of the Nero of the North. There was probably little happiness in Denmark when he sat upon the throne.

London's Cockney District.

"I am a cockney, born in the sound of the great bell of Bow, in London," said an Englishman. "I am a genuine cockney. That term can be properly applied only to a native of east London—a man who was born within the sound of the bell of Bow. The district is composed of foreigners, who take refuge there while fleeing from countries where they do not have liberty. This floating population, composed of anarchists, nihilists, and, in fact, every one who cannot live elsewhere, composes the largest proportion of the inhabitants of the true cockney district."

His Culinary Qualification.

Sir Horace Plunkett once told a story of his ranching days in the west. Riding into camp one evening he turned his horse loose and got some supper, which was a vilely cooked meal, even for a cow camp. Recognizing in the cook a cowboy he had formerly employed, Sir Horace said to him: "You were a way up cow hand, but as a cook you are no account. Why did you give up riding and take to cooking? What are your qualifications anyway?" "Qualifications!" he replied. "Why, don't you know I've got varicose veins?"

Naval Torpedoes.

Torpedoes for the destruction of vessels were first used in the spring of 1861 by the Confederates in the James river. In 1865 the secretary of the navy reported that more ships had been lost by torpedoing than from all other causes. General Rains, chief of the Confederate torpedo service, put the number at fifty-eight, a greater number than has been destroyed in all the wars since.

A Gastronomic Feat.

Here is an extract from a recent novel: "Husband and wife ate on together in silence. There was manifestly an ill feeling between them. The husband devoured a plate of soup, half a fish, a piece of roast beef and a slice of plum pudding without ever once opening his mouth."

A Smart Witness.

Lawyer—Do you swear positively that you know more than half this jury? Witness—Yes, sir, and now that I have taken a good look at 'em I'll swear that I know more than all of 'em put together.

Nature and Woman.

"Nature never grows old," said Barlow.

"Yes, she does," said Hawkins, "but she is enough of a woman to be able to conceal her age effectually."

Facts About Brass.

She—Is brass manufactured or is it a product of nature? He—Both. She—I don't understand. He—Some of it is made and some of it is born.

A Unique Character.

Rufus Story, a peculiar man and a New York merchant, daringly manipulated the coffee and spice markets in the middle of the nineteenth century. On one occasion when he owned a large quantity of coffee the market rapidly declined. His ruin was predicted. "What are you going to do?" I asked him.

"Why," he said, with a shrewd wink, "I shall buy several thousand bags more and steady the market."

He came out of this speculation and almost every other in which he embarked with success. He commenced business in butter and eggs and became the master of the spice market of the world. Once he imported an entire cargo of pepper. He had only a dim idea of where coffee and spice came from, and usually spoke of the places as "way off." His books were kept by single entry, as he refused to understand any other system. A small paper memorandum carried in the lining of his high hat was his chief reliance in regard to his business affairs. He was one of the founders of the National Broadway bank.—Town Topics.

Wanted—Two Good Murderers.

Some curious letters passed between Garrick and a man named Stone. The latter was employed to get recruits for the low parts of the drama, and one night he wrote to Garrick, "Sir, the bishop of Winchester is getting drunk at the Bear and swears he will not play tonight."

At first sight this seems peculiar conduct for a bishop, but it should be explained that the communication only refers to the man engaged to take that character in the play of "Henry VIII."

On another occasion Garrick wrote to Stone: "If you can get me two good murderers I will pay you handsomely, particularly the spouting fellow who keeps the apple stall on Tower hill. The cut in his face is just the thing. Pick me up an alderman or two for 'Richard' if you can, and I have no objection to treat with you for a comely mayor."—Chambers' Journal.

A Wise Provision.

Did you ever notice when a man smites his thumb with a hammer while putting down a carpet under his wife's supervision how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his mouth? People think it is because the application is soothing. But the movement is purely involuntary, like winking. The man cannot help it.

The fact is that nature knows what a man is apt to say under such circumstances and so has provided him with an automatic stopper. Whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take a very hard blow almost to kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't like to do—by a sort of interlocking system his thumb flies into his mouth, and for the critical moment speech is cut off.

An Odd Korean Custom.

Everybody knows the fondness of the adult Chinese for kiteflying. The Korean, however, puts this pastime to a use altogether novel. When the time of good resolutions comes around at the new year the Korean writes on a kite all his faults, "evil disposition, impatience, bad words, street fights," etc. "It was so dark," says one American residing in Korea, relating such an instance, "that no kite could be seen, but when the Korean had run the string out to its full length he cut it and let it go, imagining that so he had rid himself of his enemies and could begin the new year with new courage."

Crocodiles and Alligators.

The true crocodiles are distinct from the alligators. Among the points of distinction the following are the most noticeable: In the crocodiles the so called canine tooth, the fourth counting from the front, fits into a notch in the side of the upper jaw and is therefore visible when the mouth is closed, while in the alligator it is received in a pit in the upper jaw and is therefore invisible or nearly so. Again, the crocodile the hind legs have a fringe of attened scales which is wanting in the alligators, whose legs are round.—London Saturday Review.

Fish Delusions.

There are two popular delusions about fish—one that they cannot live out of water and the other that they can live in any pure water, the food supply taking care of itself. As a matter of fact, there are fish in Africa which, having to exist in absolutely dry rivers for a portion of the year, have developed lungs, while in many an amateur's aquarium fish cannot live in the water provided owing to lack of food.

Then It Was Tommy's Bedtime.

Tommy Figgjam—Paw, what the Bible says is true, ain't it? Paw Figgjam—Sure thing, my son. Tommy Figgjam—Don't it say "All flesh is grass?" Paw Figgjam—Yes, Tommy. Tommy Figgjam—Then ain't dried beef hay?

Passive Christianity.

"Little boy," inquired the minister who had called to see the man of the house, "is your father a Christian?"

"Yes," replied the boy; "I think he is, but I don't believe he is working at it these days."—Lippincott's.

Too Literal.

Boarder (tackling a tough steak, to boarding house keeper)—When you undertook to provide me with board, madam, I was unaware that you meant to do so literally.

His Feebleness.

Johnnie—I told Uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business. Mamma—Did he take it kindly? Johnnie—He threw me out of his office.

Sale of Jackets and Costumes.

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, we commence a **Clearing Sale** of all our Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets and Costumes.

We bought heavily in this class of goods for this season and have more on hand than we should have at this date owing to the backward Spring. However our policy is to clear them after a certain date and they are all now on sale at reduced prices.

JACKETS.		COSTUMES.	
$5.00 Jackets for	$4.00	$9 and $10 Costumes for	$6.50 and $7.00
$6.50 Jackets for	5.00	$12.00 Costumes for	$10.00
$9.50 and $10.00 Jackets for	7.00	$16.00 Costumes for	12.00
$12.00 and $13.00 Jackets for	10.00	$18.00 Costumes for	15.00

The **RITCHIE COMPANY** Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Routine of a Chinese School.

Each Chinese schoolboy must furnish his own stool and table for school work and the "four precious articles," which are the ink slab, a cake of india ink, a brush for writing and paper. With these he begins his weary task of learning to write and read the thousands of Chinese characters. These are to open the way to the Chinese classics, and a knowledge of this ancient literature and wisdom means education to the Chinese. At the opening of a Chinese school a paper on which is written the name of Confucius is pasted on the wall. Before this honored name the pupils and teachers burn paper money and joss sticks and bow their heads three times to the floor. The teacher then tells Confucius the day, the month and the year and begs for his favor.

Easy Going Butcher.

The Kansas City Journal tells of a Kansas man who went to a rural butcher shop in Kentucky to order a porterhouse steak. "I have just started in on this beef," said the butcher, "and I won't be down to the porterhouse until about 2 o'clock." His method was to lay half a beef on his block and begin at one end and cut along until it was gone, serving his customers with pieces all the way from the hoof to the neck regardless of their preferences.

No Perfect Health.

Sir Michael Foster in a lecture on "Health and Ill Health" to the members of the Workingmen's club said that health, like happiness, did not exist. They had a goal, or limit, and, while seeming attainable, eluded perfect possession. The body consisted of a number of mechanisms which had the closest and most exact relations. As they approximated to harmony there was health, but when discord came, ill health.—London Telegraph.

Walked It Off.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. O'Toole, to hear that yer husband suffers from insomny. My husband had the same complaint, but he cured it."

"How did he, now?"

"Sure, he became a night watchman!"

Sarcasm.

"Are you the waiter who took my order for that chop?"

"Yes, sir."

"Bless me, how you have grown!"

His Intended.

Husband—Does Jack know Miss Peppertree? Wife (calmly)—I believe not, for he has asked her to marry him.—Town and Country.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in real thick and just a little curly."—Mrs. L. M. Smith, Saratoga, N. Y.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **Thick Hair**

THE

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Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

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Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
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W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN'S market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS

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PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them at once.

SIMPLY TOLD—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

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Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

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Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

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LOWEST RATES,

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La Grippe

CURED BY

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but counteracts any tendency toward Pneumonia.

Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk. Agent for Quinte Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

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FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
Open every day and evening.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES:—Stirling and Bancroft.
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GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

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The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

gives instant relief in all cases of LAME BACK or

LUMBAGO

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David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—

"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago, it acts like magic. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days' treatment; price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. Liver Pills

cure Constipation, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Trouble. They do not gripe. 25c. per box. Free sample on application to

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, 2 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, - - ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex..	6.27 a. m.	Accom.....	10.35 a. m.
Accom.....	6.43 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Rev. J. C. Bell and Rev. S. S. Burns will exchange pulpits on Sabbath evening next, May 15th.

There was a severe frost in this section last night, which no doubt done considerable damage.

Mr. F. T. Ward's new building is being rapidly pushed forward, and has now the roof on and floors laid.

Victoria Day, May 24, is a statutory holiday in Canada, and will be generally observed throughout the Dominion.

The Board of Health are going to inspect all yards, and will make it warm for those who have not cleaned up by May 15th.

Mr. W. H. Minchin is teaching the third department in the public school this week, in Miss Lambly's place, she having been called away by the illness of her father.

These are the days when the ethusiastic amateur gardener spends twenty dollars worth of energy in the effort to make sixty cents worth of seeds produce a dollar's worth of vegetables.

Mr. C. J. Boldrick has handed us a hen's egg from his poultry yard which measures 8⅜ by 6¼ inches, and weighs plump 4 ozs. This is a little larger than any we have yet seen this season.

The young ladies of Hastings and Campbellford have organized basketball clubs in these places and have regular practices. What's the matter with the ladies of Stirling High School falling in line, and meet with our sister towns?

Mr. T. H. McKee has been delivering large quantities of coal during the past two weeks, and expects to get in about 500 tons altogether. A great many more people will burn coal next winter than ever before, on account of the high price of wood.

The Mission Band of the Methodist Church will hold an open meeting on Tuesday evening next. Miss A. C. Wilson, of Newcastle, District Organizer, will address the Band. The public are cordially invited to be present. A silver collection will be taken.

MR. C. L. HAWLEY, Dentist, of Trenton, will resume his regular visits to Stirling on the second and last Friday of each month, beginning Friday, June 10th, 1904, at Moon's Hotel.

A social evening, under the auspices of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church is being arranged for, to be held on Friday May 20th. The special interest of the public at present in the far east has generated the idea of a Chinese supper and programme. Admission 20c., children 10c.

At the meeting of the Belleville Cheese Board on Saturday last the annual election of officers took place. Mr. James R. Anderson, of Mountain View was elected president, and Messrs. Thos. Ketcheson and J. S. Dench vice-presidents. Mr. Fairfield was elected secretary-treasurer. There were 1785 boxes of cheese offered, and sales were made of 165 boxes at 6½c., and 300 at 6 9/16c.

A large turnout of the members of Stirling Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 80 attended divine service in the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath. They were accompanied by a large number of visiting brethren from the surrounding towns. Stirling Band was in attendance and furnished appropriate music. Rev. S. S. Burns gave an excellent address on "The Sovereignity of Conscience in Everyday Life."

The O.B.C. foot-ball team, of Belleville, played the High School team here on Saturday afternoon last, and the college boys met defeat by a score of 1 to 0. The score which might indicate a close game, was not the case, as the visitors played purely defence, only a couple of times getting beyond centre, while the home team poured shot upon shot on their opponent's flags. A return game is to be played in the near future.

Confirmation was held in St. John's Church on Tuesday morning by the Bishop of Ontario, Dr. Mills. The Rev. Rural Dean Armstrong, of Trenton, Rev. Dr. Nimmo, of Barriefield, and Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, of Stirling, took part in the service. The Bishop's address to those confirmed was attentively heard by the large congregation present, and was of a thoroughly practical nature. In the evening Confirmation was held at Frankford.

The great Initiation Convention of the Independent Order of Foresters held in Belleville on Thursday last was an immense success in every respect. There were 1041 members initiated into the order,—a larger number than ever before at one time in the history of the order. A few weeks previously at Toronto, 1026 members were initated, which was a record number up to that time. A number went from here to attend the ceremonies, and several persons were among the number who joined the order.

Miss Ella Currie is visiting friends in Norwood.

Miss E. Stewart of Springbrook, and Mr. Totton, of Albert College, Belleville, spent Sunday at Mrs. G. L. Scott's.

There was a fall of three inches of snow at the "Soo" on Tuesday morning. That explains where the cold winds have come from the past few days.

The Official Board of the Frankford Methodist Church have invited the Rev. W. J. M. Cragg, B. A., of St. Ola, as their pastor to succeed the late Rev. R. T. Courtice.

The twenty-first session of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church will be held in the George St. Church, Peterborough, in June. The annual conference will open on Wednesday, June 1st, at 9 a.m. The Ministerial Session will open on Wednesday, June 1st, at 9.30 a.m.

Village Council.

Minutes of an adjourned meeting of Council held on May 9th, at 8 p.m.

The By-law to issue debentures was read a first time and passed on motion of Mr. Mather, seconded hy Dr. Zwick.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Mather, that it shall be unlawful for any one to herd or tether animals on the public streets in the village of Stirling; and the cow by-law inspector is hereby authorized to impound all such animals, except when the same are being legitimately led or driven along the streets. Carried.

The Reeve gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to impose a frontage tax for local improvements at the next adjourned meeting of this Council.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Hough that this Council adjourn to meet again at 8 p.m. on Monday evening next, 16th inst. Carried.

J. E. HALLIWELL, Sec'y.

The Rawdon Liquor Cases.

An appeal has been made from the decision of Police Magistrate Flint in these cases, and we find the following in reference to the matter in the Toronto papers of last week:

Rawdon Township has local option, and recently eight persons, including four councillors, were convicted of buying and drinking liquor there. Before Mr. Justice Idington, Mr. DuVernet moved to quash the convictions.

Mr. DuVernet said that instead of prosecuting the men who sold, action had been taken against those who bought and drank. He held that there had been no offence, as the two clauses of the Liquor License Law that might hold good were against selling and keeping, not buying and drinking.

The Court granted an order of certiorari, and, as a result the papers will be brought down from the magistrate's court in Rawdon.

Those fined in Rawdon were Messrs. Tanner, Rodgers, Wellman, Bird, Bailey, Welch, McConnell, and Burkitt. A good deal depends on the ultimate result, as, should the magistrate's decision remain, the councillors would be in danger of forfeiting their seats.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Stirling Cheese Board yesterday the following were offered:

	White	Colored
3 Central.....	60	
4 Enterprise.....	35	
5 Evergreen.....	70	
6 Harold.....	40	
9 Maple Leaf.....		100
12 Shamrock.....	100	
14 Spring Brook....		100
15 Stirling.....		58
17 Glen.....	53	
18 Hoard's.....	53	
	413	258

Buyers present were—Bird, Cook, Kerr, Rollins and Whitton.

Mr. Whitton bought the Board, except Spring Brook, for 6 9/16c.

Scarcity of Farm Labor.

The Weekly Sun: Andrew Elliott, of Waterloo County, said in an interview in last week's Sun that the agricultural production of Ontario will be reduced by millions of dollars this season owing to the scarcity of farm labor.

The Sun believes the statement to be well founded. All over the Province you may find excellent tillable land seeded down to pasture, simply because of the difficulty of securing labor with which to till it. In every acre so treated the value of the possible output has been reduced by 75 per cent. Thousands of acres of partially killed out fall wheat will be left untouched owing to the impossibility of sparing time to plow up and reseed, and the consequence will be a reduction here again, in many cases, of 50 per cent. in the value of the season's crop. Everywhere, as Mr. Elliott has said, farmers are planning their operations with a view of reducing labor to the minimum; and a minimum of labor usually means a minimum of output as well.

Why is labor for the farm so scarce? The answer has been given before, but the facts will bear repetition. Farmers cannot secure their share of wage-earners in competition with railway builders, who receive in subsidies sufficient to pay the wages of those employed on construction work; farmers cannot compete in the labor market with iron manufacturers, who receive in bounties a sum in excess of the amount paid in wages by such manufacturers; farmers are out of it when it comes to bidding for help against manufacturers, who are enabled by protective tariff to sell the factory output at an advance of 25 to 50 per cent. on actual values.

Farmers are taxed to provide subsidies for railway promoters, bounties for iron men, and protection for manufacturers in general; and the recipients of these favors use the advantages given as a loadstone to draw from the farm the labor needed for tilling the soil.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. Tomlinson and Miss Ida Tomlinson, of Aux Sable, Mich., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ashley.

Mr. L. Bradshaw has the contract for building the new school house which is to be erected this summer on the site of the old one.

Mrs. Wm. Boyd and children, of Belleville, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ashley.

Mr. Thos. Gay is improving the looks of his house by giving it a coat of paint.

Mr. Neil Vanallen has commenced building his new house.

Mrs. Nettie Dafoe and two children, of Wooler, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dafoe.

Although the air's like June,
Don't change your clothes too soon,
Or else that change you'll very surely rue.
Though balmy be the air,
Stick to your underwear
Until it sticks to you.

Ringling Bros. Circus will exhibit in Belleville on June 4th.

Winnipeg has forbidden Salvation Army meetings in the city streets.

The Forepaugh-Sells circus will exhibit in Belleville on Dominion Day.

Several people have been killed and much property destroyed by a tornado in Texas.

Forty-two new post-offices were opened in various parts of Canada on the first of this month.

Over 2,000 immigrants were landed at Quebec on Monday, and 5,000 more are expected during the week.

A new iron deposit of rich hematite has been discovered in the Temagami Reserve, about 60 miles north of North Bay.

Over 100,000 men are idle as a consequence of the tie-up of lake commerce owing to the trouble between employers and employes.

The village of Utica, Michigan, was swept by fire on Sunday, and 49 building destroyed. Loss, $150,000; insurance only $20,000.

The Young People's Societies in the Presbyterian Church are departing from the Christian Endeavor constitution, especially in the larger centres, according to a report presented to the Synod of Toronto and Kingston.

Mr. Justice Anglin passed sentence of ten years at Kingston on Frank Duffy, and seven years each on Edward Duffy and Thomas Whitesides, the three young men convicted of criminally assaulting a married woman on Woodbine avenue, Toronto.

A dozen or more immigrants from London, Eng., have left Montreal to return home, disgusted with their experiences in the Northwest. They assert that possession of an English accent is sufficient to secure a new-comer being fleeced west of Winnipeg.

Montreal had a Sunday "bull-fight," which had been extensively advertised. At least 5,000 men and women turned out to see the "sport," but the poor beast had been so "doped" that the whole thing was a farce, and the interference of the police was not needed.

The Ottawa Citizen Company, Limited, has just completed a new six-storey fire-proof building, which is one of the finest newspaper buildings in Canada. The building is very handsome and imposing, and is a credit to the Canadian Capital. The Citizen Company has also installed a new three-deck Hoe press with a capacity of 24,000 papers per hour.

Public Baths.

The undersigned has now open to the public a Public Bath Room. Everything up-to-date. A call solicited.

Price, 25c. each, or five for $1.00.

W. W. HAGERMAN.

FOR SALE

A first-class Ayrshire Bull, two years old, with Pedigree. Apply to

C. RANNIE, Menie P.O,
or JAS. DONALD, Lot 23, Con. 4, Rawdon.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

NOTICE.

A Rifle Association having been formed at Stirling, any person or persons desirous of becoming members may do so by paying One Dollar and signing the Service Roll. This entitles him or them to two hundred rounds of ammunition for rifle practice. Applications received up to May 14th, 1904, when the rifle practices begin. Apply to

T. H. McKEE, Captain.
or Surgeon H. H. ALGER, Sec. of Asso.

The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulkey,

HERMIT,

Record 2.16¼. Public Trial 2.13. Reg. No. 3923.
Standard Breed. Standard by Performance. Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Don Diago 2.17¼, Peacock 2.18¼ and 8 others with records of 2.30 and better.

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows: Monday night, Kirby House, Stirling; Tuesday noon, Frankford; Wednesday noon, Windsor Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

HARRISON W. MEYERS, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager

THE PEOPLE'S Popular Cash Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER ATTIRE.

SPRING GLOVES, in all the newest colorings, to match all dresses. Prices to suit all purses.

HOSIERY—Our assortment is now complete—a pair for every person. Special Heavy Hose for Boys. Notice our extra Special Hose at 10c. pair, regular price, 15c.

LADIES' SILK COLLARS, LEATHER BELTS and COLLARS to match, SILK BELTS, CHIFFON COLLARS, LINEN COLLARS, etc., of all kinds. Come here and be suited with the latest and up-to-date fancy notions.

PRINT WRAPPERS, in Black and White.—We are clearing out a job lot at $1.35 each. They are very heavy and colors fast. Only 1½ dozen left, come early before they are gone.

ART MUSLIN—Housecleaning is now here, when you want Curtain Materials of all kinds, and wonder where you will go to get the neatest and prettiest nets. Don't forget the up-street store, G. N. Montgomery, where you will be able to secure all.

WAISTINGS for your New Spring or Summer Waist. You wonder who will have the newest goods and only think once. Don't buy before you have a look at our goods. We do not consider it any trouble to show anything you want to see.

FANCY SILK for Waists at 25c. yd. We have only 10 Waists left. Don't wait too long to get one or they will be gone. These are pure silk and guaranteed washing goods.

LADIES' WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have the most complete stock of these goods ever shown in town before, consisting of Drawers, Corset Covers, Night Gowns, Chemise, Trousseau Sets. Our prices are too numerous to mention.

PARASOLS—We have considered this question and are ready to show you some of the newest Spring Parasols. In quality we have tried to buy the best, and handles to match. Prices range from 50c. to $3.50 each.

PRINTS—About 200 pieces of the choicest patterns and colors to choose from, at all prices. When you are thinking of buying a new frock, print apron or sunbonnet we ask one and all for a call.

FLANNELETTE SHEETS—You will be wanting these goods now, and we have about 24 pairs, in white and grey, all sizes, to sell at the old prices.

Gents' Furnishings in general.

Top Shirts at 25c. to $1.00 each. Men's Overalls, all prices.

Sweaters, Boys' Sweaters, Boys' Overalls, Boys' Braces of all kinds.

Men's Socks, extra heavy, 3 pairs for 25c.

Men's and Boys' Fine Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Ties. A large assortment to choose from.

Men's and Boys' Coarse and Fine Straw Hats, one for every head, for 10c. each. Men's Felt Hats of all kinds.

BUGGY DUSTERS—We have some beauties at 65c. to $1.50 each.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

We have a full stock and all fresh. Our 25c. Tea is as good as ever. Try a pound.

NOTICE—We pay 14c. doz. for Eggs. Bring them here.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

Don't forget MILNE'S OLD STAND.

Also, agent for National Cream Separators, Singer Sewing Machines, Superior Disc Drills, Sylvester Machinery, Threshing Machines, Brantford Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines and Potato Planters.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

Cures Coughs

GRAY'S SYRUP does that one thing, and does it well. It's no "cure-all," but a CURE for all throat and lung troubles.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM stops the irritating tickle — takes away the soreness—soothes and heals the throat — and CURES COUGHS to stay cured.

None the less effective because it is pleasant to take.

25 cts. bottle.

COAL! COAL!

Parties wishing to secure their coal for next winter will please call and leave their orders as early as possible. Several car loads now ready to deliver. Price $7.00 per ton, payable 15th September.

T. H. McKEE.

FOR SERVICE.

Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull and Thoroughbred Yorkshire Boar.

For Sale—One Durham Bull, 2 year old.

WM. BROADWORTH, Lot 12, Con. 4, Rawdon.

DALNY OCCUPIED BY JAPS

Port Arthur Electric Supply Cut Off.

DALNY OCCUPIED.

The report is reiterated at Tokio that Dalny has been occupied by the Japanese, who, it is said, will thus be able to cut off Port Arthur's electric supply, which would seriously check the use of searchlights at the fortress there.

RUSSIANS IN THE DARK.

The Russian authorities are completely in the dark as to what is happening in the territory occupied by the enemy, except such news as comes from the newspapers abroad and originating from Japanese sources. The reports of a Japanese landing at Taku-Shan and the investment of Port Dalny, etc., while not confirmed at St. Petersburg officially, are not denied.

ALEXIEFF AT HARBIN.

Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed to the Emperor at St. Petersburg announcing the transfer of his headquarters to Harbin.

The Admiralty reports that Rear-Admiral Jessen's squadron is at Vladivostock.

It is semi-officially stated that the report that Viceroy Alexieff will be recalled at the instance of Gen. Kouropatkin and Vice-Admiral Skrydloff is absolutely unfounded.

It is officially announced that Gen. Kouropatkin's headquarters will remain at Liao-Yang. He has no intention, at least for the present, of retiring from his position there.

TO DESTROY RAILWAY.

According to a despatch to St. Petersburg from Harbin, two Japanese officers, who were recently captured while entering Manchuria in disguise, confessed that a number of Japanese were penetrating Manchuria for the purpose of tampering with the railway. They are reported to have said that a hundred officers of the general staff and three hundred others had left Pekin in disguise with this object since the war began. Their special objective was the bridge carrying the railway across the River Nono. Failing this, they would destroy the railway anywhere.

It is officially announced that in compliance with Gen. Kouropatkin's request no more correspondents will be allowed to go to the front. A general mobilization in the Government of Kharkoff has been ordered. The residents are also directed to submit their horses for the inspection of the military authorities, who will choose the animals suitable for war service.

20,000 VOLUNTEERS.

The correspondent of the London Times at Tokio says that 20,000 men volunteered to serve on the eight Japanese steamers that were employed in the last attempt to block Port Arthur.

Three hundred and forty-two Japanese from the Island of Saghailien have arrived at Hakodate. They say that the Russians granted them every facility, and treated them well.

Two hundred and fifty Cossacks are reported at Kiengseng, in Northern Corea.

DISAFFECTION IN RUSSIA.

A despatch to the London Standard from Kieff reports increasing political disaffection in the southwestern provinces of Russia, which is causing grave anxiety to the authorities. The revolutionary organizations are greatly elated by the collapse of Russian military prestige, which is giving an enormous impetus to their propaganda. The leaders, however, do not think that the time is ripe for an open combined movement against the Government. They prefer to wait until the long struggle, which is everywhere deemed inevitable, has exhausted the Imperial power.

MET DEATH IN FLIGHT.

A despatch to a London news agency from Liao-Yang, dated May 10, says:—"An accident to a train from Port Arthur to Harbin occurred May 8th near Tieling. Thirty passengers were killed and 50 injured, and the permanent way was badly damaged.

"It is reported that a three days' typhoon greatly retarded the Japanese landing at Pitsewo."

JAPANESE LOST 185 KILLED.

The official report of the Japanese casualties at the Battle of the Yalu, May 1, shows that the guards lost one officer and twenty men killed, and had seven officers and one hundred and twenty-two men wounded.

The second division lost one officer and eighty-four men killed, and thirteen officers and three hundred and five men wounded.

The twelfth division had three officers and seventy-six men killed, and five officers and two hundred and sixty-three men wounded.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

A Tokio despatch says: Last Friday, after sharp cavalry skirmishes at Erhtaitsu, Santaisu and other places a detachment of infantry belonging to Gen. Kuroki's army took Feng-Wang-Cheng. The Russians before retiring exploded the magazine, but left large quantities of hospital stores, which are being used by the Japanese hospitals.

Feng-Wang-Cheng was the second line of the Russian defence, and a stiff fight was anticipated. Gen. Kuroki pressed forward and attacked before the Russians had recovered from the demoralization and confusion into which they had been thrown by their previous defeat on the Yalu River.

Gen. Kuroki, commandant of the first army corps, reports:—"On May 6 our cavalry detachment dispersed the enemy at Feng-Wang-Cheng, which was immediately occupied by our infantry detachment. The enemy burned ammunition before evacuating the stronghold. Refugees of the enemy, who have been hiding in the adjoining forests and villages continue to come and surrender."

WHY RUSSIANS FLED.

Two official despatches to St. Petersberg, calculated to increase the depression existing among all circles in Russia were given out on Sunday night. From the point of view of the progress of the campaign the most important is that regarding the capture by the Japanese without opposition of Feng-Wang-Cheng on May 6.

Gen. Kouropatkin forwarded a message from Lieut.-Gen. Sassulitch, who has been left in command of the column retiring from Feng-Wang-Cheng, which described the movements of the enemy in connection with the occupation of the town.

The information caused no surprise to the officials, who were already advised of the decision that no attempt would be made to hold Feng-Wang-Cheng, the superiority of the Japanese in all fighting arms ensuring a disaster similar to that at Chiu-Tien-Cheng. Therefore, Gen. Sassulitch was given strict orders that there should be no fight of the rearguard. The Russians left while Gen. Kuroki was making his dispositions for a big battle.

The Japanese approached from two directions along the main road and up the valley, placing batteries so as to command the town. This procedure shows that the entire Japanese plan of operation had been thoughtfully prepared, and that every division commander knew exactly what he should do.

DECLINED THEIR LIBERTY.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Tokio says that 1,363 Russians were buried by the Japanese with military honors, between Chiu-Tien-Cheng and Tan-Shang-Cheng. The officers and men captured were treated better by the Japanese doctors than by their own surgeons. The prisoners were offered permission to leave, but they preferred to stay and attend to their own wounded. The Japanese are remunerating them for their services. The Russian officers who were paroled had their swords returned to them.

BRIDGES BLOWN UP.

The Japanese have destroyed the railway at Port Adams, blowing up the bridges says a St. Petersburg despatch.

DEATH IN TRIUMPH.

During the popular demonstration at Tokio on Saturday night in honor of the victories achieved by the Japanese forces, 21 people were killed and 40 injured. The killed and injured were mostly boys, who were caught against a closed gate at an angle in the old palace walls by the throng and crushed or drowned in an old moat.

DOCTORS WANTED.

An urgent telegram has been received at St. Petersburg from Mukden, asking for the immediate despatch of one hundred doctors. Typhus fever, dysentery, and smallpox have assumed an epidemic character among the Russian troops.

10,000 AT PORT ARTHUR.

It is believed at St. Petersburg that the military force at Port Arthur does not exceed 10,000 men. Sailors will man the shore guns. Admiral Skydloff, who was appointed to succeed Admiral Makaroff, will now probably go to Vladivostock.

CALLING OUT RESERVES.

The Russian Consul-General at Vienna has notified Russian subjects in Austria that all naval officers and men in all categories in eleven of the Russian province and all the reserves employed on the volunteer fleet and in Government arsenals have been called out.

ALEXIEFF RECALLED.

The Paris Journal says it is assured that Admiral Alexieff has been recalled at the joint instance of Gen. Kouropatkin and Admiral Skrydloff. Grand Duke Nicholas will replace him.

PORT ARTHUR ISOLATED.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg on Friday says that Port Arthur is cut off from all communication by land, the Japanese having disembarked in its rear, occupied the railroad, and cut the telegraph.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, who is en route to Port Arthur to take over command of the naval forces in the Far East, will be unable to reach his destination.

The Ministry of War has received the following telegram from Major-General Pflug, chief of the military staff:—

"According to the information I have received, seven of the enemy's transports, and afterwards about 40, appeared opposite Pitsewo on the evening of May 4. On the morning of May 5 the Japanese began to land at Pitsewo and on the coast near Cape Terminal (about 15 miles south-west of Pitsewo, under cover of an artillery fire. At this moment about 60 transports were observed bearing down upon the whole front and our posts retired from the shore. All papers in the post-office at Pitsewo were removed, and the Russian inhabitants abandoned the town. According to Chinese reports, by the evening of May 5 about 10,000 of the enemy's troops had landed and taken up quarters in the Chinese villages near the points of debarkation. The enemy sent two columns of about one regiment each, one in the westerly direction and the other to the southward. On May 6 a passanger train from Port Arthur was fired upon, a mile and a quarter outside Polandien (about 40 miles north of Port Arthur), by a hundred Japanese infantrymen, occupying the heights east of the railway. The train carried many passengers, 200 sick occupying an ambulance carriage flying the Red Cross flag. Two of the sick were wounded. The train succeeded in reaching Polandien. Tranquility prevails in the Maritime Province and in Yin-Kow."

Your correspondent confirms the reports of the closing of the harbor at Port Arthur. The Russians found the entrance practically blocked after Monday's fight. Admiral Alexieff and his staff took a train for Mukden before the Japanese seized the railway. The second Japanese army corps is now occupying the Liao-Tung Peninsula without opposition, principally from below New-Chwang. Grand Duke Boris left Port Arthur after Monday's blockade before the railway was seized.

MORE THAN 60,000.

There is little that can be added to the official despatches, says a London telegram. There is no authoritative statement of the strength of the Japanese forces that have landed in Manchuria. One who professes to be informed, places the number at more than 60,000. The name of the commander of the invading force is not given, and the disposition of the troops is, of course, not divulged.

Pitsewo, the place where the Japanese landed, is on the east coast of the peninsula and seventy-five miles above Port Arthur. Port Adams, the scene of the second landing, is situated on the arm of Society Bay, on the west coast of the peninsula, directly opposite and about twenty miles distant from Pitsewo. The railroad that connects Port Arthur with Mukden passes close to Port Adams, and is now in the possession of the Japanese at this point.

REJOINED SQUADRON.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Chronicle says that the landing of the Japanese on the Liao-Tung Peninsula has been so successful that the warships escorting the transports have rejoined the squadron.

Simultaneously with the attack on Port Arthur the Japanese laid a cable between one of the islands and the mainland as a protection to their landing place.

VICTUALLED FOR A YEAR.

The military authorities at St. Petersburg confess to be a little affected by the cutting off of Port Arthur. They do not believe that the Japanese will attempt to storm the place, they well knowing the strength of the works. They say the town is victualled for a year, and is impregnable by sea or land. They also say that the non-resistance to the Japanese landing was in accordance with the plans of Gen. Kouropatkin, who provided for such a contingency. Various estimates are made of the strength of the garrison at Port Arthur. It is believed that a large part of it has been withdrawn, but it is said that Gen. Stoessel still commands more than 20,000 troops, while 15,000 seamen from the fleet are available for assisting in the defence.

It is not expected that anything will be heard from the beleaguered fortress henceforth until Gen. Kouroopatkin has accomplished his designs. Meanwhile patience should be exercised. This optimism is not shared outside of military quarters.

ALL CLASSES STUNNED.

A despatch to the London Standard from Odessa says that all classes are stunned by the series of disasters to the Russian army. The universal depression is intensified by the fear that the blunders of the campaign will prove irretrievable.

EXPECT FRESH TRIUMPH.

There is general satisfaction in Japan at the comparative smallness of the Japanese losses at Chiu-Tien-Cheng. The official account of the losses has not been amended. The statement that the Japanese army moved northward after the battle is regarded as presaging a further victory, and the report that Gen. Kouropatkin is marching to Feng-Wang-Cheng with 20,000 Russian troops is welcomed as affording the prospect of a fresh triumph.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY WEAK.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says that the Japanese consider that the Russians' strategy at the Yalu River showed the same defect as the Chinese strategy in 1894, namely, lack of offensive and initiative.

Capt. Arima, who commanded the first two blocking fleets at Port Arthur, in a lecture at Tokio, said that no Japanese torpedo boat or torpedo-boat destroyer has been obliged to return to harbor for repairs since the beginning of the war. All has been repaired at sea. The Russians were bad gunners, although they would have damaged the Japanese ships if their explosives had been effective. The Japanese navy had been constantly practising since November with full charges until they had developed a skill which inspired great confidence. Their movements, moreover, were much facilitated by excellent electric communications. The Russians apparently lacked skill to manoeuvre at night without lights.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 10.—Wheat—Business in Ontario grades is quiet, but the tone is firm. No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 90 to 91c at outside points. Spring wheat is nominal at 84c east, and goose at 75 to 76c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged, No. 1 Notthern, 20c Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at 84c. No 1 hard is nominal at 91c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is unchanged, No. 2 white quoted at 30½c west, and at 31c east. No. 1 white, 32c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 40½ to 41c, and No. 3 at 39c middle freights.

Peas—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 63 to 65c, according to quality and location.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices easier. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 56½c, on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 55½c. Canadian corn is steady at 41 to 42c west for guaranteed delivery in good condition.

Rye—The market is steady, with No. 2 quoted at 59 to 60c east.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand moderate; No. 2 quoted at 49 to 50c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged, Bakers' at $3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.15 to $4.30 in bbls. Manitoba flours are unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5; No. 2 patents, $4.70; and strong bakers', $4.60 on track Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady, at $17 to $17.50, and shorts at $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $16, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $20, and shorts at $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade, with prices unchanged at $2 to $2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½c per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at $1.50 to $1.60, and hand-picked at $1.65 to $1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at $9.50 to $10.50 a ton on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is dull, with prices unchanged at $5.50, on track, Toronto.

Maple Syrup—The market is quiet at $1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is very firm, with offerings restricted. Choice cars are quoted at $1.10 to $1.15 per bag on track here.

Poultry—The market is steady, with limited offerings. Chickens, 11 to 13c per lb; turkeys are quoted at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with the tone heavy. Supplies of poor to medium qualities are large. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13 to 14c; choice large rolls, 12 to 14c; medium and low grades, 10 to 12c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16c.

Eggs—The market is steady owing to moderate receipts; case lots sold at 14c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with feeling easier. Old quoted at 9½c per lb., and new at 8½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are firmer, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb., in case lots. Mess pork, $17; do., short cut, $18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium 12½c; do., heavy, 9½c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 7½c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8¼c; compound, 7½ to 8½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 10.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn—Fairly steady; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 corn, 57½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Barley—No offerings. Rye—No. 1 Wisconsin, 78c.

Duluth, May 10.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, 92½c; No. 1 Northern, 90½c; No. 2, 90½c; May and July, 90½c; September, 80½c.

Minneapolis, May 10.—Wheat—May 91½c, July 91½c, September 80½c; on track, No. 1 hard 95½c, No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Northern, 92½c. Flour—First patents, $4.90 to $5; second do., $4.80 to $4.90; first clears, $3.45 to $3.55; second clears $2.30 to $2.40. Bran—In bulk, $16 to $16.50.

Milwaukee, May 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97 to 97½c; No. 2 Northern, 95 to 96c; old, July, 85½ to 85¾c. Rye—No. 1, 73½c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 40 to 61c. Corn—No. 3, 50 to 53c; July, 48½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 10.—There was a very heavy run of cattle, with a good brisk trade all round, and prices, especially during the earlier hours of the market, from 10c to 15c higher than on Tuesday. Export trade was lively.

Exporters, heavy ...	$4 50 to $5 00	
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.	3 50	4 00
do light	3 50	4 00
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upward	3 00	3 25
Short Keep, 1,100 lbs.	4 00	4 65
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2 50	3 12½
do 900 lbs.	2 75	3 50
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 25	4 40
do medium	3 80	4 25
do picked	4 25	4 60
do bulls	3 00	3 50
do rough	2 75	3 00
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2 25	2 50
Milch cows	30 00	65 00
Hogs, best	5 10	
do heavy	4 85	
Sheep, heavy ewes	4 00	4 85
do light	4 40	4 75
Bucks	3 50	3 75
Grain-fed lambs	5 50	6 25
Barnyard lambs	4 50	5 50
Spring lambs, each	2 50	5 50
Calves	3 50	5 25

GOLD IN THE FRASER.

Collins' Dredge Now Making $2,000 a Day.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—Sam Collins and his Iowa friends who have put a $60,000 dredge on the Fraser at Lillooet are getting $2,000 a day, and expect soon to make it $4,000, from the bed of the gold stream. Robert Hamilton of Peterboro, Ont., formerly of this city, who put in the machinery for the Iowans, states that the ground runs one dollar per cubic yard, and that they are now raising 2,000 yards daily, with the expectation of taking care of 4,000 yards every twenty-four hours in the near future. It is estimated that within five years one hundred dredges will be at work on different streams in the Province and that the dredging output alone will be ten million dollars. The gold ground is unlimited. The Iowans have tested the gravel to a depth of forty-six feet without reaching bedrock. It is equally rich all the way down.

DISCOVERED NEW PEST.

San Jose Scale Inspector Finds Similar Parasite

A St. Catharines despatch says:—Thomas Beattie, San Jose scale inspector, has made an important discovery in the performance of his duties. It is in the form of a new species of scale, which he found on a lilac bush, the branches of which were literally covered with something which to a certain extent resembled the appearance of the San Jose scale. By the use of a powerful glass he found a strange specimen of life, which is the new scale.

The San Jose scale when placed under a glass has the form of a turtle. The new specimen as found is more elongated, but its effect is similar to that of the San Jose scale on the fruit trees. Inspector Beattie has forwarded samples of the new pest to the Ontario Agricultural College for examination.

LARGE SUM STOLEN.

Italian ex-Minister Found Guilty of Peculation.

A Rome despatch says:—After a Parliamentary inquiry, ex-Minister Nassi, former Minister of Public Instruction, was found guilty of peculation. He was charged with the misappropriation of several hundred thousand francs destined for the expenses of the Ministry, of which he was the head. The judicial authorities have asked the permission of the Chamber of Deputies to prosecute, and permission assuredly will be granted.

The case has created a great sensation in Rome. Nassi's house is being watched by the police. His secretary, Lombardo, escaped abroad. Nassi's whereabouts is unknown.

WHAT BRITAIN BOUGHT

Canadian Produce Imported During Past Month.

A London despatch says:—Imports from Canada for the month of April were as follows:—

	Amount	Value.
Cattle	5,568	£97,698
Sheep and lambs.	1,680	2,771
Wheat, cwts	242,100	85,943
Meal, flour, cwts.	121,700	61,364
Peas, cwts.	32,670	10,239
Bacon, cwts.	31,157	64,702
Hams, cwts.	3,523	8,556
Butter, cwts.	1,458	6,250
Cheese, cwts.	79,334	194,211

THIBETANS DEFEATED.

Retire in Rout After Suffering Heavy Losses.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Simla says that 800 Tibetans attacked the British mission at Gyangtse at dawn Thursday. They were repulsed with heavy loss and fled. The British lost two Sepoys wounded.

A BUMPER CROP.

Vice-President of C.P.R. Predicts Good Season in West.

A Montreal despatch says:—Mr. Wm. Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R., who arrived in Montreal on Friday night, said that within a few days fifty per cent., of the crop would be seeded. The condition of the soil was such that it would offset the lateness of the season, and prospects were bright for a bumper crop.

PLAGUE IN JOHANNESBURG

Two Cases Discovered and Market Closed.

A Johannesburg despatch says:—The bubonic plague has reappeared in the heart of the town. Two cases have been detected in the market, which has been ordered closed.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Mr. John Crerar, K.C., of Hamilton is dead.

London has imposed a license fee of $10 on laundries.

A surplus for the current fiscal year of $16,000,000 is predicted at Ottawa.

The Ottawa License Commissioners have reduced the hotel licenses from 77 to 67.

Inland revenue returns at Hamilton last month were $69,189, a decrease of $4,241.

Customs receipts at Winnipeg last month were $204,916; April, 1903, $169,462; increase, $35,454.

Detective Slemin, of Toronto, has resigned to accept the position of Chief of Brantford police.

The Guelph License Commissioners have decided that the hotels must close at 10 instead of 11 in Guelph.

It is reported the Dominion Government will take possession of the mastodon remains found in Quartz Creek, Yukon.

Within the next two weeks 2,000,000 trees will be sent out from the experimental farm at Brandon to be planted by the farmers in the west.

Eight tenders for the steel sheds and approaches to the wharves to be constructed in Montreal have been received, each accompanied by a guarantee of $50,000. The Dominion Government last year granted the Harbor Commissioners a loan of $3,000,000 to carry out the work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Derby was elected President of the British Empire League.

British imports and exports in April increased $6,897,000 and $1,742,500 respectively.

Premier Balfour expressed the belief that the Anglo-French treaty would be a permanent agreement.

General Sir E. T. Hutton, formerly commanding the Canadian militia, has been awarded the good service pension of £100 yearly.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is not well and his physicians advise him not to participate actively in the tariff campaign for the present.

UNITED STATES.

A proposition to memorialize Congress in behalf of Canadian reciprocity was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The conference at Cleveland on Saturday, between the lake carriers and Masters and Pilots' Association terminated without reaching an agreement.

Sarah Greenburg, of East Third street, New York, while sitting at her window fell asleep, and dropped five storeys to the ground beneath. Except for being rendered unconscious, she was practically uninjured.

A man has confessed to robbing a dozen passengers on the Chicago & Rock Island trains. His weapon was a bandaged arm soaked in chloroform. He would place this arm near his victim and vent the fumes towards him until he was senseless. He was then free to rob the man.

GENERAL.

It is reported that serious anti-Jewish riots occurred at Bender, Russia.

The sleeping sickness is now attacking European officials in the Congo State.

The master builders of Vienna have locked out 45,000 men to try to defeat strikes on several buildings.

The Chillian Government has divided contracts for the building of the trans-Andine Railway between two British firms and one American.

The Dowager Empress of China has consented to sit for her photograph, in order that the people may be able to worship the Imperial image, as is done in Japan.

A DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Man Drinks Carbolic Acid in Presence of Matinee Crowd.

A New York despatch says:—In the presence of a crowd of people about to enter Madison Square Garden to attend the matinee of the Military Tournament on Wednesday John T. Wendell, a tailor, drank carbolic acid and died a few minutes later. Several women fainted, and there was pandemonium for a few moments. The cause for the act is not known. Wendell was 60 years old, and married.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Alarming Rumor of Plots Against the Czar.

The New York Sun has the following from Vienna:—Alarming rumors regarding the internal conditions of Russia are current here. A conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Russian Poland, with the result that eighteen of the ringleaders were shot. Sanguinary collisions between the people and the police have taken place in Finland, and an infernal machine is said to have been found in the Winter Palace, in one of the Czar's living rooms.

BRITISH GROWN COTTON

Organization With Large Capital Takes up the Work.

A London despatch says:—The Executive Committee of the British Cotton Growing Association on Wednesday decided to apply for a royal charter. The capital of the concern will be $2,500,000 in shares of $5 each. No profits will be divided during the first seven years.

BLOTCHY SKINS.

A Trouble Due to Impure Blood Easily Remedied.

Bad blood is the one great cause of bad complexion and blotchy skins. This is why you must attack the trouble through the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. All blotches, boils, ulcers, pimples and paleness are the direct, unmistakable result of weak blood loaded with impurities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills conquer the position; they drive out all the impurities; they actually make new, rich red blood; they strike right at the root of all complexion troubles; they are a positive and permanent cure for all virulent skin diseases like eczema, scrofula, pimples and erysipelas. They give you a clear, clean soft skin, free from all blemish and full of rosy health. Mr. Matthew Cook, Lamberton, N. W. T., tells how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved him of erysipelas after other medicines had failed. He says: "My skin was inflamed; my flesh tender and sore; my head ached; my tongue was coated; I had chills and thought I was taking fever. I tried several medicines, but nothing helped me until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and drove the trouble from my system, and I am now in the best of health. I think these pills the best medicine in the world for blood troubles.

It is an every day record of cures like this that has given Dr. William's Pink Pills their world-wide prominence. They cure when other medicines fail, but you must get the genuine with the full name: Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box. You can get these pills at all druggists, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MOUTH-BREATHING.

Liability to Diseases of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.

Mouth-breathing is more than a habit; it is an evidence of deformity or disease in the upper air-passages. A child never breathes through his mouth from choice. He does so either because the passages of the nose are obstructed or because his tonsils are enlarged, and he cannot be taught to breathe naturally so long as the obstruction remains. In some instances the interference with respiration is due to a deformity of the chambers of the nose, but in a majority of cases it is caused by the presence of adenoids in the pharynx. Enlargement of the tonsils may be associated with either of these conditions, or it may exist alone.

Children who breathe through their mouths are always more liable to the diseases of the bronchial tubes and lungs. They often suffer, too, from disease of the ears, and they rarely escape the first opportunity to contract the acute infections, for many of these gain entrance through the tonsils. But aside from such possibilities, the interference with breathing soon produces a change in the features and a permanent deformity of the chest quite like that which formerly more than now was regarded as an evidence of an inherited tendency to consumption.

These abnormal conditions of the nose and throat often become evident in early infancy; they are considered as due in a measure to hereditary transmission, for they often appear in several generations of a family. Their existence in a child is sometimes revealed during recovery from measles, scarlet fever or other acute illness.

A tendency to catarrhal disease of the throat may develop and persist even after the cause has been removed. This must be overcome by exercise, cool bathing and other hygienic measures in addition to such local treatment as the physician may direct. The neck should be bathed with cold water morning and evening. The cold sponge-bath every morning is better, but habitual cold bathing should be begun during the summer-time. Muffling of the neck should be avoided as much as possible.

Graduated physical culture is always beneficial. No child is too delicate to take systematic exercise under a competent instructor unless it is suffering from some organic disease. A most important part of the course is the cool shower, or plungebath at the close of each period of exercise, and it soon becomes the part that is most enjoyed.—Youths' Companion.

IN AN OLD TRUNK.

Baby Finds a Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Drinks It.

While the mother was unpacking an old trunk a little 18 months old baby got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid while playing on the floor and his stomach was so badly burned it was feared he would not live for he could not eat ordinary foods. The mother says in telling of the case:

"It was all two doctors could do to save him as it burnt his throat and stomach so bad that for two months after he took the poison nothing would lay on his stomach. Finally I took him into the country and tried new milk and that was no better for him. His Grandma finally suggested Grape-Nuts and I am thankful I adopted the food for he commenced to get better right away and would not eat anything else. He commenced to get fleshy and his cheeks like red roses and now he is entirely well.

"I took him to Matamoras on a visit and every place we went to stay to eat he called for Grape-Nuts and I would have to explain how he came to call for it as it was his main food.

"The names of the physicians who attended the baby are Dr. Eddy of this town and Dr. Geo. Gale of Newport, O., and anyone can write to me or to them and learn what Grape-Nuts food will do for children and grown-ups too." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

BUDHISM AND SHINTOISM

3,000 GODS FOR THE JAPANESE TO WORSHIP.

Some Small Villages Are Made Up Almost Entirely of Temples.

Imagine trying to keep track of and pay homage to more than 3,000 gods, to offend one of whom might bring down the direst disaster on the offender's head! This is the task the brown little people of Japan have set before them, and a busy time they must have of it.

One of the most picturesque features of the landscape of inner Japan is the multitude of quaint temples peeping out from the shrubs and grotesque trees on the tops of green hills or tucked beside dusty roadways. The two great religions of the country are Buddhism and ancient Shintoism, each with its peculiar ceremonies and beliefs, those of Shintoism consisting largely of the worship of dead ancestors. There are small villages made up almost entirely of tiny temples, with gay, peaked roofs glistening brightly in the clear Japanese sunlight amid beautiful gardens.

In his book on Japan, Lafcadio Hearn describes the temple of the great Lord of the Dead, King of the Shadows, Emma-O, surrounded by quaintly clipped trees and bright beds of flowers. Within its shadows, almost hidden by dark draperies, glaring in all its hideousness, is the image of the god, whose face is so terrible that when the Japanese wish to describe a person of horrible appearance they say: "His face is the face of Emma-O."

The figure towers above all other humble images in the temple. From the wide open, wrathful mouth flows a bright red beard over a vermilion robe. On his head is a three-lobed crown of black and gold, and in his hands he holds a sceptre.

According to a legend about this image, there was once a noted imagemaker who died and visited the land of souls, where he found the Lord, Emma-O, his terrible face distorted with rage because the dead man never in his life had carved his statue. His frown was so frightful to behold that the poor shrinking soul expected instant annihilation. Great was his relief, however, when the outraged deity pronounced his sentence in the following words;

"Living you made no image of me. Go back to earth and make one, now that thou has looked upon me."

Suddenly the image-maker found himself alive again and the horrible statue of wrath in the temple was his remembrance of the Lord of Shadows. Indeed it resembles more than anything else the product of a well-developed nightmare.

ALL SORTS OF GODS.

In the Shinto religion there are multitudes of divinities. More than 3,000 are thought to dwell in different parts of the empire enshrined in 2,060 temples.

Among these the Japanese seem to lean toward gods of misfortune. Thus they worship Bimbogami, the God of Poverty. It is said he is black and always accompanies the god of good luck, who is white. Rather a pretty idea, poverty being called by them, the shadow of good luck, as the shadow is the absence of light, and poverty certainly is as opposite to opulence as darkness from light.

Smallpox, which often devastates whole sections of the country, also has its god, whose votive offerings consist of a combination of cooked rice and red beans, placed on small straw mats, which are either suspended from trees or set to float slowly down some neighboring stream.

The devotee of the God of Winds and Hard Colds has a harder experience in propitiating his deity, since the victims of his anger are forced to make the pilgrimage to his temple without any sort of clothing, save a cloth about the loins, whatever may be the weather. The temple reached, the suppliant lays his offerings at the feet of the gods, and then stands by while the ministering priests, clad in loose garments as invalids, drink decoctions of certain herbs and roll on the floor before the image as a penance for the pilgrim's sins.

These offerings, if from men, consist of gohie, or small strips of paper attached to a piece of rope and supposed to be peculiarly pleasing to the god. In the case of women the gifts are small metal mirrors. One would suppose that the last state of the pilgrim would be worse than the first from exposure, but as they run all the way to the temple, even when their bare bodies have to press through deep snow, they usually arrive at the shrine in a state of profuse perspiration, and immediately warm garments are provided by the priests. So the peasants, being naturally sturdy, rarely suffer in consequence.

MOTHER OF DEMONS.

A goddess who is particularly revered by women is Kishibojin, Mother of Demons. The legend is that on account of some sin committed in a previous existence this woman was born a demon, who devoured her own children, but, being saved by the teachings of Buddha, she became divine and was set apart as a goddess to protect young children.

She is represented as a fair-faced woman, holding in her right hand a lotus blossom, while at her breast, in the folds of her robe, is an unclad baby. Her temples are filled with bamboo poles, from which are stretched ropes suspending tiny kimonos of exquisite workmanship, brought as offerings by the brown mothers of the empire to win the good graces of Kishibojin for their beloved little ones.

One comes often upon small shrines with slight bamboo roofs by the side of the highways. In these are weather-beaten images of a god at one time quite popular in Japan—the God of Roads, Koshin. But the neglected condition of the shrines indicates that he has ceased to be highly regarded, for gradually the ancient worship in changing, and time sees the dying out of the old customs before the advancing sweep of western civilization.

THE THREE MYSTIC APES.

Perhaps the most interesting of the multifarious gods are the Three Mystic Apes. One of these is represented with its hands over its eyes, another with his hands at its ears, and the third holding its little paw over its closed lips, signifying that they see no bad thing, hear no bad thing, and speak no bad thing.

Japanese mothers take their little children to the temple of the Mystic Apes and there teach them to avoid listening to gossip or prying into things that do not concern them, and to refrain from speaking evil of their neighbors.

While the spring buds are beginning to bloom on the squatty little trees in Japanese dooryards the prudent housewife completes her house cleaning by a curious ceremony known as the casting out of devils, Oni-yari. In this she is assisted by a professional, who wanders about the streets after dark rattling his staff. Upon the staff is carved the image of a god, calling his weird cry, "Oni wa soto," which means "Devils out.'

For a small fee he performs the ceremony of reciting a few Buddhist prayers and throwing dried peas about the house in four directions. The devils, hating dried peas, are supposed to flee, leaving the house free from their threatening presence. Afterward the peas are swept up carefully and preserved until the first clap of spring thunder, when they are cooked and eaten, and the ceremony is completed by the hanging over the doors and windows of small charms made of holly leaves or the return of the unwelcome visitors.

BABY'S HOLD ON LIFE.

The little ones are frail—their hold upon life is slight. The slightest symptom of trouble should be met by a reliable corrective medicine. Baby's Own Tablets have proved by their record of success to be an ideal medicine for the ills of infants and young children. The Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, allay the irritation of teething, break up colds, prevent croup and destroy worms. The mother has a guarantee that this medicine contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. T. E. Greaves, Maritana, Que., says:— "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with great success. They never fail, in my experience, to cure the little ills of children." You can get these Tablets from any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ECCENTRIC WILL MAKERS.

Testator Wanted His Skin Converted Into Drumheads.

There have been many will makers more eccentric than Mr. MacCaig, the Oban banker, whose last testament will shortly come under the consideration of the Edinburgh Court of Session, says the Westminster Gazette. Mr. MacCaig, it may be remembered, left instructions in his will that gigantic statues of himself, his brothers and sisters, a round dozen in all, should be placed on the summit of a great tower he had commenced to build on Battery Hill, near Oban—each statue to cost not less than £1,000.

A much more whimsical testator was a Mr. Sanborn, who left £1,000 to Prof. Agassiz to have his skin converted into two drumheads and two of his bones into drumsticks, and the balance of his fortune to his friend Mr. Simpson, on condition that on every 17th of June he should repair to the foot of Bunker Hill, and, as the sun rose, "beat on the drum the spirit-stirring strain of 'Yankee Doodle.'"

A Mr. Stow left a sum of money to an eminent K. C. "wherewith to purchase a picture of a viper stinging his benefactor," as a perpetual warning against the sin of ingratitude.

It was a rich brewer who bequeathed £30,000 to his daughter on condition that on the birth of her first child she should forfeit £2,000 to a specified hospital, £4,000 on the birth of the second child, and so on by arithmetical progression until the £30,000 was exhausted.

Mr. Sydney Dickenson left £60,000 to his widow, who appears to have given him a bad time during his life, on condition that she should spend two hours a day at his graveside "in company with her sister, whom I know she loathes worse than she does myself."

FARMER GIVES THE REASON WHY

HE PINS HIS FAITH TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Made Him Strong and Well After Years of Intense Suffering From Lumbago and Other Kidney Troubles.

North Pelham, Ont., May 16.—(Special)—Mr. Joseph L. Thomas, a substantial farmer of Pelham Township, well known and highly respected throughout this neighborhood, has joined the ranks of the great army of Canadians who pin their faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Thomas gives his reasons for doing so as follows:

"For several years I was sorely afflicted with Kidney Trouble, having many of its worst symptoms in an aggravated degree. I had Lumbago, and was in such a condition that I was unfit for anything for weeks at a time.

"Insomnia resulted and I was an intense sufferer. I had almost perpetual headache and grew thin in flesh.

"I had been treated by a doctor without good results, so upon the recommendation of a cousin, who had been saved from a life of misery by Dodd's Kidney Pills, I began taking them.

"The first box gave me decided benefit and after taking five boxes the old trouble was a thing of the past and I was again in every way strong and well."

Ask those who have used them if they ever heard of a case of Kidney Disease Dodd's Kidney Pills would not cure.

It is so Easy

To Cure You Now That We Have Learned How. Relief In 30 Minutes.

For years the author of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure has believed that the health of the heart is almost entirely responsible for the health of the nerves and stomach and now it can be proven. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure will relieve heart disease in 30 minutes and cure it. It feeds the nerves through the heart by giving the heart the necessary power to pump rich blood to the nerve centres, when stomach disorders and nervousness disappear as by magic. One dose will convince. 29

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. 40 doses to Cents.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "regards honesty as a principle, an' some as a luxury to be indulged in only after dey has cleaned up a good safe profit."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Well, now that you are married do you find life a grand, sweet song?" "Oh, no! The first thing I did after we got back from our honeymoon was to hide my wife's music."

A Sour Stomach and a Sour Temper travel hand-in-hand and are the precursors of mental and physical wreck. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times in a thousand food ferment (indigestion) is the cause. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets keep the stomach sweet—aid digestion—keep the nerve centres well balanced—they're nature's panacea—pleasant and harmless. 35 cents.—88

Miss Sharpe—"Believe in vegetarianism? Why, I love good beef!" Cholly—"I wish I were beef, you know!" Miss Sharpe—"Never mind. Calves grow you know."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Head of the Bureau—"I suppose you know something of the duties of the office?" Applicant—"Oh, yes. They are to come late, go home early, and do as little as possible while you are here." Head of Bureau—"Quite satisfactory; you must have held public office before."

Have You a Skin Disease?—Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches, Chronic Erysipelas, Liver Spots, Prurigo, Psoriasis, or other eruptions of the skin—what Dr. Agnew's Ointment has done for others it can do for you—cure you. One application gives relief.—35 cents.—87

"And so you left your last place through having had words with your mistress?" "Well, mum, not words, mum—not adzactly what you might call words, mum. I only spoke to her same as one lady might to another."

Port Mulgrave, June 5, 1897.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used.

MRS. JOSIAH HART.

MAKING IT CLEAR.

"George!"

"What?"

"George!"

"Oh, what do you want?"

"George, you don't love me any more."

"O, of course I do. Let me alone, I'm reading the paper."

"George, if you do love me as you used, why don't you tell me so?"

"Deuce take it all! I love you, love you, love you, love you, love you, love you, love you, you, you, you, you, you! Now, for heaven's sake shut up and let me read."

Now doth the busy Japanese
Improve each warlike minute
By loading up his little gun
And handing out what's in it.

Comprehend facts—not advertisements. The popularity of Blue Ribbon Tea is a fact.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO, Limited

Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

WORD MAKING.

$10 in one prize for the greatest number of words.
$10 in two five dollar prizes for the next longest lists.
$10 in five two dollar prizes for the smaller lists.

We will pay these prizes for the best lists of English words made out of the three words:

"MASSEY-HARRIS WHEELS."

Letters to be used in answers only as many times as they appear in the above words. Competition closes May 30th. Send in your list to-day.

NOTE.

The Massey-Harris is fitted with the cushion frame and Morrow coaster brake—the two improvements that have made bicycling so famously popular.

Write for our new "Silver Ribbon" Booklet.

ADDRESS, DEPARTMENT "A"

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Limited, Toronto Junction.

"Will you love me when I'm old?'—she whispered. "We'll wait till you are old," he said, practically. 'It's as much as I can attend to just now to love you when you're young."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Ted—"She cuts rather an odd figure." Ned—No wonder! Her gown cost nine dollars ninety-eight, her hat two dollars forty-nine, and her shoes one dollar seventy-four."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22-04

"She's a lovely girl, and so simple in her tastes. I told her that I hadn't much of an income yet, but that I hoped I could provide for her every want." "And what did she say?" "She said that would be all she could ask."

Dropsy is one Positive Sign of Kidney Disease.—Have you any of these unmistakable signs? Puffiness under the eyes? Swollen limbs? Smothering feeling? Change of the character of the urine? Exhaustion after least exertion? If you have there's dropsical tendency and you shouldn't delay an hour in putting yourself under the great South American Kidney Cure.—86

Clara—"Oh, hum! I wish Providence had made me a man!" Mother—"Perhaps he has, dear, only you haven't found him yet."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

The theory that boys are descended from monkeys has received an ugly setback. A Philadelphia gentleman possesses a monkey who washes himself with soap and water.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant — is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first-class fare, good for fifteen days, fare and a third; good for thirty days, good either via Wabash direct line or via Chicago, with stop over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all Expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates. For time-tables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

No girl is willing to believe that marriage is a failure from hearsay.

If a man's mother-in-law acts up it is usually his own fault.

Do you catch cold easily? Does the cold hang on? Try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & CO. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 203

A man who is fearless is never a liar.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

INTERPRETED WEDDING.

A curious wedding took place the other day in a church in Glasgow. The bride and bridegroom were Poles and could not speak English, while the clergyman did not understand their language. The ceremony was, however, successfully carried through by the aid of an interpreter.

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S

Finest quality and flavour.

COCOA

Nutritious and Economical.

48—21

YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

AUTOMOBILE UNDERWRITERS

The Winton Touring Car is appreciated by the best informed because built on correct mechanical principles, of highest grade materials. As a prospective automobile purchaser you dare not, in full justice to yourself, take chances on an inferior car. By presenting a car of such imperial merit as is the 1904 Winton, we become "automobile underwriters"—insuring you against risk or loss. Have you seen our new catalog?

The Winton Motor Carriage Co
Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Represented in the Dominion of Canada by
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO
79 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.
Sub Agencies in Chief Dominion Cities

- DECORATING -

WALL PAPERS.

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL LINES.

See our SPECIALS at 2½c., 3c. and 4c. roll.

In Higher Grade Goods we take the lead, and are showing some beautiful samples in the very *newest effects.*

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,

PAINTS AND OILS.

ROLLER BLINDS—Special.

Good quality, Oil Colors, best spring rollers, only - - 25c.

Remember Eggs are the same to us as cash, and we pay the highest price.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. Chas. Mitchell, and Mr. Walter Mitchell, we can assure our customers of excellent work and at moderate prices. Estimates given for anything in Papering and Painting, and no delay in dates.

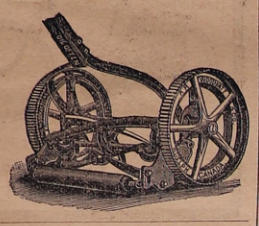
CHAS. E. PARKER,

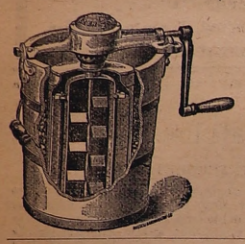
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

Lawn Mowers
and
Ice Cream Freezers.

Prices Right.





We are showing some Elegant Designs in

SCREEN DOORS.

STERLING PURITAN, Wickless, Blue Flame

OIL STOVES,

2 and 3 Burners. **The finest Oil Stove on the market**

Small German Oil Stoves,

with glass fronts, one and two burners. Easy to clean.

Standard Chemical ALCOHOL HEATERS and Wood Spirits.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

Peterborough hotel men has decided that the license law must be strictly enforced.

A Chicago woman's club asks the Illinois Legislature to pass an Act compelling husbands to pay their wives a regular salary. Those wages, of course, would be on the matrimonial union scale.

Work on the structure of the new Manhattan bridge over the East River, New York, will begin on July 1. When completed it will cost $12,000,000, and from the standpoint of capacity will be the largest bridge in the world. There will be eight railway tracks as against six on the new Williamsburg bridge, and four on the other Brooklyn bridge.

THE KEY STONE

THE KEYSTONE

of a happy family is the Life Insurance Policy. Think how comparatively little it takes to pay each year's premium, and then think of the invaluable

PROTECTION

secured to your loved ones thereby. A happy home is one free from worry. If the future is safe the greatest cause for worry is eliminated.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,

BELLEVILLE.

PULVO HOT STOVE POLISH

AND METAL CLEANER COMBINED

The only Patented Polish in the World. No Dust, No Dirt, No Smoke, No Smell. Contains no benzine or other explosives. PULVO makes more polish and lasts longer than any other.

PRICE 10c. AT ALL GROCERS

S. Holden, H. Warren & Son, John Shaw, C. F. Stickle, Geo. Lagrow, and G. N. Montgomery.

The international convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of America is in session at Buffalo, N. Y., with 1,400 delegates in attendance.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the noted African explorer, who led the expeditions for the relief of Dr. Livingstone and Emin Pasha in mid-Africa, died in London Tuesday morning, aged 63.

Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls, Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance nowadays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality,—often it is never recovered. Miss Pratt says,—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much **Lydia E. Pinkham's** wonderful **Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I was completely rundown, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Novelists and Poisons.

We read very frequently how the hero or heroine had a chloroform soaked handkerchief pressed over the nose and became at once insensible. Chloroform does not act in that way. It causes excitement before anything approaching to loss of sensibility, and when insensibility has been reached the patient begins to kick and throw his arms about.

We are also told how he or she swallowed the drugged wine, gave a gasp and fell back senseless. The only senseless person in the business is the novelist. An absolutely poisonous dose of laudanum would not cause loss of consciousness until several minutes had elapsed after its being taken.

But the prize must be awarded to the writer who says that "the victim raised the glass containing strychnine, drank its contents and fell down dead." The victim would probably lie down sooner or later. Then he would writhe and twist, groan and cry aloud, for the strychnine would seem to be tying his inside and his muscles into knots. Death by strychnine poisoning is agonizing.

To the Grave In Spectacles.

At a recent funeral it was noticed that the face of the dead was adorned with glasses. Naturally the queer decoration occasioned surprise. Even the undertaker seemed hardly to know what to make of it.

"However," he said, "this is not the first time I have buried a man with glasses on. But the instances have been so few that I haven't got used to the idea. Certainly I never add that finishing touch of my own accord. It is always done at the request of the family. In every case I find that the deceased and his glasses were inseparable in life, and in order to preserve the likeness they are to be still undivided in death. Personally, I think the notion inartistic, but art is not my business. When anybody wants to be buried in glasses that's the way I bury him."

Compass Plants.

Several different countries—America, Asia Minor, Tartary, Madagascar and Australia—have shrubs and flowers which are, locally at least, known as "compass plants." The compass plant of the United States is the common rosin weed of our western prairies, which has the long leaves near the ground set in a vertical position in such a way as to always present the edges to the north and south. This peculiar propensity of the rosin weed is attributed to the fact that both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves demand an equal share of light, something which can be said of but few known plants, the upper surfaces usually being much more sensitive to both light and heat than the lower. This demand for a share of Old Sol's attention causes the leaves to stand in the manner mentioned above.

Animals That Lay Eggs.

There are two animals in Australia that lay eggs after the manner of birds and reptiles. They are those quaint creatures the ornithorhynchus, or duck billed platypus, and the echidna, or porcupine ant eater. The former lays its eggs in burrows, which it scratches out on the banks of rivers. The latter carries them until hatched in a pouch somewhat like the kangaroo's.

In many respects these animals have an anatomical affinity to reptiles, but their mouths are toothless and beak-like, resembling those of birds, while the feet of the platypus are webbed. The platypus is a semiaquatic animal, and the porcupine ant eater is much like the ground hog in appearance.

Dead Men's Teeth.

Before artificial teeth were created deficiencies had to be made good by the real article, so body snatchers ravaged the cemeteries at night, breaking up the jaws of the dead to extract their teeth to sell to dentists for insertion in live men's mouths. An army of these ghouls followed Wellington's army. They were licensed as sutlers, but once night fell out came their nippers, and they prowled over the battlefield extracting the teeth of the dead or dying.

"Orang Outang" Incorrect.

The large anthropoids of Borneo and Sumatra are usually called orang outangs. This form, it seems, is not correct. Orang signifies man and outang, or utang, debt, something owing; so that orang outang would simply mean a man in debt. The correct Malay name is orang utan, or outan. This signifies the forest man in distinction to orang dusun, or village (civilized) man.

Not the Same Meaning.

Nervous Old Lady (in saloon of steamer)—Oh, steward, where do I sleep? Steward—What is the number of your berth, ma'am? Nervous Old Lady—I don't see what that has to do with it, but if you must know it is third. There were a sister and a brother born before me.

A Very Dear Spot.

"After all," remarked the sentimental wife, "home is the dearest spot on earth."

"Yes, verily," rejoined the head of the matrimonial trust as he finished auditing last month's grocery bill.

A Gentle Hint.

Riley—So Casey was killed by th' blasht? Who broke th' news to his widdy? Rooney—Big Tim Houlihan. Riley—Did he do it gintly? Rooney—He did. He began be askin' her to marry him.

Safe Theory.

Her Father—Upon what do you count to support my daughter? Impecunious Suitor—Upon your unwillingness to see her starve.

Snakeskin In a Bird's Nest.

The great crested flycatcher chooses for its nesting place a sheltered hollow bough or the abandoned excavation made by the golden winged woodpecker. His architecture is peculiar on account of the unusual materials he uses. In every nest you will find a bit of dry snakeskin and shreds of soft inner bark of trees. Among hundreds of nests examined not one has lacked these peculiar substances. Naturalists have tried in vain to discover why the bit of dry snakeskin is chosen. It does not seem to be of any use in the structure of the nest, and quite often it lies loosely on the outer rim or carelessly set into the extreme bottom. Possibly the flycatcher regards it as a choice bit of ornamentation.

Grim Relics.

A prison sale is held annually in Paris. The articles offered for sale are the clothes of murdered people, the instruments with which the crimes have been committed and the effects which have belonged to the deceased prisoners. Articles which have been taken to the prefecture of police and have not been claimed are also sold. The proceeds go to the Paris almshouse. Unclaimed jewelry is usually bought by ordinary brokers, but the articles which have belonged to criminals, especially those who are notorious, are bought at high prices.

Wars and Births.

Statistics of population seem to show that after long and severe wars in which many men are killed and the male part of a country's population is greatly decreased there is for several years a preponderating birth of male children until the normal proportion between the sexes is restored. This seems to have been noted after the Thirty Years' war in Germany, after the Napoleonic war in France and even in more recent times after the siege of Paris.

Johnny's Prize Example.

Johnny—Papa, I got the prize for arithmetic today. I did an example on the blackboard out of my own head. Papa—What was it, Johnny? Johnny—Why, I did—our baby weighs eleven and three-quarter pounds. She gains one ounce a day. When she is twenty she will weigh 466 pounds.

Condensed.

"Do you buy condensed milk, madam?"

"I presume that we must, but I never thought of it before. I always order two quarts and pay for two quarts, but it never measures more than three pints."

Even.

Winks—I had a beard like yours once, but when I realized how it made me look I had it cut off. Binks—And I had a face like yours once, and when I realized that I couldn't have it cut off I raised the beard.

One and Only.

Roxley—I hear you are engaged to marry Miss Oldgold, the heiress. Shortun—That's right. Roxley—Any incumbrances on her property? Shortun—None—er—except Miss Oldgold.

Big Figures.

"My dear Miss Moneybags," said the impecunious young man, "I love you more than I can find words to tell."

"But I presume you could tell me in figures," rejoined the beautiful heiress in icy tones.

His Demurrer.

Judge—The complaint against you is that you deserted your wife. Prisoner—I ain't a deserter, judge. I'm a refugee. Look at these welts on my head and this black eye.

The fear of being found out is often mistaken for the prickings of conscience.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 60c

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

Rode to a Sure Death.

Jacques de Chastel, bishop of Soissons, had accompanied Louis IX. (St. Louis) on the African crusade and, finding that nothing had been accomplished and that the army was about to return in disgrace to France, refused to go, took leave of his friends partook of the sacrament, mounted his horse fully equipped for battle and, in sight of the whole army, charged alone into the Saracen camp, where he was at once cut to pieces.

A Discord.

He—Ha! Absurd things those "Battledore Ballads." Eh! What? She—I'm sorry you think so—my sister wrote them! He—Er—of course, I don't mean the words—they're rippin'. I mean the music—poor stuff—spoils words—composer ought to be kicked—who wrote it? She—I did! (Awkward silence.)—Punch.

Sister's Queer Actions.

Little Johnny—I guess sister doesn't care much for that young man that's after her now. Mother—I should hope not. Little Johnny—Of course she doesn't, 'cause she burns every one of his letters just as soon as she reads 'em.

Nothing Serious.

The Heiress—And I've been introduced to quite a number of the European nobility. Her Friend—Thinking of marrying any of them? The Heiress—Oh, no. I don't intend to buy a title. I'm merely shopping.

When you bury animosity do not set up a headstone over its grave.—Dickens.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

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LIMITED.

CAPITAL, $250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE $1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount of Money with which to buy a **home**, a **farm** or pay off a **mortgage** or on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

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Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

☞ Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1905, 60c.

Worth Showing

is our line of Shoes. When you see them all you will not wonder that we take exceptional pride in it. There isn't another line in Stirling that is equal to them.

Look before you buy and see if KING'S name is on the Shoe. If it is, go ahead, the Shoe is all right.

Our new Summer line is the height of shoe perfection.

Airy Prices on Warm Weather Footwear for Men, Women and Children:

Button, Lace and Oxfords, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $4.00
We have cheaper lines from 75c. up. Good values in every pair.

Men's Fine Bals in Dongola, Box Calf, Velour Calf and Patent Kid, from $2.00 to $5.50. Cheaper grades from $1.25 upwards.

WATCH OUR BARGAINS in Boots. It will pay you every time.

This is the store for SHOE POLISH. Come to us. We keep 2 in 1, Black "O," Black Cat, No. 13, Matchless, Packards. We have it in 5c. tins.

Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

Look for the BIG RED BOOT above our door.

GEO. REYNOLDS,

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

HARDWARE!

Just Arrived a Car Portland Cement
" " " Pine and Cedar Shingles.
" " " Nails and Wire.
" " a full stock of Lawn Mowers.
" " 200 gal. Mixed Paint.
" " 2000 lbs. White Lead
" " a new stock of Whips
" " " " Well Pumps
" " " " Galv. and Iron Pipe.

My Spring stock is complete.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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The News-Argus

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

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Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

	Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for 1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

Vol. XXV, No. 35.

Step into our Tailoring Department

for a few moments. We want to show you what's new in Suitings. We have many handsome patterns that is confined to us. Woollens can't be described on paper, they must be seen to be appreciated.

OUR HOBBY has always been to please you, satisfy you and make you permanent customers.

We are travelling the middle-price path, asking enough to make sure of quality and workmanship.

Suits To Order, $10 and $11. Suits To Order, $12 and $13.
" " 14 and 15. " " 16 and 17.

A TRIAL OF OUR TAILORING will tell the story.

READY-TO-WEAR SUITS.

We are carrying a large range of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, and are sure we can please and satisfy anyone who will call and inspect our stock.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Bargains in Gentlemen's Wear.

Men's White Dress Shirts, laundried or unlaundried, guaranteed pure linen, were 65c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25 for 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1.00.

Men's Colored Dress Shirts, plain and fancy stripes, collars and cuffs to match, 50c., 75c. and 90c.

Boys' White and Colored Shirts, sizes 12½ to 14, 50c., 60c. and 75c.

Men's and Boys' Shirts, blue drill shirting, cottonade and flannelette, 25c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. All sizes.

Men's Black Sateen Shirts, a few odd sizes for half price, $1.25 for 75c., $1.00 for 50c.

Men's and Boys' Braces, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. to 50c. See our extra heavy, all-leather Brace.—they are a big bargain—25c. pr.

Men's Overalls, duck tweed, cottonade and moleskin, 50, 75, 80, 90c., $1.00

Boys' Overalls, all sizes, 25c. to 75c. pr. Boys' Pants, extra heavy moleskin, lined throughout, 45c. and 50c.

Men's Cloth Pea Jackets, rubber lined, extra, $2.00 and $2.50.

Boys' Sweaters, all sizes, in white, navy and cardinal, 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Fresh MAPLE SYRUP, small quantity left, $1.00 per gallon.
Choice Mixed Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c. Mixed Biscuit, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Jams and Jellies, extra fine fruits, 2 cans 25c. Fancy Cakes, 2 lbs. - 25c.
Try a can of ART BAKING POWDER, with prize, 50c.
☞ Paying 15c. per doz. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Watches and Jewelry.

This week we are showing some lovely goods in GOLD CRESCENTS, Pearl settings, all 14 k., ranging in price from $4.00 to $6.50.

GOLD WATCHES from $8.50 to $35.00. Sterling Silver Links, 50c.

Our Ladies' and Gentlemen's RINGS are exceptionally good value.

A nice line of NECKLETS and LOCKETS, newest designs.

We are prepared to meet any catalogue house, as to price and quality of goods. We guarantee every article as represented.

A nice line of PERFUMES and COLOGNES just in.

W. H. CALDER,
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Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

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A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

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SURPLUS SALE.

Special prices for 30 days on Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape, Raspberry, Strawberry and other small fruits.

Hardy Roses, Shrubs and Climbing Vines suitable for Lawn and Cemetery.

Norway Spruce, 3 ft., extra fine.

Orders booked, subject to stock being satisfactory, on inspection at the Nursery when ready for delivery.

Send list of wants for prices and save Agent's commision. All stock guaranteed true to name as represented.

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W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent., according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 195

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Good House and Barn, with two acres of land more or less, opposite the English Church, Stirling. For further particulars apply to

ALFRED McCUTCHEON.

FOR SERVICE

A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog. Terms, $1.00.

J. McKEOWN, Prop.,
East Half Lot 29, 7th Con. Sidney.

NEWS-ARGUS

To Jan. 1, 1905,
for 50c.

N. H. Teachers' Convention.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The session opened with devotional exercises by the President. 88 teachers answered to the roll call.

The Auditing Committee reported a balance on hand of $63.98.

The Nominating Committee's report was adopted as follows:

President—Wm. Mackintosh, P.S.I.
Vice-President—Miss St. Charles.
Secretary—Mr. F. H. Stinson.
Treasurer—J. B. Morton.
Delegates to O. E. A.—T. C. Tice, E. T. Williams.
Executive—Miss M. K. Lambly, Miss Faulkner, Geo. E. Kennedy, B.A., E. T. Williams, T. C. Tice.

Finding Time—Mr. W. H. Jenkins, B. A.

Mr. Jenkins, of Educational Department, formerly a North Hastings teacher did a great deal to make the convention a success. His subjects were intensely interesting, very timely and profitable in every way.

He cited the opinion of the national educational associations of United States and Great Britain to show that school curriculums are not overcrowded but that the fault is in the teachers. Irregularity of attendance makes a drag on efficiency of work. It can partly be overcome by making school life attractive and making children progress rapidly in learning. Teachers should wield more influence with parents in making them feel their responsibility. Make the school worth seeing and attending. Never rest content until the school has proper equipment which helps in economizing time. Time can be saved in combining classes when possible. Let older pupils assist in mechanical work. Make proper preparation. Be alert. It begets alertness. Have vigor, forcefulness, enenthusiasm. Advance scholars as rapidly as possible.

Teachers must have been led by this clear, logical, convincing address to the conclusion that a great deal of the trouble with a crowded curriculum is due to themselves.

Morals and Manners—Rev. D. S. Houck.

When cultivated early, the greatest ease in manner is obtained. Teach by precept and example. Manners in the school should be the same as anywhere else and based on common sense. Manners and morals are founded on the golden rule. Mr. Houck complained of the common answer he receives of "yes mam" as if there were in the world only the female sex. Morals should be the same for both sexes. Our responsibility extends to the animal world. Teachers should do their part in teaching temperance, discouraging profanity and creating that independence of spirit that would lift us in the future from political corruption.

Literature—Miss S. H. Hutchison.

Literature is the purest and noblest thoughts of the best and happiest minds expressed in beautiful language. The subject matter and artistic expression give pleasure and profit. Style is more like the natural covering of the beast of the field than the artificial covering of man. To teach it for examination in grammatical forms and historical facts destroys its value. All the selections in the readers are not Literature by any means. Too analytic a method of teaching destroys the charm of any selection. The proper study of Literature broadens knowledge, quickens curiosity, stimulates interest in men and things. It creates a permanent appetite for good reading. No subject better develops feeling. The child, through Literature, learns to know and love the beautiful and to think the true; and the teacher lays the foundation of his moral influence on the whole future of his pupils.

Memory Gems—Miss M. I. Wilson.

This subject appealed to everyone of a literary taste. In the discussion some very choice "gems" were recited. Miss Wilson advocates the use of gems as in them the best in literature is obtained. Like other gems they are most precious when given in their setting. She would try to give them in their literary connection. They cultivate knowledge, refinement, pleasure and power. They open out a broader world to the child, thus destroying egotism. They cultivate imagination. Noble thoughts cause noble deeds. They must be so absorbed as to become the child's own.

Seeing Things.

This was another of Mr. Jenkins' subjects and was a charming paper on nature study.

That love of nature is elemental is shown by the charm it has for great poets and by the magnetic effect spring has on everybody. People love the earth and never get entirely away from it. There are five loves of nature—the sensuous love of youth, nature as a relief from the world of care, for interest and pleasure, countryman's love of it, and communion with it. The child is naturally a lover of nature. It "answers all he asks," is all sufficient. The school snuffs it out by its cold formalism. To prove that this is true and that teachers know little of nature, he asked the following questions which were not answered very satisfactorily:

Are brilliantly colored flowers found most frequently in the shade or sunshine?

Name three plants which flower before the leaves come out?

What becomes of house flies in fall and winter?

Do red squirrels and chipmonks hybernate?

Does a light fall of snow in Spring disappear on a gravel road or on the sides first?

What was the prevailing material in hat forms worn by ladies last winter?

What three wild birds walk?

The child finds school an entirely artificial place in which he soon loses that charming love of nature. Our education is the outgrowth of monasticism. It should spring from the world and needs of common people, up. Curricula are based on tradition.

Nature study should be pursued in a light, happy, natural vein; should come as do our friends. Seeing is a difficult art, much more than "looking." Many selections were given to show what close observation of nature has been made by the poets. Preconceived notions should be banished when you enter on Nature Study. Avoid hasty conclusions. Avoid analysis. Have no definite fixed plan. Take Burroughs' books as a guide.

What Trustees Can Do for the School.—Mr. G. G. Thrasher.

Mr. Thrasher would have a school board composed of intelligent men only. They should visit the schools frequently, provide necessary equipment, comfortable rooms, good lighting and ventilation and pleasant surroundings. Better salaries should be paid. Advertising for teachers to state salary should be discontinued and teachers should scorn "underbidding."

The Association were tendered a reception in the Town Hall in the evening. Reeve McDonnell occupied the chair and read an address of welcome to the members of the association which was replied to by Inspector Mackintosh. Speeches were made by the clergy and others. Music was furnished by Marmora orchestra, songs by Mrs. F. S. Pearce, Master Reg. Deacon, Miss Charbonneau, Mr. F. S. Pearce and Miss Lena McDonnell. Miss Charbonneau also recited two selections that were well received. Refreshments were served and an opportunity given for social intercourse. It was evident that the teachers had reason to be pleased with their convention visit to Marmora and the citizens reciprocated the feeling fully.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The train from Coe Hill due at 8.40 a.m. was derailed last Tuesday north of Eldorado and delayed for six hours.

Mr. Clendinning, an officer of the High Court, arrived here on Wednesday and spent a day or two in the interest of the I. O. F.

Mr. R. W. Thompson has nearly nearly completed a large addition to his residence.

Seeding is nearly all done, weeding next in order.

Mr. John Morgan has taken his two sons into partnership and is now doing business as John Morgan & Co.

The Epworth League intend having a social in Foresters' Hall on the evening of May 30.

We understand that that Mr. G. K. Bell, of Bellview, has entered an action against Mr. P. A. Lott for illegal searching of his premises for liquor.

Halloway

From our Correspondent.

Mrs. H. Garrison who was seriously injured from a fall is somewhat improved.

The Epworth League has been re-organized and with a large membership successful and interesting meetings are looked forward to.

A quiet wedding took place on May 4th, at the Methodist parsonage, Foxboro, when Mr. Geo. Cadman and Miss May Dafoe were married by Rev. C. L. Thompson. Miss Dema Reid and Mr. O. C. Dafoe assisted the bride and groom. All good wishes is extended for their future happiness.

Mr. Hamilton Bird had the misfortune to have his barn destroyed by fire on May 2nd. Some stock was also burned.

The great snowfall last winter has caused high water in the lakes. Lake Ontario is nearly three feet above the normal height.

BEGIN TO SAVE

Lay by a part of your earnings regularly and you will have a partner that will work for you day and night.

TO ENCOURAGE

Savings this Bank accepts deposits from One Dollar up and allows interest.

A GENERAL BANK BUSINESS CONDUCTED

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.
STIRLING BRANCH.
W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
The Best Assorted Stock to Select From.

These ideas are truthfully expressed in the "Sterling Hall" stock and should induce you for both *profit* and *satisfaction* to bring your want list this way. There will be no disappointment in results.

A CORSET BARGAIN.

It is seldom you get a chance to buy Corsets at half price. Here is your chance.

60 pairs Girdle Corsets, made of French Coutil, colors—pink and blue, regular price $1.00, yours for 50c. a pair. Ask to see them.

DRESS GOODS.

We have a full line of the correct fabrics in both wool and wash goods for Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

Voiles, in leading shades, 42 in. wide, 50c. yd.
Crepe de Chines, in leading shades, 42 in. wide, 50c. yd.
Veilings, all wool, 38 in. wide, 30c. yd.
Belfast Reps, all shades, 15c. 20c., 30c. yd.
Chambray's at 10c. and 15c. yd.

WASH SKIRTS.

Perfect fitting, tastefully made garments, in dot and stripe, navy and black Drill, sizes 38 to 43, at $100, $1.25 and $1.50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bargains in Every-day Wear for Men, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 00.

"The Sovereign" Fine Shoe for Men at $3.00 to $5.00.

HATS.

Straw and Linen, for Men and Boys, at 5c. to $3.00.

Children's Sailors and Turbans at 20c. to 50c.

GROCERIES.

We were well stocked with Sugar before the last three advances in price, and can give interesting quotations by the bag or barrel.

SALT per barrel, $1.50. Salt, in 200 lb. bags, at $1.00.

☞ Paying 15c. doz. for Eggs.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

YOUR NEW SHOES.

If you don't want Summer Shoes just now, you will pretty soon. Think of us when you do. You'll find we've thought of you. Our stock of seasonable Summer Shoes is better than any of our previous efforts, which ought to be indication enough of how they compare with any other stock. We sell Shoes only and our prices are reasonable.

Ladies' Oxfords and Strap Slippers,	$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
Girls' Strap Slippers,	75c. to $1.50.
Children's Shoes, 6 to 10,	75c. to $1.00.
Men's Fine Boots,	$1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00.
Men's Plow Boots,	90c., $1.00, $1.25, $2.00.
Men's Patent Leather Bals,	$2.00 to $5.00.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

We are Headquarters for good SHOE POLISH.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Court of Revision.

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling, will be held in the Council Chamber in said village, on

MONDAY, JUNE 6th, 1904,

at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Clerk.
Stirling, May 16, 1904.

Public Baths.

The undersigned has now open to the public a Public Bath Room. Everything up-to-date. A call solicited.

Price, 25c. each, or five for $1.00.

W. W. HAGERMAN.

FOR SALE

A first-class Ayrshire Bull, two years old, with Pedigree. Apply to

C. RANNIE, Menie P.O,
or JAS. DONALD, Lot 23, Con. 4, Rawdon.

CARRIAGES and WAGGONS.

—:o:—

We have now in stock a complete line of BUGGIES, MIKADOS, SURREYS, DEMOCRAT and LUMBER WAGGONS, which are up-to-date in style, material and finish, and prices as low as the lowest.

We also carry a full line of Harness, Horse Forks, Cream Separators, Binder Twine, etc.

A full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements always on hand.

General Blacksmith business in connection.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Joyce's Old Stand, Stirling.

P. S.—Horse for sale cheap.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot, No. 15, North side Front St., Stirling. For further particulars apply to

MRS. J. BULL, Stirling.

A Girl's Caprice

OR, THE RESULT OF A FANCY DRESS BALL

CHAPTER I.

To-day, that "gay philosopher," has risen upon the world with quite a charming air. Its sighs are balmy and its smiles frequent. It is evidently in a glad and glorious mood, as well it may be, having just been highly decorated by that splendid general, the sun, who marshals us through most of our happiest hours, and who is now shining with all his might upon the long, old-fashioned windows of Diana's home.

"What a day!" says Diana's sister, looking up from the pile of lilac calico lying on her knees. It is the kind of calico, both in color and texture, that one associates in one's mind with a servant's morning work—determined in its shade, but pretty for all that, and striped; little lines of dark violet running over the lighter ground.

"Yes—heavenly!" says Diana, whose married name is Clifford. She speaks rather absently, as if finding it difficult to lift her mind from the making of the little mob-cap at which she is so diligently stitching. The glance she gives upward, as if in answer to Hilary's rapturous sigh, is purely mechanical, though she evidently wishes it to be understood that she too acknowledges the heaven-sent glories that are lighting up the trim lawn outside, and rendering the garden an earthly paradise. But in a second her eyes fall to her task again.

"The idea of your wearing this!" says she, giving a contemptuous twirl to the delightful little cap. "And that"—with an equally contemptuous pointing of her forefinger to the lilac mass lying in Hilary's lap—"at the biggest fancy-dress ball we have had here for ages, when at any moment you might be mistress of £18,000 a year."

"At any moment I might not, also," says her sister with a little laugh. "And even if I were the mistress of it, there would be a master too. That takes all the gilt off the gingerbread. In the mean time"—smoothing out the folds of the lilac skirt with a fond hand—"I shall wear this. A housemaid's dress is a fancy one—for every one except the bona fide housemaid—and as it is inexpensive, and as pennies count, I have chosen it. Providentially, at a ball of this kind one can be as bizarre, as eccentric, as one likes."

"Still," says Diana, with a regretful sigh, and a swift glance at her lovely sister, "I had always imagined you as——"

"Oh, I know," with amused impatience. "Joan of Arc."

"Certainly not," indignantly. "As 'Morning.' You would have looked beautiful as 'Morning.'"

"I shall look divine as Sarah Jane," says Miss Burroughs, with calm conviction. She lifts the calico skirt with daintily careful fingers—it is as yet only tacked together—and regards it with an admiring eye.

"Jim would have liked to give you something better," says Mrs. Clifford, leaning forward, with her elbows on her knees and the cap between both her hands. Her tone is plaintive. "He says you are too absurd, too proud——"

"Jim is the dearest brother-in-law in all the world," says Hilary, unreserved affection in her voice. "That is why I am not going to let him beggar himself and the chicks for me."

"What nonsense! A mere gown——"

"Well, this is a mere gown, too. And I'm sure it will suit me. Do you know, Di," flinging down the half-finished dress and going to a long mirror let into one of the walls, "last night an awful doubt arose within my mind. I felt that the dress would suit me so admirably—so altogether—that I began to think that perhaps I was to the manner born—that Nature had meant me to be a real Sarah Jane."

She peers at herself in the glass, leaning a little forward, poised, as it were, on her toes, and with her hands clasped behind her back. The glass gives her back a very exquisite reflection—softly smiling dark-blue eyes, a mouth a little quizzical, but tender too, and a strong, firm chin, a forehead low, broad, and earnest, and such hair!—hair that shines like burnished gold. Not the dead-gold hair we know of, nor the crispy hair that never seems at rest, but a mixture of both these, looking always as if half an hour ago it had come out of a warm, sweet bath, and was growing brighter and brighter through the sun rays that have dried it.

"No, I don't look like it now," says she, turning away, and letting her slim figure drop once more into her lounging-chair. "But when I have the cap and gown on, I know I shall look the thing. Humiliating thought!"

"There won't be a girl in the room like you," says Diana affectionately.

"Ah! that's my saving clause!" wilfully misunderstanding her. "Housemaids will be a rare quantity. I expect I shall be unique—I shall perhaps be that astonishing thing at a fancy ball—the only of my kind in the room. I shall therefore"—solemnly—"create a sensation."

"You will do that anyway," says Mrs. Clifford. She looks at her sister a little discontentedly. "I'm sure I don't know what they will all say of me. That I went in silk attire myself, and brought you as Cinderella."

"To find a Prince?"

"Your Prince! why, he's found," says Diana. "He is almost sure to be at the ball. Did I," slowly "tell you? I met old Miss Kinsella yesterday, and she said Mrs. Dyson-Moore told her she expected him on the fifteenth by the late train."

"The night of the ball!" A startled look springs into Hilary's eyes. But in a moment she recovers herself. "The late train Ten! He will be too tired to go anywhere."

"He may wish to meet you."

"A girl he has never seen?"

"A girl he must either marry, or lose £18,000 a year."

"What a detestable will!" cries Hilary, springing to her feet, and beginning to pace up and down the room. "Iniquitous I call it. What on earth had I ever done to Aunt Charlotte that she should insist on bringing me into an affair of this kind? Why could she not choose some other niece? Some other nephew and niece, who knew each other?"

"There would have been less wisdom there. People who knew each other—! That's generally fatal! When strangers meet there are possibilities."

"There are indeed, and very unpleasant ones. I feel certain," stopping short to regard her sister with an effective eye, "that Frederic Ker is the very last man in the world I should ever care to marry."

"Of course, if you have made up your mind beforehand——"

"I haven't made up my mind about anything."

"Not to look at him."

"You are wrong there. I'm dying to look at him—from a distance!"

"It is such a great deal of money to throw away," says Mrs. Clifford with a sigh. Money with her is not too plentiful.

"Who says I'm going to throw it away?" cries Hilary gayly. "Perhaps I am going to seize it. And perhaps it is he who will throw it away after all. He may not like me! He—may reject me! He—" she turns once more to the mirror as if to gain support from it. "Immortal gods! what an awful thought!" says she. "I confess," in a stricken tone, "it never occurred to me before."

"Well, it needn't occur now," says Diana, her fair, handsome face lighting. "And you needn't pretend you think it."

"But it's so serious, Di. If I refuse to marry my cousin Frederic, or if he refuses to marry me, £18,000 a year goes to 'The home for lost animals—the dogs.'"

"Well, it is in your own hands."

"Don't let us think of it till after this dance, anyway," says Hilary. "We have a little breathing-space left us."

"Not if he is there!"

"Oh, he can't be! Coming by that late train!" She lets her hands fall into her lap again, the needle sticking up in dangerous proximity to one of her pretty fingers, and looks at her sister anxiously. "If he should come to the dance, Di—of course," with eager conviction, "he won't; but if he should, promise me you will not introduce me to him, or get any one else to do it."

"But if he asks me?"

"How can he? He doesn't know you either."

"He could get an introduction. Mrs. Dyson-Moore might——"

"Not she. She will be taken up with herself and her admirers. Now promise."

"Well, I promise. But is it wise? Ought you not to meet him at once, and——"

"Marry him!" sarcastically. "No, I think not. I must have time. And, above all things, I want to enjoy this dance."

"Mrs. McIntyre is giving another fancy ball the week later; you will have to meet him there."

"Sufficient unto the day," says Hilary recklessly. "And who knows he may not have left long before that? I have made up my mind not to meet him at this first ball, at all events."

Diana looks at her sister with a certain concern.

"I wish you would try to like him," says she. "He means so much to you."

"Exactly as much as I mean to him. Don't look so forlorn," with an irrepressible laugh. "I'm going to try and like him as hard as ever I can. Harder even, if it will please you. Do you suppose I too cannot see all the bonbons that are to be got out of £18,000 a year?"

"I believe you are as blind as a bat," says Diana with some indignation.

(To be Continued.)

A Woman's Love...

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

From the distance came the faint echoes of cheering and the dying sounds of music. A little wind made a hush among the leaves, and overhead the cold stars made more beautiful the beauty of the deep blue sky. Thick dark lay on each hand, and in front stretched to the far wall a broad band of light in which her shadow cut a dead black line. The air was cool, and seemed to bring some slight calm to her fever.

For a moment she was caught out of herself, and, as from a height, she looked down on Maddalena, the poor harassed Queen, as on some one she had never seen before. A tiny branch was blown against her face, and she noted shapely form of a certain green leaf. What sort of leaf was it? How did its edge become so gracefully serrated? What intricate veining! How impossibly perfect! Curious, she thought, that at such a moment as this when she ought not to steal a moment from her lover, she should be standing here in the night, wondering at the shape of a leaf, at the magic of its venation. A moment from her lover? Ah!—she turned.

She had been a moment only in the light; but the glare, where all had been blackness, caught the eye of Asunta, and in the glare the brilliant whiteness that was Maddalena. Asunta left her place by the railing. Hector might pass a thousand times for aught she cared. Yonder was her rival, yonder the woman that had taken Hector from her, yonder the real object of her revenge. Crouching cunningly, she slipped through the coverts of the garden like a wild woodland thing, beautiful and murderous.

Maddalena turned and entered the room again. Hector was standing before her.

"The world is a wonderful thing," she said; "the world and the night and the stars, and there is magic in them all. But one moment with you, my beloved, my Hector, is the world and the night and the stars. I am a small thing, and my love is a small thing, and together we are as nothing before you. This day you have made me a Queen—there but three of us in the whole earth—and look! I tell you I am a woman prouder of being loved by you than I am of my people, of my throne, of my crown! What are they all but yours—yours?"

She lifted the simple gold band from her hair, and holding it in both hands, knelt and laid it at his feet.

"Let this be for sign that I am yours. Say to me, 'Maddalena, my wife, come with me!' and I come. Say 'Maddalena, my wife, stay here and let me have leave to go!' and I stay."

"Maddalena!" was all that he could say, and that in tones broken and almost inaudible. "Maddalena, my wife!"

She rose.

"Your wife, Hector, my beloved, now and for ever! My people will surely not ask from me that last torture—to wed another man. Your wife or no man's. I cannot be yours, I shall be no man's!"

"Maddalena, how you love me!"

"There is no 'how,' Hector. I love you—that is all. I love you."

Not yet had they touched lip to lip or breast to breast. That, by some secret concord, was kept for the last moment, and as a sacrament too holy to be used lightly.

And now fell on their ears the first stroke of twelve, sounding from San Bernardino.

She rose and moved to him, her foot spurning the crown, not consciously, but as if she knew not it were there.

"We part now!"

"We part now!"

Lip to lip, and breast to breast, all passion of love throbbing in the embrace, all the quivering wonder and trembling despair of love in the close holding of each to each. It is an eternity, that last long crush of life into life—an eternity into which is pent all their days from the day of birth to the day in the future when death must surely come: an eternity of happiness, an eternity of pain.

"I love you!"

"I love you!"

And then again silence falls. And in the silence soul meets soul, and all about them spreads the kind dark, and each soul knows its fellow, and is mixed with it in an ineffable ecstasy of despairing joy, a wild abandonment, an intolerable pain of happiness.

"Good-bye for ever!"

"No, Hector, no. Good-night—only good-night!"

The silence is shivered by a laugh he knows and the crackle of a pistol. His eye is aware of Asunta's face at the window.

Maddalena is a dead weight on his left arm, whole no longer.

"Alasdair! Alasdair!"

Asunta is gone, but the faithful foster-brother is here aghast.

"The Queen, Alasdair, the Queen!" Hector speaks in Gaelic.

The bullet has passed through Hector's protecting hand and entered her side. Already a blur of red shows on the silver of her robe. She is cold and lifeless, white as the garment in which she was crowned.

"Tighearna!"

The great Highlander took her from Hector, now wounded in both arms, and laid her gently on a couch.

"Dead!" Hector murmurs in a daze.

"Dead!" comes the echo from Alasdair.

"O! God, why not I, why not I?"

Asunta is forgotten—she is nothing—Maddalena is dead, Maddalena is dead, love is dead, the world is at an end. There is no room to think of aught else—this fills space.

"Alasdair!"

"Heckie!"

They are standing, one on each side of the couch where she lies.

"You love me, my brother?"

"O! my mother's son, I love you!"

"Your promise is sacred."

"What promise?"

"Do you forget yon summer afternoon in the Forest of Rothiemurchus, when to the brotherhood of milk we added the brotherhood of blood?"

"I remember, Heckie, I remember—but do not ask me now."

"I do ask you now, I do ask you now."

"Heckie, Heckie!"

"You passed your word!"

"Perhaps she is not dead. Let me go for assistance."

"Alasdair, will you go back on your word, will you be foresworn? Must I spit upon you?"

"No, no, my brother, no! I love you too well."

And with a cry that was madness of devotion and unutterable sorrow, Alasdair gripped his dirk and drove it, shaft-deep, into his brother's heart, letting go only when the weight of Hector's body told on his grasp of the steel. And as the blood spurted, and that which was Hector fell across the Queen with her name on its lips, laughter as of a fiend broke at the window.

In the broad band of light Alasdair saw a woman flying. A leap like a stag's and he was after her. A second it seemed, and his hand had gripped a neck. The frighted face was Asunta's and in her hand was a pistol. There was one swift snap, and as a dog shakes a rat, Alasdair shook Asunta, and revenge had recoiled on itself.

* * * * * *

Hector lay on a great bier in the Cathedral. A pall of silver cloth covered him. And on it flamed a single blood-red rose, a rose that looked like a heart against the splendid white, a rose that was the heart of Maddalena—for Maddalena did not die—would to God she had! At the foot of the bier rested the crown of Palmetto—in homage to him that had won it. On the altar glimmered innumerable candles, the pale lambent glow of the lamp that burns continually shone down mysteriously the pallor of marble columns gleamed, and to and fro went the dim figures of priests in vestments of rich hue. The organ pealed.

And then, through a lane of the men of Palmetto holding torches, a lane miles long, went Hector Chisholm Grant to his rest on the highest peak of the Monte, a rare and most royal progress.

Over against his bed is a rock on which they have cut

Hector Grant,
Palmetto Remembers!
(The End.)

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Doubt determines nothing.
Faith owes her force to facts.
Kicking raises nothing but dust.
He who will not choose must lose.
There is no short cut to happiness.
Salvation is more than a fire escape.
Virtue is not a matter of vocabulary.
Nothing succeeds where the soul fails.
With God life and love are synonymous.
A little silence may save a lot of sorrow.
A sharp man always cuts his own fingers.
Repentance cannot tear up the roots of the past.
The man who takes life as a dose always finds it a bitter one.
No man reaches the stage of triumph but by the steps of trial.
Virtue may be its own reward, but it is not its own advertising agent.
A man makes no particular progress by patting himself on the back.

You Can Overcome The Tired Feeling.

Instil New Vigor and Energy Into the System and Add New Flesh and Tissue by Using

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Why not join with nature and rejoice at the coming of spring? There is means at hand whereby you can overcome the feelings of languor and fatigue and make spring the time for renewing health and vigor, instead of giving way to weakness and despondency.

Everybody needs a spring restorative to enrich the blood and build up the system after the debilitating effects of artificial winter life.

Experience has proven that there is no preparation extant so well suited to these needs as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is only reasonable that this great food cure, which has been endorsed by tens of thousands of people on this continent, should be superior to the prescription of an ordinary doctor, hastily written and hastily filled at the drug store.

Headache, sleeplessness, irritability, stomach troubles, loss of energy, ambition and the ability to apply one's self to the task in hand are among the indications of an exhausted condition of the system.

A month's treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do wonders for you.

Besides the benefit you feel, you can prove that new flesh and tissue is being added by noting your increase in weight.

Mrs. I. Edwards, 14 Winnett street, Woodstock, Ont., and whose husband is employed with the Canada Furniture Co., states:—"My daughter was very much run down in health, felt tired and languid, and was very nervous. She began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and now I can say that she is very much better. She has gained in weight, her color has improved, and she seems real strong and well. We have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment in our family and I cannot speak too highly of its curative properties."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of Itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

ON THE FARM.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

For making bordeaux, the method suggested by M. B. Waite of the United States department of agriculture is very satisfactory. A rough platform was built on a side hill, on which were the barrels containing the stock solutions of lime and sulphate, and two half-barrels having short pieces of garden hose attached to the bottoms. To make the bordeaux, a stock solution of four pounds lime was put into one half-barrel, and the solution of six pounds sulphate in the other; both were filled with water by means of a hose.

The spray cart was then backed up at the lower side of the platform and the two dilute mixtures run out through the strainer into the pump barrel through the pieces of hose. By this means the lime and sulphur are diluted, thoroughly mixed while being run into the barrel, and not combined too rapidly to make a good mixture. Under these conditions a light flocculent percipitate is formed that will not settle rapidly. If the solutions are too concentrated when brought together or are not sufficiently mixed, the percipitate is coarser and heavier and is likely to settle within a few minutes, with bad results.

Unless for very good reasons, the proportion of lime to sulphate given in the directions should be used. If less than four pounds of lime to six pounds of sulphate is used, the foliage is likely to be burned. The general tendency, however, is to use more lime. This is undesirable for three reasons. It is the lime particles that are likely to clog the nozzles, so the more lime used the more liable the nozzles are to clogging. Secondly, the more lime used the more easily the mixture is washed off. Thirdly, it is the sulphate that is effective in killing the spores and preventing the black rot.

The lime is added simply to counteract sufficiently the poisonous action of the sulphate so that it will not also injure the foliage. The aim in making bordeaux is to make the sulphate as destructive as possible to the fungus without also being injurious to the leaves of the plants. If more lime is added than is necessary for this purpose, the toxic action of the sulphate may be so far weakened that it will not kill all the fungous spores and rot as well as other troubles may follow.

DAIRY WISDOM.

The dairyman now will find whether he has fed his cows through the winter for production.

If fed wisely and well he will not have to wait half the summer for them to acquire strength to make a return in the dairy.

Happily every year we see fewer of the old, slip-shod, rattling-bones dairymen. When a man is enlightened he never does it, and he must be enlightened or he drops out of sight. He simply starves out—so beware!

Give the usual feeding of hay and grain in the morning and at night as well, until the pastures are luxuriant.

Plant now for variety and abundance of feed for the whole year. As much feed as possible should be grown on the farm and any lack should be purchased, for the well-fed cow will pay back the outlay interest the very next day.

Every dairyman, whether he keeps five cows or fifty, should grow a succession of succulent foods for the cows.

First in the spring is rye, then peas and oats sow in succession, then some millet, which will be ready in about sixty days from planting, then early sweet corn planted in drills and thin enough so it will produce ears. These crops should follow up to the frost period.

Any of the above crops not used up in the succulent state, should be cut and carefully cured for use in winter. Oats and peas cut when in the milk, make the most valuable fodder.

After frost there should be an abundance of roots and ensilage to draw from until time for the spring feed again.

Do not let the boys rush the cows, nor the dogs chase them.

Have your sheep been armed with a bell! If not, do not put it off a single day. The sound of a bell is a great protection from vicious dogs.

HORSE TALK.

Do not attempt to work your horses in ill-fitting collars. Try following the plow all day in ill-fitting boots and see how it feels, and see how unfitted you are for further effort. The suffering imposed will cause the horse to lose in condition and nervous energy, which will be a real loss to you.

See that no parts of the harness chafe the horse, and that the bits are not drawn up too tight in the mouth.

Variety of feed is of great importance.

The hay should be cut or chopped, and moistened, and the night grain ration should be ground and fed with this.

The guiding hand should ever be watchful to see that each horse has his required allowance. One horse may need a little more, and another a little less, to keep him in proper health and condition. The first indication of falling off should be traced and remedied at once.

Water often, water wisely. Upon this often hinges the reputed skill of a successful feeder and handler.

Give a warm bran mash, nicely salted, with a pint or so of molasses on Saturday night, as the horses will rest the following day.

Do not neglect the lump or roll of salt in the manger.

Successful horse feeding is an art and should be studied by all who have horses. It amounts to more than simply throwing the feed at them. The skill of the successful feeder enters the very life of the animals he cares for, and it pays.

If possible, have a field for the colts to run in separate from any other stock. If with cows or sheep, there will be no peace for any of them, for the colt delights above everything else to chase everything that is afraid of him. It may be fun for him, but it is death to the animals he chases.

THE FEED IS IMPORTANT.

To improve the quality of the herd and the quality of the milk yield, a man must not only breed his cows right, and weed them out according to standard, but it also involves the question of feeding. Cows cannot be expected to milk well on a small amount of food. The main thing is to give the cow all the bulky food she will eat; but it should be of a digestible and palatable nature. In addition to this, she should receive eight pounds of meal to every 30 pounds of milk produced, in order that she may produce economically.

COWS LIKE GOOD MILKERS.

Cows often show a marked preference for one milker over another. The length of the finger nails may make all the difference between one milker and another. It may also make all the difference between a nervous or kicking cow, and a quiet, gentle one. A good milker will see to it that his finger nails are kept well pared and short. A cow should be as well pleased to have her milk drawn as the owner is to have the profits to be derived from it.

ORGY LASTED FOR DAYS.

What the Wreck of a Vessel Meant in a French Village.

Fifteen persons out of several hundred summoned were fined fifty francs in connection with the scandal which followed the wreck of the British vessel Vesper at Molene, France, last November. The vessel was laden with casks of wine, and the inhabitants along the coast broached the casks as they came ashore, and indulged in an orgy, lasting some days. From drinking at the bungholes of the casks, the revellers stove in the heads of the casks and ladled out the wine with pails.

The more thirsty did not wait for pails, but used their wooden shoes as drinking cups, while one adventurous woman leaned into a cask to drink, with the result that she fell in and was dragged out by the heels barely in time to save her life.

For days the entire population, men, women and children, were in a state of wild drunkenness. Ordinary avocations were entirely suspended, cattle died of starvation through want of attention, and generally the condition of the neighborhood was deplorable.

GETTING PAPA'S CONSENT.

The lovely girl tapped softly at the door of her father's private office. There was no response. She tapped a little louder.

"Come in."

She turned the knob and entered. The grey-haired money-grabber looked up from his little desk.

"Halloa, Lucie!"

"Halloa, pa!"

"Money?"

"No, pa."

"Eh! Anything wrong?"

"No, pa."

"Talk faster, my girl."

"Well, you see, pa. I want——"

"How much?"

"Wait, pa. Give me time."

"That's something I can't spare."

"Just a minute, pa. I want to give——"

"What will it cost?"

"Don't interrupt, pa; I want to give a young man something."

"Birthday present?"

"Yes."

"Well, don't come to me. I haven't any idea what a young man wants."

"But I have, pa. I—I know just what he wants."

"Then why do you come to me?"

"Because I want you to approve, pa."

"Oh, that's all right, of course. Give him anything you please. Want a cheque?"

"N—no, pa."

"Oh, speak up."

"I want you to say it's all right, pa. I want you to say again that I can give him anything I please."

"Silly girl. Of course you can. You've always had your own way. Is that all?"

"Wait, pa. You see, I know just what he wants."

"You said that before."

"Because what he wants is——"

"Well?"

"M-m-me!"

Tableau.

CHILDREN AS INCUBATORS.

Pathos and humor are combined in a singular story from Russia, relating to a poor peasant woman living near Vileika, who was left absolutely destitute with six children to support. At last a luminous idea struck her. She suggested to the neighboring poultry farmers that she should relieve them from the trouble and expense of using incubators for hatching chickens and turkeys. They agreed, and the eggs, carefully secured from injury in wooden cases, and packed in wool, were placed in the children's cots, which were constantly occupied, day and night, by the six little ones in turn during the three weeks required for incubation. At each of the cots contained 400 eggs—200 on each side—the human incubators succeeded in hatching 1,200 eggs at a time, for which they received 1 cent an egg, or $12. Their earnings, therefore, for lying in bed for twenty-one days amounted to exactly $4 a week, a sum far exceeding the average wage of a Russian skilled workman in the country districts.

CURIOUS BIRTHDAY GIFTS

HOW SOME GENERALS ANNOUNCED VICTORIES.

One Cabled Defeat as a Triumph—While Another Wired a Pun.

Next to winning a victory, the chief concern of a general or admiral now-a-days is how to spring the news on the public in the most effective way. However great and glorious the triumph it is not considered complete unless its announcement is served up in a spicy fashion through the newspapers.

To meet this taste even the conquerors themselves have departed from the stern official language which had to do duty in the days of our ancestors and gilded the plum of victory with some suggestive phrase.

Who forgets Lord Roberts' happy announcement of the capture of Cronje at Paadeberg? After notifying the achievement, Roberts added: "I hope Her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

And it was even whispered, though nobody can say with truth, that our commander had somehow arranged his tactics with a view to the anniversary.

Another dramatic touch of the same kind was that with which Admiral Sampson announced his destruction of the Spanish Fleet off Santiago during the war of 1898. He, too, was able to spring a birthday present on the American public, and wired—

"The Fleet under my command offers the nation, as a Fourth of July present, the destruction of the whole of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped."

A general "has the honor" or "satisfaction" of informing his chiefs of victory, but generally "deeply regrets" disaster.

WATERLOO AND INKERMAN

came of course in the first category. The former was announced to the public as follows, in a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London:

"I have the greatest satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the dispatches received from Wellington, dated the 19th inst., contain the account of a most decisive and glorious victory having been obtained over the whole of the French army."

Lord Raglan communicated the news of Inkerman as follows:

"I have the honor to report to your Grace that the army under my command effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy."

"Deeply regret" has a fearful significance to us now, after the series of reverses in South Africa. How many times that word came to us through dispatches we do not like to remember. The most heart-breaking "regrets," however, were those of Buller and Gatacre, at Colenso and Stormberg. The former was announced:

"I regret to report serious reverse."

Gatacre wired the defeat of Stormberg as follows:

"Deeply regret to inform you that I have met with a serious reverse in attack this morning at Stormberg."

And in similar words came the news of the score or more smaller reverses which punctuated the campaign.

METHUEN DIDN'T "REGRET"

his defeat at Magersfontein, but conveyed it in terse enough words:

"Highland Brigade attacked at daybreak. Attack properly timed. Attack failed."

Our victories during the South African war, with the exception of Lord Roberts' Paadeberg wire, were generally reported in very terse language.

The relief of Kimberley came to us as follows:

"French, with horse artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this afternoon."

Ladysmith's relief was couched in similarly brief terms:

"Dundonald, with Natal Carbineers, and composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night."

The briefest war announcement in history is the one-word pun of Sir Charles Napier, after the capture of Scinde in 1843. "Peccavi" it ran, the Latin for "I have sinned" (Scinde).

The fall of Khartoum came to us in very few words. For weeks the public had been awaiting news of Gordon's relief, quite believing that it would be accomplished. One morning a telegram arrived:

"Khartoum fell on the 26th. The fate of General Gordon is unknown."

The utter rout of the Poles, and the capture of their capital in 1831, which led to the partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria was announced by the general in command in the following choice words:

"Order reigns in Warsaw."

Curiously enough, many great victories were first reported as defeats for the victors. Amazing as it seems the first news of Dewey's defeat of the Spaniards at Manila represented it as a

NOTABLE SPANISH VICTORY.

The Governor of the Philippines actually proclaimed this in the following words, which on being posted up in Madrid were hailed with cheers:

"Our fleet engaged enemy in brilliant combat. They obliged enemy with heavy loss to change their position, and to manoeuvre repeatedly. At nine o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind merchant shipping."

Dewey's telegram, a little later, however, put a very different complexion on the event.

Still more startling is the fact that France's most fearful defeat of history, Sedan, in which McMahon surrendered with 70,000 men, filtered through first as a French victory. On the day of the battle the following telegram reached the newspapers from Brussels:

"A new encounter occurred yesterday at Sedan. The French are said to have captured thirty guns, and Bazaine is said to be driving the Prussians towards Sedan."

This was received with much satisfaction in Paris, until the next day was published the following, addressed to the "Queen of Prussia, Berlin," and signed "Wilhelm."

"A capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war has just been concluded. What a course of events have assumed by God's guidance."

The defeats of the Greeks by Turkey in 1897 were put in quaint phraseology by the deafeated generals. Overwhelmed and driven back at Pharsala the general announced that he was making a "strategic movement to the rear."

Waterloo actually got to Paris, in the first instance, as a decisive French victory.

Balaclava first reached Britain as one of the many "regret" battles. That it was in any sense glorious did not strike the public until some weeks had elapsed. The bare fact was announced after the "I deeply regret."

"Eight hundred Cavalry were engaged, of whom only two hundred returned. The 17th Lancers were almost destroyed. We require reinforcements."

Nothing was said, or thought at that time, of the "six hundred" and "the cannons to the right of them part of the episode, which simply read like a very unpleasant defeat occurring at a very unpleasant moment.—Pearson's Weekly.

OUT OF ANTARCTIB ICE

DETAILS OF THE RESCUE OF THE DISCOVERY.

Ramming, Dynamite and Saws Used to Get Her Out of the Ice.

The Antarctic exploring ship Discovery arrived at Lyttleton, New Zealand, on Good Friday, after an absence of over two years. During the last year some anxiety was felt about her, and after a little delay two relief ships were fitted out at great expense. These vessels, the Morning and the Terra Nova, found the Discovery on Jan. 5 firmly imbedded in the ice. Explosives were used to free her and ice sawing was tried, with no result. Then the relief ships tried butting the ice.

The way of it was thus: The ship had to make way astern 300 or 400 yards. Then she would come up at full speed—which with the Terra Nova is 8 knots—and butt at the ice.

The Discovery, it must be remembered, had been no less than seventeen miles from the open sea, so that there was a big mass of solid ice to get through before reaching her.

The results of the butting were various with the Terra Nova. Sometimes half a ship's length would break away, at other times not three yards.

Some days intervened before the experiment was made again, and the operation was helped by four men at the wheel rolling the ship as she came on. Then the poor little Morning tried, but as the Discovery's men say, "she cannot butt a match box."

But at last only a quarter of a mile was left, and by sheer determination the captain got through.

THE DISCOVERY'S MEN,

who were watching from the hill, declare that her last shot was a fine sight. She broke the ice like paper.

Of the work done during the year, the reports have a good deal to say. For the first few weeks the crew caught enough fish to supply them, but as the winter began to close in rapidly they occupied themselves with catching seals and gulls for winter food.

When April showed no chance of breaking up the ice, preparations were made to ensure a certain amount of comfort during the long months to come. The ship was dismantled, and the serious work of exploring began.

The longest tour was that undertaken by Capt. Scott, who led his party to the southernmost land yet touched. They had the most severe weather to contend with, almost lost several lives by men stepping over a precipice into soft snow, and finally were brought to a standstill by a terrible blizzard. The driving snow which fell cut into the flesh where it touched it. When the men ceased walking the contraction of the skin caused it to split, and gave severe pain.

They had taken light folding tents of silk, six feet in diameter, in and out of which they crawled by means of a hole which, when they were in, was kept closed. They warmed themselves and cooked their food by means of Primus lamps, and the brews of tea or cocoa were limited, since fuel had to be carried. The sledges were hauled by the men. This was found most arduous.

After getting to a height of 7,200 feet on the glacier, Capt. Scott and his men, in the teeth of a driving blizzard, crossed the 180th meridian at the point furthest south yet reached in the history of the world.

Then the compass was pointing

EXACTLY THE WRONG WAY.

But the weather now became so severe that the party was obliged to stop, and the captain picked out two of his strongest men, and they proceeded alone on their journey. For nine days they kept up, making latitude 77 deg. 59 min. south and longitude 146 deg. 33 min. east, to the summit of Victoria Land, which they ascertained to be a plain of uniform height, 9,000 feet above sea level.

The geologist of the party made some important discoveries in the way of fossil plant life and pebbles, which serve to show that at some past time the climatic conditions of this great mass of land were considerably more temperate than at present. These are probably the only fossils yet found in the Antarctic continent. They were found on a sandstone ledge in a carbonized band, apparently carried there by torrential streams. Undoubted glacier marks were found at considerable height, and moraines were found on Cape Royds at a height of 1,500 feet.

When Capt. Scott returned to the ship, after an absence of eighty days, he found work going on, the crew attempting to free the ship from ice by sawing. She was seventeen miles from open water and in ice eight feet thick. The best cut made was forty feet in four hours; and as soon as the cuts were made they were frozen again, so that at last the work had to be abandoned as useless.

Meantime, another expedition had set out under Lieut. Royds and Mr. Biernachi. They wished to ascertain the extent of the ice sheet and to see if any land were in sight. The meteorological conditions prevailing over the ice sheet were to be ascertained and magnetic observations taken at a place

FREE FROM ROCK MASSES.

Their efforts were crowned with great success. They suffered severely from frostbite and from a shortage of food, which eventually compelled them to turn back.

It was necessary to carry light loads, but their appetites increased, and in the end they suffered from hunger to such an extent that they could think of nothing else. One of the men describes his longing for a glass of beer. They dreamed horrible nightmares of food being tantalizingly near, of splendid banquets ready for the eating.

Observations were taken which will be found most valuable in determining the position of the south magnetic pole, and there will be increasingly less risk of sailors getting out of their course owing to some inaccuracy in their compasses. The ice plain was found to be afloat, no land was to be seen and the party were at length forced to return on account of the need for procuring food. In all they travelled 155 miles, finding a perfectly level surface, without undulations of any kind.

Of the animal life in the Antarctic not much information is given. The penguin, the petrel and the seal seem to constitute the fauna of the ice.

Dr. Hodson has brought back a number of specimens of a ten-legged spider. Eight is the usual number of legs allotted to this insect.

When it came to a matter of requiring them for food seals were not by any means abundant. Four kinds were met with, that known as Weddel's being the best eating. The Antarctic fur is not of the marketable kind.

Zoologists have for some time been puzzled to account for the scars, old and recent, so frequently found on the smaller seals. The Discovery expedition is able to throw

A LIGHT ON THE MATTER.

When a large sea-leopard, a variety of seal, was cut open the remains of an ordinary seal were found in the animal's stomach. As he possesses an unusually fierce set of teeth, it is supposed that the sea leopard is in the habit of acting the cannibal toward his smaller brethren.

The skua gulls are the scavengers of the frigid regions. They are not timid and will come up in numbers as soon as a seal has been killed and straightway begin feeding on the carcass.

The giant petrel shares the distinction. He feeds till he is too gorged to fly and then runs in a peculiar way when chased, spreading his wings as sails. Gif the chasing lasts long enough his digestion comes to his rescue and he suddenly raises himself and flies off.

The penguins seem to have provided the explorers with a certain amount of amusement. They used to prod the emperor penguin (a great fellow, standing three feet and weighing sixty or seventy pounds) with the end of a ski stick, when he would give it tremendous smacks which made the hand tingle, at the same time emitting curious guttural cries.

The adelies, a smaller kind, are most inquisitive customers, always coming to see what is going on, scrambling along the ice on their bellies, using the flippers like canoe paddles. The penguin dives and steeplechases and jumps straight out of the water on to the ice, falls flat and goes through the funniest manoeuvres. Large numbers of penguins march along like regiments in Indian file, wheel and turn and generally act as though on parade.

WHY BABY EATS A LOT.

It has been laid down as a physiological rule that the requirements of adult diet depend not on the weight of the eater, but on the extent of his bodily surface. In the case of children this rule is further modified. An infant may weigh one-eighteenth as much as a grown man, but its surface is more than one-seventh as great. As the first requirement of the infant's food is to replace the heat that is continually being lost by radiation from all parts of the body, the latter fraction determines the needed proportion of nourishment rather than the former. But in the case of a growing child food is also needed to supply the increase of bodily weight. In all, an infant's ration may be five times as much as would be estimated from its actual weight alone.

DOG FARMING.

In Manchuria dog-raising is practised upon pretty much the same scale as sheep-farming in Australia, proportionate to population, of course. A pretty bride—if such there be in the land—does not take her dowry in specie or in land. Dogs are the dowry, six if she be the daughter of poor parents, more if they be wealthy. The brutes serve as meat for human consumption, their magnificent coats being converted into rugs. Forty to fifty thousand of the friends of man are so treated every year.

ATTITUDE OF BOERS.

They Still Believe in a Future Liberation From British Rule.

"Though fully conscious that a large section of the Boers do not take kindly to our presence here, and that the attitude of the Dutch in Cape Colony forms a permenent element of unrest," says a writer in the London Times, "I do not share the views of those who anticipate a Boer rising in the near future. True, our new fellow-subjects are very busy organizing at the present moment; their immediate aims, however, are political, and, although the basis of this organization for political purposes happens to be identical with the basis of their organization for military purposes before the war, undue significance need not be attached to this point. It is practically the only system that occurs to the Boer mind, namely, that of field cornets. The average Boer has neither the means nor the inclination to make up his mind on any given point; he finds it far more convenient to have it made up for him. Hence the power wielded by the field cornets, and in turn by the two or three men to whom the field cornets look for guidance and instructions. This power can be exercised indifferently in the direction of the ballot box or for purposes of armed insurrection. Should there be any scruples to overcome, the church is always at hand, and by now it should be recognized that the

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH

is unlimited. It may be thought that the non-fulfilment of its prophecies regarding the issue of the war would have impaired this influence, but the ecclesiastical mind is not so lightly caught napping. The arguments which I have reason to believe have been used to explain away the unfortunate discrepancy between prophecy and event are somewhat as follows:—God must always punish sin; the internecine feuds of the Boers in the early days led to a visitation from the Almighty in the form of the British annexation of 1877. Four years of penance brought about their liberation. In recent years the chosen people have again fallen from grace; their minds have not been set on righteousness, but on concessions, money-making, and other forms of sin; punishment again fell upon them, and, although they prayed earnestly for deliverance, that prayer has remained unanswered, until in the fullness of time it shall please the Almighty to make their punishment to cease. From this (and, if I seem to have somewhat laboured this point, it is only to bring home the special characteristics of the Boer mind that differ so strikingly from the more familiar ways of thought in modern civilization)—from this it will be gathered that there is excellent material to hand for any agitator who may care to make use of it. The agitators are here, but the opportunity for using the material for other than political purposes is wanting, and one confidently hopes will be wanting for all time. To secure this end is the main duty of a South African garrison."

CHINESE FOOD PRODUCTS.

Beans a Leading Article of Diet in China.

Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman doctor, now studying in America, gives some interesting facts about Chinese food products. One surprising thing Dr. Yamei Kin tells is that Chinese soy is made from a sort of red bean ground up and fermented. While fermenting it smells much like sauerkraut, only worse. The fermented product is shipped in large cases to England, where it is mixed with vinegar and other products and is sold as Worcestershire sauce. The Chinese laborer lives on beans as much as does the Boston typewriter girl. The bean in China is more like our small round cowpea. This is ground fine, mixed with water and a little salt. Then the water is pressed out and the bean cake is sold to the poor. This bean cake may be cooked and mixed with other things, fish, chickens, etc. It is highly nutritious, and explains why the Chinese laborer can endure so much on so little food. Vegetables are eaten in quantities, and so are chickens and ducks, incubator ducks being known in China one hundred or two hundred years before America discovered the incubator. Fish is popular, but very little meat is eaten. An animal is never killed to be eaten until it is too old to work; hence the Chinese do not like beef, considering it too tough. Pork is popular, and every family keeps one or two pigs.

The Chinese are great cooks, and love to give elaborate dinners. This is the chief means of entertaining in China. However, the dinner consists af sixty courses, and it takes several hours. The guests are seated at small tables, and ten courses are served. Then the tables are cleared and the guests enjoy games, matching poetry being a very old pastime in China. A guest receives half a couplet and supplies the other half. Impromptu verse making is another favorite Chinese entertainment.

Rats and cats are not eaten save by the very poor in times of famine. The birds' nests eaten are those of the sea swallow, which eats quantities of sea-weed until its craw is full. Then it selects a high cliff and builds its nest by throwing the seaweed, which is now in a mucilaginous state, from its mouth round and round, until a small, clear ball is made. This ball is lined with feathers. The fishermen secure the nests by means of long poles. They are cleaned and scraped until they are like clear gelatine. They are a great delicacy and only eaten by the rich. They taste much like the Ireland moss which we eat.

FOR EXCELLENT REASONS.

Minister—You seem to be glad to have me visit your home.

Young Hopeful—Yes, sir. Whenever you come we have a bully dinner.

STRANGE SEA STORY.

Why the Tides of Ocean Ebb and Flow Daily.

Do you know why the sea ebbs and flows? This is the legend:—The army of drowned twice daily gather their forces at the bottom of the deep and march toward the four points of the compas to lay their weary bones on earth and escape from their watery tomb. You can hear their tramping—they call it sea moaning—and see the waves being pushed on before them in great water hills, which dash against each other in their furious flight from the escaping host, and when they break and hurl clouds of snow-white spray high in the air it is caused by the lashings from the swinging, bony arms of the army drowned. And did you ever listen to the weird noise as these mountains of water leap up on each other? That is the cry of the victims of the sea.

On and on the waves are driven, farther and farther they encroach on land, and the feet of the mighty body can be heard scraping for foothold on the smooth, shifting pebbles. Only another incoming wave and escape is theirs, but it is just too late. The reacted undertow sets in, and you hear their bony feet slip from under them, and back they are carried, the sea holding them tightly in its arms, exhausted captives.

Then look when the tide has run far out and see the prints of their feet, and you will know why the sea ebbs and flows.

CHASING EARTHQUAKES.

A curious international work is now beginning which is to last twelve years. It is the work of watching the earthquakes of the world. The object is to learn something about earthquakes that may lead to a discovery of their causes. The hope is that something may develop which will enable scientists to warn persons in threatened districts in time so that they may escape, just as is done now in the case of storms.

This international hunt for the earthquake was organized in Strasburg, Germany, during the last session of the International Seismic Congress. All the nations that joined in the work then have agreed to use all available Government departments to gather statistics about earthquakes, and to forward them to the central bureau in Strasburg. Rules and regulations have been laid down for observation, and the members know just what facts should be gathered. Whatever money can be raised will be used for the establishment of observatories and experiment stations in lands that are sufferers from these disturbances. The reports which are sent in to the central station will be edited and published periodically.

STRENGTH OF MAN'S LIMBS.

As a result of some very interesting experiments made by scientists and physiologists, with a view to determine the relative strength of right and left limbs, it has been ascertained that over 50 per cent. of the men examined had the right arm stronger than the left; 16.4 per cent. had the two arms of equal length and strength; and 32.7 per cent. had the left arm stronger than the right. Of women 46.9 per cent. had the right arm stronger than the left; 24.5 per cent. had the left stronger than the right. In order to arrive at the average length of limbs fifty skeletons were measured—twenty-five of each sex. Of these twenty-three had the right arm and left leg longer six the left arm and right leg, while in seventeen cases all the members were more or less equal in length.

A SCENE OF WOE.

I saw her sadly weeping,
Big tears rolled down her cheek,
So bitter was her anguish,
She could not even speak.

As pitying I watched her,
Yet faster still they streamed;
Her face was pale with sorrow,
Bowed down with woe she seemed.

I wished that I could comfort;
Alas! what could I say
That would assuage her grieving,
Or wipe her tears away?

I could but stand and pity;
But pray, make no mistake—
She was but slicing onions
To fry them with a steak!

THE WALKING LOCOMOTIVE.

This curious machine is attracting much attention in England, and Professor Hele-Shaw of the Liverpool University recently made it the subject of a lecture. The inventor calls it the "pedrail." Professor Hele-Shaw regards it as successfully solving the problem of adapting the intermittent movements of an animal in walking to the continuous movement of a wheel. The mechanism is too complicated to be described in a few sentences, but the principle of its action is that the wheels of an ordinary traction-engine are replaced by revolving frames sliding spokes, which terminate in circular feet, or pedals, and bear small rollers, over which, as the pedals advance, runs a rail supporting the body of the engine. The machine is said to step somewhat like an elephant, and can pass over obstructions, and even ascend a stairway.

RAILWAY CARPETS.

The French Minister of Public Works has taken up the question of sanitation in railway carriages. Circulars have been sent to the various railway companies ordering the immediate removal from railway carriages and stations of all non-washable carpets, and the cessation of the system of dry sweeping and cleaning. Even carriage seatings are to be in washable materials.

If the public bites the bark of the critic is harmless.

THE TATTOOING CRAZE

FASHIONABLES FOLLOW LEAD OF ROYALTY.

Birds, Butterflies and Portraits Are Popular in Society.

Tatooing has broken out afresh among society people all over Europe and this country, as a result of war in the far east, and the curious fashion is spreading rapidly, representatives of European royalty and the leaders in American social circles being among the first to give impetus to the fad in being punctured for pictures by the knights of the needle and ink, who now have their hands full working out Japanese designs, which appear to find special favor among the devotees of the "art."

A fashionable Japanese tattooist in the West End of London has his hands full at present, and charges fancy prices for his works of art. The skin artists, however, as a rule, charge about a dollar for a small butterfly or flower or simple design, but as much as $30 to $50 for anything in the wayt of a really elaborate snake or dragon. A favorite subject with men is a pretty little Japanese girl figure.

A FRESH COMPLEXION.

The fashionable artist naturally does not use the old style needle which did good work for sailors and navies. The new apparatus is nearly always electric, and the colors are varied and in no way injurious. The latest form of "beauty doctoring" is that of tattooing a pretty fresh complexion on a withered and yellow skin and the healthy look imparted by the needle is absolutely natural.

The craze is rapidly spreading, and no one is anybody now-a-days who cannot show some example of needle and ink work.

The prince of Wales has a most extraordinary design tattooed on his arm. It takes the form of a fearful looking dragon, with open jaws bristling with rows of gigantic teeth, and a row of spiked horns down the middle of its back.

POPULAR PICTURES.

Prince George of Greece has displayed a similar taste to the English heir apparent by also having the picture of a dragon tattooed on his arm. The head of the reptile is particularly fierce looking, its jaws being wide open and showing a set of formidable teeth.

Peculiar is the design tattooed on the forearm of Prince Francis of Teck. It consists of an ugly looking toad, near the mouth of which is a small beetle, apparently within an ace of being swallowed by the toad.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is most elaborately tattooed on different parts of his body, likewise the Grand Duke Constantine, King Oscar of Sweden, Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark, and Queen Olga of Greece have also been adorned with flesh pictures. Among other personages might be mentioned Lady Randolph Churchill, the duke of Newcastle, and Sir Edmund Lechmere, all of whom have submitted to the tattooer's needle.

WOMEN LIKE COLORS.

The designs favored in England are numerous and varied. Birds, butterflies, and portraits are popular among society women, probably on account of the fact that so many beautiful colors can be introduced into them. Sporting designs predominate with men, who often have the portrait of a favorite horse or dog tattooed on their arms. Regimental badges and royal arms, too, are prevalent, while not a few are partial to serpents and dragons.

Perhaps the most striking of all representations of two celebrated paintings, "The Crucifixion" and "Ecce Homo." One woman has depicted on her skin a picture representing a flight of birds. Portraits of husbands are popular with some women. Monograms, initials, and family quarterings abound.

It is surprising the number of young people of the fashionable set of large American cities who have been tattooed. Some of them are as variously decorated as the saltiest old seaman, and those who have escaped the needle thus far are enviously awaiting an opportunity to join the ranks of the "skin pictures," as the tattooed fashionable are called.

WORK RAPIDLY.

An electric tattooing machine has been invented which accomplishes the work much quicker and neater than the needle used in the old method. The "professor" washes the skin with antiseptic and shaves away the hairs. Rubbing a little cocaine into the skin he next proceeds to stencil the desired design.

He then turns the current into an electric outline machine, and at the rate of 1,000 punctures a minute traces the outline. Generally the patient winces several times, but finally becomes used to the pricking sensation and makes no further complaint. There is little or no sign of blood during the time the skin is being punctured.

The designs are finished with a shading machine operated by electricity. Although eight needles go into the patient's arm at each throb of the current, it does not hurt as much as the work done by the outline machine with its single point of steel. After a little more color has been worked into the holes left by the shading machine, the "professor" as a rule concludes his artistic operation by binding up the arm and letting nature have full sway in healing the punctures made.

NOVELTY IN TOWELS.

Asbestos towels are among the latest novelties. They do not require soap and water to 1 cleanse them. When soiled it is said that they may be thrown in the fire, and in a few minutes are ready to be drawn out fresh and clean.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

Dr. Amyot, in a report read before the Provincial Board of Health, dealt with alcohol in patent medicines on common sale, and showed by analysis that some medicines were stronger than whiskey, while the majority were of the comparative strength of sherry, port and claret. All those analyzed were much stronger than beer. The Board will take up a suggestion that all patent medicines sold be labelled with an analysis of their contents. This plan is followed in Germany.

Edward Bok, in a page of the May number of his periodical, addresses himself to array the Women's Christian Temperance Union against the patent medicine industry. He prints a list of 36 kinds of "bitters" and other familiar patent medicines with the well-known official report of the analyst of the state of Massachusetts as to the percentage of alcohol each mixture contains. The percentages range from 12 to 47.5, the average being about 23. These patent medicines, which are enormously advertised, and which are consumed in vast quantities by the public, are swallowed without scruple by great numbers of persons who are either out-spoken foes of "rum" or are particularly wary in their use of it, says Harper's Weekly. They are, as a rule, unaware that they are using compounds some which contain more alcohol than ordinary whiskey does, and all of which contain vastly more alcohol than exists in beer. Mr. Bok feels that the W. C. T. U. is neglecting a field of great promise in not opening a campaign against these deceptive beverages, which warm the insides of temperance folk who don't know what they are drinking.

Canada's Display at St. Louis

A Splendid Exhibit of Forestry, Fish and Game.

It is not likely that any Canadian who visits the World's Fair will find it in his heart to complain about the representation of the forestry of his country.

In the building of the Canada exhibit in the Forestry, Fish and Game building, 300 different kinds of wood have been used, and it all grows in Canada.

But if the exhibit is notable for the great variety of woods shown, it is more notable for the far greater number of pieces of wood used in the construction of the large double arch rustic bridge with two towers, which forms the center of the display. S. Anderson, superintendent of construction of all the Canadian exhibits, directed the construction of the exhibit, but even he will not attempt to say how many thousands of pieces of wood have been used.

It required four months for eight men to build the bridge in sections at Ottawa, after the 300 different varieties of wood had been gathered.

It was possible to get so many different kinds of wood because Canada believes in the tree. There are many experimental farms, where trees brought from other countries are planted and experimented with to see if they will thrive in Canadian soil. It was from these farms that most of the varieties were gathered.

No large timbers are used in the construction of the rustic bridge. Everything is in natural woods. No big piece has been used where a number of smaller pieces could be used as well. Every detail has been worked out with infinite pains with little bits of wood.

The rest of the exhibit consists of the game and fish of the country. Every kind of Canada game is there, from the great polar bear to the field mouse. The musk ox is there, the black bear, the otter and the beaver and all the smaller animals of the region, all looking wonderfully life-like.

The towers of the bridge are embellished with elk, moose, caribou and buffalo heads.

The fish of the country are represented by mounted specimens of all varieties, including salmon sturgeon, speckled trout, bass and pike.

The exhibit, which occupies a floor space 30 by 91 feet, is surrounded by a rustic fence of Canadian woods.

There is an exhibit of the large timber of the country in a special building near the Canada building.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The population of the city of Hamilton is now 60,000, an increase of 6,000 in the past year.

Hastings county will spend this year about $25,000 in the improvement of the roads. The Government will pay one-third of the cost.

Up to date 16,000 emigrants have sailed from British ports for Canada this year, 1,000 more than in 1903, and all steamer room is booked for several months.

Among the many effects of the recent severe winter has been the killing out of a great many swarms of bees; the loss has been so great that the honey crop will be materially affected. In the eastern states fully 80 per cent. of the hives were lost, in Ontario the loss will average 30 per cent. and in Quebec it will be still greater.

There is more commercial value to old rubbers to-day than ever, and the man who assiduously lays aside all his discarded rubbers, rubber coats, boots, and other articles of general use, may find the waste heap a small savings bank. The reason for this is that rubber is getting scarce, owing to the rapid increase of manufacturing interests, and to the gradual exhaustion of the supply of crude rubber. The past severe winter had also a great effect upon the market, as the sale of rubber is unprecedented. The rubber scrap heap is becoming an important factor in the situation.

The Upright Judge.

A New York magistrate and his friend were returning from a banquet arm in arm and were giving way to mirth and song when they found themselves confronted by the police. The magistrate made his escape, but on the following day as he sat on the bench, "grave, dignified and alert, as usual," he saw his dear and valued friend charged with being drunk and disorderly. He listened to the charge unmoved beyond a pained expression on his face and, after calling upon the prisoner to explain his conduct, addressed him in his most severely judicial manner and in scathing tones. Never had he heard a more disgraceful case, and it was so much the more disgraceful from the fact that the prisoner evidently was respectably connected and moved in what was called (here he became very sarcastic) good society. He felt it was a matter where leniency would be surely out of place, and the fine must be the maximum which the law allowed.

Extraordinary Legal Document.

One of the most remarkable legal papers on file in the archives of the world is one now in the National museum of Paris, labeled "Sentence on a hog, executed by justice in the copyhold of Clarmont-Avin and strangled upon a gibbet at that place." It is sealed with red wax, kept under a glass, bears date of June 14, 1494, and reads as follows: "We, the jury, in detestation and horror of this crime and in order to make an example and to satisfy justice, have declared, judged, sentenced, pronounced and appointed that the said hog, now detained in the abbey as a prisoner, shall by the executioner be hung and strangled on a gibbet near the gallows which now stands within the jurisdiction of the monk, being near the copyhold of Avin. In witness of which we have sealed this present with our seals." Following the above are the signatures of the jurors and the prefect of the department de la Aisne.

Old Italian In Corsica.

The Italian who travels in Corsica is delighted to hear almost everywhere around him the obsolete expressions and terminations of Dante, while even the Englishman unacquainted with the "Comedy" is surprised at the sound of Latin words which he thought had fallen entirely into oblivion, such as "Nimo" for "Nessuno" and "Greve" for "Pesante," or with Latinized forms of current words, such as "Piuva" for "Pioggia," "Ista" for "Questa" and "Ejo" for "Io."

The Corsican, however, is an older Italian than that even of the mediaeval poet. It is less specialized on the whole than his, having points of contact with the other dialects, particularly those of Calabria and Sicily, and with the literary languages of Spain and Portugal.—"Studies In Corsica."

The Funny Bone.

A most unpleasant sensation is caused by the violent excitation of the ulnar nerve due to a blow on the elbow. This nerve passes down on the inner side of the arm and then rather inconsiderately bends round and enters the forearm at the back of the elbow joint. Any one who has felt his neighbor's elbow sticking into his ribs knows that the elbow is remarkably deficient in flesh. The nerve is therefore at this point very near the surface and has little to shield it from a blow. If we are so unfortunate as to give our elbow a smart tap we obtain a practical confirmation of the fact that the ulnar nerve is the principal sensory nerve of the forearm and hand.

People Who Rarely Wink.

There are people who rarely wink. How they manage to get along without doing so is a marvel, but somehow or other they do. Some eyes are naturally more moist than others, and the very moist eye does not so much need the assistance of the lids to keep the eyeball bright. It is a constitutional matter, for winking, though under the control of the will, is done so quickly that it is practically an involuntary action. Men wink when they feel that the eye is uncomfortably dry, and when it does not become dry the necessity for winking is not felt.

To Preserve the Color of Flowers.

A way to preserve the colors of flowers when pressing them is to immerse the stem of the fresh plant in a solution of 31 grains of alum, 4 of niter and 186 of water for a day or two, until the liquid is absorbed, then press the plant in the usual way, sift some dry sand over the flower and submit to a gentle heat for about twenty hours.

Eggs In the Nest.

All birds have a systematic arrangement in depositing their eggs in the nest, and there are very few species, if any, in which some peculiarity is not to be seen, if careful observation is made. Many birds so plainly and invariably show a tendency to a set arrangement that their habit is generally known.

Dodge the Shadows.

Why destroy present happiness by a distant misery which may never come at all, or you may never live to see it? Every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them shadows of your own making.—Sydney Smith.

Double Action Springs.

First Patient (at the fashionable springs)—What are you here for? Second Patient—To flesh up a little. And you? First Patient—To reduce my weight.

The One to Be Considered.

"Did she consult the groom in fixing the date for the wedding?"

"Oh, no; only the dressmaker."—Chicago Post.

When Kisses Were Frequent.

It has long been known to ethnologists that among many primitive tribes and races the practice of kissing was unknown. Among the Lapps and the Maoris rubbing of noses occupied its place. The average native of Japan still knows nothing of the practice of kissing.

The practice of lip to lip salutation was especially characteristic of English social life in Tudor times. Its universal employment was one of the things noticed by Erasmus during his sojourn in England and is thus commented on in one of his "Epistolae:" "Here are girls with angels' faces, so kind and obliging that you would prefer them to all your muses. Besides, there is a custom here never to be sufficiently commended. Whenever you come you are received with a kiss by all; when you take your leave, you are dismissed with kisses; you return, kisses are repeated. They come to visit you, kisses again; they leave you, you kiss them all round. Should they meet you anywhere, kisses in abundance. In fine, wherever you move, there is nothing but kisses."

No Time For Fools.

When George Westinghouse, as a young inventor, was trying to interest capitalists in his automatic brake, the device which now plays so important a part in the operation of railroad trains, he wrote a letter to Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, president of the New York Central Railroad company, carefully explaining the details of the invention. Very promptly his letter came back to him, indorsed in big, scrawling letters, in the hand of Commodore Vanderbilt, "I have no time to waste on fools."

Afterward, when the Pennsylvania railroad had taken up the automatic brake and it was proving successful, Commodore Vanderbilt sent young Mr. Westinghouse a request to call on him. The inventor returned the letter, indorsed on the bottom as follows: "I have no time to waste on fools."—Success.

Whimsical Criminals.

In the New Zealand Medical Journal appears this story: On walking to the scaffold in solemn procession a criminal once called to the governor of the prison, "Just oblige me, guv'nor, by telling me the day o' the week." "Monday," answered the surprised governor. "Monday!" answered the prisoner in disgusted tones. "Well, this 'ere's a fine way of beginning a week, ain't it?" And he marched on with dissatisfaction imprinted on every line of his face.

On another occasion an officious hangman whispered as he placed the white cap on his victim's head, "If there's anything you'd like to ask me I'll be pleased to answer." The victim craned his neck forward and said in an equally low but very much more anxious voice, "You might tell me, is—is this scaffold safe?"

The Beautiful Isle of Zante.

Zante, the earthquake shaken, the "nemorosa Zacynthus" of Virgil, has been at all times famous as one of the loveliest of islands. It divides with Corfu the distinction of being the richest and most beautiful of the Ionian group, and while the evergreen forest on its eastern shore is the admiration of every traveler the fertility of its vine growing plains has made the little island famous among the markets of the world. The vine is that dwarf variety which grows the currant of commerce. The growing of this vine is the chief industry of the island, but there are also olives in great numbers.—London Times.

Pinto's Scheme.

It was Mr. Streeter, a London jeweler, who was instrumental in exposing the notorious Pinta, who claimed to have discovered the philosopher's stone. His method consisted in having a bag of gold dust concealed up his sleeve, from which, by an ingenious contrivance, he was able to squeeze the powdered metal unnoticed into the crucible. By this means he was able to melt a sovereign and produce three or four times its weight in metal.

Management of the Spoon.

Use the spoon only to stir tea or coffee; never use it to sip or drink with. As soon as the liquid is stirred place the spoon in the saucer and leave it there during the remainder of the meal. If a second cup is desired, pass the cup with the spoon in the saucer, not in the cup. Do not drink from the cup with the spoon in it.

The Palm Room.

"Why do they call it the palm room?" asked the bride as they entered the hotel dining room. "The palms are very few and only varnished ones."

"The waiters, the waiters, my dear. They all have palms, and they must be silvered by the guests."

Yourself.

The real opportunity for self improvement is not in the city or in the country or anywhere outside of you; it is in yourself. The initial impulse, or motive to do or to be, must come from within or nowhere.

The Bargain Lady.

Clerk—What kind of a traveling bag can I show you, madam? Mrs. Runabout—Well, I want to get a real leather fifteen dollar bag for about $1.99 or something like that.

The Amount Requisite.

Cholly—How much money would a man have to have to marry you? She—Is it yourself you have in mind? He—Ye-es, I suppose so. She—All there is.—Smart Set.

No whip cuts so sharply as the lash of conscience.—Proverb.

Staple Department Items

"Linens for the June Bride."

It's time for her friends to look around for something suitable to help start her housekeeping. Get something that will be useful, something she'll appreciate and take pleasure in seeing in her new home.

If there is one thing more suitable than another for such an important occasion it's a nice piece of Table Linen.

Our business efforts are to supply the very best linens possible at prices to satisfy the most economical and particular buyer. A visit to our staple department will be a great help to you in deciding.

The large stock of qualities and dainty patterns shown make it a very easy matter to buy here.

—Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 60 inches wide, very good quality, in assorted patterns, price per yd 50c

—Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 66 inches wide, fine quality, in very pretty patterns, price per yd 75c

—Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, morning-glory pattern with deep fancy border, very fine quality, price per yd $1.00

—Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, in assorted scroll and floweral designs with deep border, extra quality, price per yd $1.25

—Full Bleached Damask Table Linen, 72 inches wide, extra good quality and in very dainty designs, the very newest, price per yd $1.50

—Also a large stock of Napkins in various sizes and qualities to correspond with cloths from $1.25 per doz. to $5.00

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A woman's smile catches men as molasses catches flies.

Strong drink keeps some men down and helps others to get ahead.

Some people take things as they come and make the worst of them.

A man naturally has more warm friends in summer than he has in winter.

The individual who possesses both dollars and sense is pretty well equipped for the battle of life.

After toiling ten years at the washtub to support a worthless husband an Ohio woman sued a railroad company because it let one of its trains run over him.

Winnipeg's assessment is $48,000,000 and the population 67,000.

New York City is suffering from an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Australia has been invited to initiate penny postage to and from Great Britain.

Wheat sowing is about finished in Manitoba, and the conditions are most favorable.

The temperance party intends to place candidates in every division in Toronto at the next Provincial general election.

At least 3,500 Italian railway laborers, thrown out of work by the retrenchment on the railways, are stranded in Montreal, sleeping in the open air and on the verge of starvation.

Mrs. M. B. Eddy, the head of the Christian Scientists, has promulgated a decree against the segregation of the sexes in clubs and her followers are puzzled to know just what effect it will have.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor has issued a circular to manufacturers of that state showing what industries are needed in Ontario, and indicating that there is money to be made by the investment of capital on this side of the boundary line.

The Canadian Canners company are owners of the Matthews and Miller canning factories in Trenton, and 33 other factories in different parts of the country. They are dismantling the Matthews factory in Trenton and shipping the machinery away.

The American Bible Society has decided to print the revised revision of the Bible. Since the organization of the society, 88 years ago, rigid adherence has been maintained to the rule which prescribed that no English edition of the Scriptures should be published other than the King James version.

Our neighbors are alive to the importance of preserving and restoring the forests. Sixteen states now have officers for forest work, twelve of them being Forestry Commissioners. The Federal Government has established fifty-three reservations, containing sixty-two million acres of public forests, protected by five hundred public employees.

Ayer's

When the nerves are weak everything goes wrong. You are tired all the time, easily discouraged, nervous, and irritable. Your cheeks are

Sarsaparilla

pale and your blood is thin. Your doctor says you are threatened with a nervous breakdown. He orders this grand old family medicine.

"For more than 50 years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. It is a grand tonic at all times, and a wonderful medicine for impure blood."—D. C. Holt, West Haven, Conn.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

for Weak Nerves

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills, just one pill each night.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada, Ltd.

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Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading The Weekly Sun, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

The Sun's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service The Sun has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of The Sun in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send The Weekly Sun from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with THE NEWS-ARGUS FOR $1.75

PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them at once.

Simply Told—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

☞ A yard of Border to match Wall Paper given away free with each roll of paper purchased.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Paper,
Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

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OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWEST RATES,

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La Grippe

CURED BY

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but counteracts any tendency toward Pneumonia.

Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

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New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy free.

The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

gives instant relief in all cases of LAME BACK or

LUMBAGO

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David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—

"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago, it acts like magic. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days' treatment; price 50c. at all druggists.

O. R. Liver Pills

cure Constipation, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Trouble. They do not gripe. 25c. per box. Free sample on application to

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, 2 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, - - ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex.	6.27 a. m.	Accom.	10.35 a. m.
Accom.	6.43 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mrs. A. E. Davis, of Toledo, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Wheeler.

Mrs. J. L. Bean and Mrs. S. J. Newton, of Lindsay, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Bean, for a few days.

Next Tuesday, "Victoria Day," being a public holiday, all places of business will be closed.

The late rains have been just what was needed, and all farm crops are looking in first class condition.

A good portion of Front and Mill Streets were scraped and cleaned yesterday, making a great improvement in their appearance.

15c. per doz. for Eggs at "Sterling Hall."
W. R. MATHER.

We learn that throughout this district fall wheat and clover have come through the winter well, and there are only occassional spots that have been winter-killed.

The Globe of yesterday announces that the resignation of Dr. G. W. Faulkner, license inspector of North Hastings, has been accepted by the Provincial Secretary.

Lots of first-class Seed Corn, Bran, Shorts and Barley Feed for sale at mill. Cracking every day.—C. J. BOLDRICK.

Farmers as well as others will be pleased to note the advance in the price of cheese. At the cheese board yesterday the prices paid were over a cent per pound advance on last week.

Mr. L. P. Snyder of Montreal, Inspector for the Sovereign Bank was a visitor in town this week, and made the usual careful and thorough inspection of the books and securities at the local branch.

We are pleased to learn that Lieut. D. Green has obtained his certificate from the Royal School of Infantry at Toronto, showing that he has successfully passed the required examination entitling him to rank in the Captain's class.

4 cars of Lumber and Shingles received this week. Dressed Pine Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, and all classes of building material. Yard and sheds well stocked.
C. J. BOLDRICK.

Mr. J. S. Tice, of Carnduff, Assa., in renewing his subscription to the NEWS-ARGUS, writing under date of May 13, says that seeding of wheat is about 75 per cent. completed, and the weather is fine. No doubt wheat seeding is finished at this date, and prospects are favorable for a bumper crop.

Miss Sinclair, of Madoc, who is now home on furlough after spending fifteen years of mission work in India, will give an address on "Mission Work in the Far East," in the Presbyterian Church, Stirling, Sabbath evening, May 22nd, at 7 o'clock. An offering will be taken up in aid of the Women's Foreign Work.

The Cantata, "Jessica's First Prayer," which was given some time ago by the Presbyterian Church choir, and most favorably received, will be repeated on the evening of Friday, May 27th, in the Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. of Stirling. The admission has been fixed at the low price of 10 and 15 cents.

A good many of the sidewalks in town are in need of repairs, especially the walk from the Frankford road west to the Campbellford corner, which is in a bad state with numerous broken planks, making it very dangerous for pedestrians, especially after dark. Such places should be looked after by the street committee before some serious accidents happen.

The following item in reference to a former resident will be of interest to many of our readers: "George H. Wilson of Stirling, Ont., graduated from the Dental Department of the University of Illinois, May 6th, standing high in a class of 58. Dr. Wilson has located at 630 West Madison St., Chicago, where he has entered upon the work of his profession."

Keep in mind the entertainment to be given to-morrow (Friday) evening, in the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Refreshments will be served from 7.30 to 8.30. Chinese customs will be observed in the use of chop sticks, a Chinese wedding, etc. A male quartette, a Chinese motion song, and a drill by 16 young ladies will form interesting numbers on the programme. All are welcome. Admission 20c., children 10c.

The open meeting held by the Mission Band of the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening was not as well attended as it might have been, but those who did attend report a very pleasant evening. Miss Wilson's address was interesting and instructive in the extreme, and those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing her are decidedly losers. The children performed their parts admirably, and Miss Robinson's solo was highly appreciated. In the absence of the Mission Band president, Mrs. Arthurs kindly consented to preside at the meeting.

Mr. Nostrand Sprague is visiting his son, Dr. J. S. Sprague.

The High School football team intend playing a return game with the O. B. C. team, at Belleville, on Saturday next.

The 15th Regiment, of which Lieut-Col. Halliwell is commanding officer, has been invited to take part in the Victoria Day celebration at Kingston.

Mr. W. H. Minchin and wife leave tomorrow for Rochester, to visit their son, who is a Professor in the University of Rochester. They also intend going to Niagara Falls before returning home.

At the Belleville Cheese Board on Saturday last 1630 boxes of white and 75 colored cheese were offered. Mr. W. J. Magrath bought 1240 white and 25 colored at 7 1/16c. A resolution was passed recommending that factories employ instructors and inspectors.

A False Report.

The report has been circulated that the great stallion "Hermit," 2.16¼, is dead. This report is false and without foundation, as the horse has never been sick. He is making his route regularly and is a great favorite.

May 24th in Madoc.

Madoc will have a big celebration on the coming 24th of May, "Victoria Day." The new Camp of the Sons of Scotland have taken the matter in hand, and will be ably assisted by Camp Rob Roy of Belleville, who will run out a special excursion from that city. The day's events will include some of the best caledonian games and sports, lacrosse matches, Highland dancing and music by Highland pipers as well as by the Madoc I.O.O.F. band. In the evening the Belleville Minstrels will repeat in full their splendid entertainment in the Masonic Hall, that they gave by special request three times in that city during the past winter—an evening of music, minstrelsy, and mirth, that cannot be excelled. An energetic committee has the matter well in hand and a good day's enjoyment is assured to all who may visit that village on the 24th. See ad. in other columns.

Victoria Day in Campbellford.

Campbellford anticipates having the best time on the 24th of May in their history. They expect to have the greatest crowd that has ever assembled in the town.

In horse races they are giving $150.00 for a 2.20 trot or pace; $125 for a 2.40 trot or pace; $100 for a 3 min. trot or pace.

In addition to this they are having base-ball, foot-ball and lacrosse matches and other sports. They also expect to have an automobile race, and a tight-rope walker.

The demonstration is under the auspices of the Seymour Agricultural Society, who are making a big effort to get money to beautify their Park. They say they will not stop until they have the best Park east of Toronto.

Their race track is the regulation full half mile track, and there is no reason why the horses should not make very fast time, as it is in good condition.

MR. C. L. HAWLEY, Dentist, of Trenton, will resume his regular visits to Stirling on the second and last Friday of each month, beginning Friday, June 10th, 1904, at Moon's Hotel.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Stirling Cheese Board yesterday the following were offered:

	White	Colored
2 Cook's	50	
3 Central	60	
4 Enterprise	50	
5 Evergreen	50	
6 Harold	40	
7 Kingston	40	
8 Marmora	60	
9 Maple Leaf	50	30
11 Riverside	40	
12 Shamrock	60	
14 Spring Brook	35	25
15 Stirling	30	
18 Hoard's	70	
	635	55

Sales were as follows:—Bird, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, at 7 13/16c.; Kerr, 9, 12, 14, at 7 11/16c.; Whitton, 2, 7, 8, 11, 15, 18, at 7 11/16c.

Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last according to adjournment. Members present—the Reeve, and Messrs. Meikle-john, Mather and Hough.

Mr. R. Fletcher asked permission to place a windmill on the street at the south end of Mr. Wright's blacksmith shop. On motion the matter was referred to the street committee.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Hough, that the Clerk write Mr. Flint to move his shed off the street. Carried.

The reading of a by-law imposing a frontage tax was laid over.

Council adjourned to meet at the call of the Reeve.

J. E. HALLIWELL, Clerk.

Madoc village council is asking for tenders for laying 3000 square feet of granolithic walk.

Mr. J. R. Orr, editor of the Review, and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Casement, of Madoc, left on Saturday last for the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo.

Campbellford Herald:—Several men spent one evening of last week fishing for "suckers" below Ranney's Falls, and were fortunate in landing three large sturgeon. Two of the number weighed about 75 pounds each, and measured six feet in length, while the third was smaller. There are some big fish in the Trent River, as maskinonge have been seen that would no doubt weigh 100 pounds.

Eleven young Englishmen direct from the Old Sod, arrived at the station in Campbellford on Thursday night, to secure employment in this locality. Five of them were sent to Mr. Jas. H. Diamond, four to Mr. Ross, Seymour township, and two with their wives to Reeve Wm. Doxsee. They have been located with good families in the township, and will learn to do work on the farm.—Herald.

Address and Presentation.

Mr. Totten Williams, who has been a life long resident of the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood, was completely taken by surprise on the eve of his departure, when the Sabbath School presented him with a handsome chair, and his wife with a silver bread tray.

Mr. Williams is leaving to live in Campbellford, and although all regret to see him and his family go, they wish him every success in his new home. He has always been an active worker both in church and Sunday School, having taught a large class of young men for several years.

Mr. G. A. Johnson, the superintendent, made a few very fitting remarks as to Mr. William's departure. At the close of these an address was read by Mr. James Sharpe, after which Mr. Wm. Potts presented Mr. Williams with the gifts.

The address was as follows:

TO MR. TOTTEN WILLIAMS,

DEAR BROTHER AND FRIEND,—During the years you have been among us you have, by your untiring zeal and close regard for our spiritual welfare, so won our respect and gratitude that it is with feelings of deepest regret that we witness your departure from our midst.

We have every confidence in you as a zealous and sincere follower of the lowly Jesus. Your work as teacher has been greatly appreciated by us. The ability and clearness with which you interpreted the lessons have certainly been advantageous to us.

While the ties you have formed here will be partially severed, we trust that in your new field of labor you may find friends who will appreciate your sterling worth as we do.

We ask you to accept this chair as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by us. We also present this tray for your worthy wife.

Your labors have been abundantly blessed of God, and we pray that Heaven may grant its richest blessings on you and yours.

Signed on behalf of the School,

JAMES SHARPE.
WILLIAM POTTS.
BURT EGGLETON.
MANSON MCCONNELL.

Mt. Pleasant, Rawdon Circuit.

Mr. Williams was deeply affected, but replied in a very suitable manner, heartily thanking the school for their kindly remembrance, and assured them he would always have a warm place for them in his heart.

North Dakota farmers are applying for certificates to settle in new Ontario.

A mail bag was stolen from the Grand Trunk station at Napanee, and the contents found scattered along the railway track.

The Bishop of Mackenzie River says the Indians of that district are "nominally Christians." They seem to resemble a good many of our white brethren.

Reports from many districts in the Province of Ontario state that fall wheat and clover are both badly winter-killed. It is also stated that in the United States there will be a reduction of one-third in the fall wheat crop.

A woman swindler is going about the country pretending to be a canvasser for a monthly paper which is giving a set of dishes with every $1.00 subscription. When she gets the money she gives a receipt signed "U. R. Dunagan." A number of persons have found they were surely "done again."

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, MAY 28—At the Stirling House in Stirling, part of Lot 9 in the 4th Con. of Rawdon, comprising about seven acres, on which is a frame house, (formerly the residence of the late Mrs. Jas. Wright.) Sale at 2 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer. Geo. Drewry, vendor, trustee.

FRESH LIME.

The undersigned will have a kiln of fresh lime for sale, on and after Tuesday, May 24th. Price, 25c. per bushel at kiln.

JAMES COUTTS,
Lot 14, 4th Con. Rawdon.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

The Latest Invention. Nothing Else Like It.

HARRISON VALVELESS Automatic Wickless Blue Flame Oil-Gas Stoves. Just out—Overcomes objections of other stoves—Customers delighted. 32,000 Generators already sold—Perfectly operated and controlled—No valves to leak, clog or cause trouble—Burns kerosene gas—A miniature gas works—Delightful for summer cooking, laundry work, etc. Does finest baking—No more hot, fiery kitchens! carrying coal, ashes or wood—Quick meals—Cheap, clean, safe fuel. 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for small family. SOLVES THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.—Big seller—Every woman wants it—Absolutely safe, will not explode. Gasoline is dangerous. Prices as low as the lowest.

S. BROWN, Agent, Stirling.

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulkey.

HERMIT,

Record 2.16¼. Public Trial 2.13. Reg. No. 3923. Standard Breed. Standard by Performance. Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Don Diago 2.17¼, Peacock 2.18¼ and 8 others with records of 2.30 and better.

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows: Monday night, Kirby House, Stirling; Tuesday noon, Frankford; Wednesday noon, Windsor Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

HARRISON W. MEYERS, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager

STIRLING'S Popular Cash Store.

LACE CURTAINS.

We are offering special cut prices on Friday, May 20th, one day only. Do not miss this chance. We have some very handsome patterns, in all widths and lengths.

LADIES' RAIN COATS.

50 Ladies' Rain Coats, in Grey, Fawn, Black and Navy. Our prices always sell them. Qualities and styles the best.

PRINTS. PRINTS.

Our assortment is very large and a great many patterns and colors to choose from. Prices ranging from 6c. to 12½c. yd.

FANCY WAIST LENGTHS.

In Plain and Fancy Waist Goods we have a very large assortment to choose from at 75c. to $2.25 each. We ask all to take a glimpse at our stock before they buy their Spring Waist. No trouble to show goods.

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.

For sunshades we have selected the very best quality and prettiest handles. Our prices will satisfy you when you price them.

Children's Parasols, in white and fancy colors, at 25c. and 50c. each.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.

We are showing some special values in Ladies' Drawers, Corset Covers, Underskirts, Night Gowns and Chemise. Prices too numerous to mention.

Ladies' and Children's Summer Vests, all sizes and prices.

FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, in large quantities. Laces and insertions to match. Ask to see these goods whether you want to buy or not.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

TEAS. TEAS.—Ask for Montgomery's 25c. Tea. He has the best. Ask for free sample.

Quaker Brand Tea, green, 25c. lb.
Salada Tea, green, - 25c. lb.
Salada Tea, black, - 40c. lb.
Salada Tea, black and green mixed, - - 40c. lb.

LIPTON'S TEAS in stock.—Lipton Black Tea, 40c. and 50c. lb.; Lipton Black and Green, mixed, 40c. lb.; Lipton Green Tea, 25c. and 40c. lb.

Ask for LIPTON'S COFFEE, 1 lb. tins, 40c.

CHASE & SANBORN'S COFFEE at 45c. lb. stand the test. Buy it here. Always in stock.

CORN, PEAS and TOMATOES—On Friday, May 20th, one day only, we will sell 4 cans for 35c., cash. Only one chance, don't miss it. Come early, be a morning customer.

☞ Paying 15c. doz. for Eggs.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

Don't forget MILNE'S OLD STAND.

Also, agent for National Cream Separators, Singer Sewing Machines, Superior Disc Drills, Sylvester Machinery, Threshing Machines, Brantford Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines and Potato Planters.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1905, FOR 50c.

25¢ **That Cough** which ordinary remedies have not reached, will quickly yield to

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away the soreness—heals the throat—strengthens the lungs. None the less effective because it is pleasant to take. Just try one bottle and see how quickly you get rid of that cough. At your druggists. 25c. bottle.

25¢

COAL! COAL!

Parties wishing to secure their coal for next winter will please call and leave their orders as early as possible. Several car loads now ready to deliver. Price $7.00 per ton, payable 15th September.

T. H. McKEE.

FOR SERVICE.

Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull and Thoroughbred Yorkshire Boar.

For Sale—One Durham Bull, 2 year old.

WM. BROADWORTH, Lot 12, Con. 4, Rawdon.

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK

Was Sent to the Bottom of the Sea by Sunken Mine.

LOSS OF THE MIYAKO.

The Miyako was lost while assisting in the operations of clearing the Russian mines from Kerr Bay, northeast of Talienwan Bay, on which Port Dalny is situated, says a despatch from Tokio. Admiral Kataoka (commander of the third squadron) returned there Sunday with a detachment of his squadron, protecting two flotillas of torpedo boats which had been detailed to complete sweeping the harbor by the removal of mines. Five mines were discovered and exploded, and the work was being suspended for the day when the Miyako struck an undiscovered mine, which exploded with tremendous force under her stern, on the port side, and inflicted immense damage to the hull. The Miyako sank in twenty-two minutes. Two sailors were killed, and twenty-two men were wounded. The rest of the crew were rescued.

The news of the loss of the Miyako has been sorrowfully received in Tokio. The dangerous character of the work in which the Miyako was engaged is generally appreciated, but it was thought that the loss of torpedo boat No. 48 under similar circumstances Thursday last would serve as a warning to those engaged in the work to exercise the greatest care.

The Miyako was a cruiser of 1,800 tons displacement, and was 314 feet long. Her armament consisted of two 4.7-inch quick-firing guns and ten three-pounders.

BAD ROADS RETARD JAPS.

The lack of news from the seat of war is comparable with the situation before the battle of the Yalu, when the curtain was perpetually down, says a London despatch. There are no grounds for believing the reports from Chinese of fighting at Liao-Yang. Not a word has been received concerning the operations of the invaders on the Liao-Yang Peninsula, and but for the loss of the cruiser Miyako and the operations of the ubiquitous Chunchuses there would hardly be an incident to be reported.

Chinese arriving at Shanghai, professedly from Port Arthur, say that the Japanese are vigorously besieging the fortress by land and sea, and that they are bombarding both it and Dalny. They add that the garrison is dissatisfied and will surrender. Such yarns are always to be obtained at Shanghai.

Of the progress of the advance towards Liao-Yang the only official statement is contained in a despatch from Gen. Pflug reiterating that a considerable section of the Japanese main army is concentrating northwest of Takushan, and is supposed to be moving toward a point beyond Hai-Cheng or Haitjoo. He says that the advance from Feng-Wang-Cheng towards Liao-Yang has been marked by indecision, but this information is not later than May 13.

The general staff in St. Petersburg has been informed, according to a Paris newspaper, that Gen. Kuroki's army is only moving on Liao-Yang at the rate of six miles daily, owing to the badness of the roads and frequent skirmishes with Cossacks. It is predicted that a great battle is not so imminent as imagined.

The stories of friction between Gen. Kouropatkin and Admiral Alexieff are revived. It is stated in Paris that the latter has telegraphed to the Czar that Gen. Kouropatkin ignores his orders.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says it is now admitted that the number of Russian troops in the Far East is smaller than was supposed from the newspaper accounts. The entire north-east has been denuded of soldiers. Confirmation comes from other sources that over-estimates have been made. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the National Zeitung of Berlin declares that it is known and admitted that it will be a long time before the Russians are able to confront the Japanese on equal terms. He adds that everything that has been asserted regarding the perfected concentration of 300,000 or 400,000 Russians now stands condemned as idle boasting. The troops between Lake Baikal and Port Arthur and Vladivostock would be probably over-estimated at 275,000. Of these a disproportionally large number are occupied in guarding the communications, which demand increasing attention. The forces concentrated between Liao-Yang and Mukden probably do not exceed 30,000. The task of removing and destroying immense stores in various parts of southern Manchuria involved the Russian forces in great misfortune. It produced serious congestion in transporting troops over the railway, the capacities of which have been intentionally exaggerated. The Commander-in-Chief has been further compelled to countermand the despatch of reinforcements from Vladivostock owing to the appearance of Japanese warships and transports in Ussuri Bay. The Russian military authorities are uncertain whether the transports are full or empty, but in view of their presence they feel unable to reduce the Vladivostock garrison.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Express sends a similar depressing story of Russia's difficulties. He believes that owing to the limitations of the Siberian Railway Russia has not been able to forward more than 4,000 men weekly since the war began, which is no more than the wastage to be estimated upon. He predicts that the wastage will greatly increase owing to sickness in summer, to say nothing of fighting, and he concludes by saying that the army is not strong enough to attack the advancing Japanese or to successfully hold its positions. Concentration at Mukden or Harbin is therefore its only hope.

JAP ARMIES IN TOUCH.

On account of the withdrawal of the Russians from the eastern portion of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, the first and second Japanese armies are in communication.

JAPS DRIVEN BACK.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, who has just arrived at Chefoo, from Port Arthur, which place he left Thursday, says that although 25,000 Japanese have landed north of Port Arthur the garrison there is not dismayed. The place is provisioned for nine months. The garrison numbers 15,000 men, exclusive of 30,000 Chinese coolies. The correspondent denies that Admiral Togo's bombardments were effective. He says that not a single gun was disabled. The populated parts of the city were slightly damaged but the arsenals and dockyards were not injured. The Retvizan is permanently disabled. The Askold has been docked, and is being repaired. The other ships are not injured.

The warships are able to get to sea as the channel has been cleared. Two cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers steamed outside last Sunday.

The garrison holds all the good positions within 20 miles of the fortress. A battalion of Japanese advanced last Sunday from Kin-Chau Bay. They were met with artillery fire, which was followed by a charge of the Cossacks. The Japanese retreated, leaving eighty-five dead on the ground.

JAPS ENTERED DALNY.

The Chicago Daily News publishes the following from its Chefoo correspondent :—

"When the Daily News despatch boat Fawn arrived off Dalny early yesterday a heavy bombardment was in progress. As the channel was thickly mined by the Russians, and the Japanese Admiral Kataoka had issued strict orders that non-combatant boats were to be excluded, it was impossible to get within the roadstead. Hence an accurate report of the proceedings is impossible.

"So far as it was possible to ascertain, the armored cruiser Yakumo, four other cruisers, one gunboat, and one battleship, having cleared the channel, entered the harbor shortly after daylight and began a heavy fire, which was still in progress at noon.

"It is estimated that 20,000 Japanese troops are investing the town, and there is every reason to believe that they delivered the assault that afternoon, and are now in possession of the city.

"It is estimated that the landing of the second army was completed on Friday at Pitsewo. There are now 50,000 Japanese troops on the peninsula."

RUSSIANS OUTNUMBERED.

Gen. Kuroki, commander of the first Japanese army corps, reports the occupation of Kaun-Tien-Cheng, sixty miles north-east of Feng-Wang-Cheng, on May 7. Seioyin, sixty miles east of Liao-Yang, was occupied Thursday, while the rumor that Siuyen was occupied after an engagement leads to the deduction that the Japanese plan is to mask Port Arthur with a relatively small force, and by endeavor to envelop and destroy Gen. Kouropatkin's force before it can be organized and reinforced. The St. Petersburg estimate of the number of Japanese actually landed is taken as probably near the truth, that is, eight divisions of 23,000 men each. There may be more, but the available statistics show even as matters stand that the Russian field force is inferior to the armies advancing against it.

The Times estimates that Gen. Kouropatkin has more than 100,000 men and 256 guns, apart from his heavy guns, to defend 100 miles of front from New-Chwang to Mukden. These are drawn up parallel to his line of communications, and there is only a single line of retreat.

JAPS CLOSING IN.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Shan-Hai-Kwan says that bandits are gradually approaching New-Chwang. For three nights in succession there has been sharp fighting with them, and a number of the marauders have been killed. The evacuation of New-Chwang by the Russians is almost completed. Only a small force remains in the fort. Communication with Port Arthur has not been restored. The Chinese state that the Japanese are closing in on all sides of New-Chwang.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYED.

The Japanese torpedo boat No. 48 was destroyed while removing mines from Kerr Bay, north of Talienwan (Port Dalny) on Thursday. Seven men were killed and seven were wounded. This is the first warship Japan has lost in the war.

The torpedo boat was lost during a series of bombardments and surveying operations at Talienwan, Neep and Kerr Bays, by Admiral Kabaova, commander of the third squadron. The Admiral arrived at Kerr Bay early in the morning, and detached the cruisers Itsukushima, Nisshin, and Miyako, ordering them to bombard the land batteries, while a flotilla of torpedo boats swept the harbor of mines. A second flotilla of torpedo boats, which had been engaged in guarding Port Arthur the previous night, joined the squadron and began the work of surveying the harbor. The Miyako discovered a company of Russian infantry with a detachment of cavarly on shore and dispersed them. The survey was completed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Two torpedo boats that were reconnoitring and removing mines on the west shore of Kerr Bay discovered a telegraph line running along the Takushan Peninsula. In order to destroy it, Lieut. Hotte and four sailors landed and scaled the heights under the protection of the guns of the torpedo boats, and cut the line.

The Japanese vessels then discovered three bodies of Russian troops, one large and two small ones, whereupon the squadron advanced close to the shore and shelled them.

The Miyako, which was reconnoitring in Neop Bay, discovered a Russian guard post on a mountain to the northwest of Robinson promontory, and destroyed it.

A Russian force, estimated at ten companies, took refuge behind an eminence, but it was dispersed by the Japanese. Torpedo boats Nos. 48 and 49 discovered a large mine in Kerr Bay. The various attempts to blow it up failed and it suddenly exploded itself, cutting No. 48 in two. The torpedo boat sank in seven minutes. The squadron hurried boats to the rescue and picked up the wounded. Three other mines were discovered and exploded. The squadron completed its operations at 6 o'clock in the evening, and returned to its base.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

Of the great movement which Gen. Kuroki is supposed to be directing against Liao-Yang, the only news comes from Russian sources. Much of this is two or three days old, and is apparently based on information from the natives. The position in the neighborhood of New-Chwang is obscure. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard reports that the Japanese are about to occupy that place.

According to the New-Chwang correspondent of the Daily Mail, numerous bodies of Russian cavalry and infantry have been disposed in the vicinity of the town for the purpose of harassing, of not arresting, the overland movement of the Japanese. The nature of the country is favorable to such an object, which, if successful, will give Gen. Kouropatkin time to strengthen his position at Liao-Yang. Reports from various quarters refer to the fortifications at Liao-Yang as being very formidable. Many heavy guns command the railway.

RUSSIAN PLOTTERS.

The Russian Government has discovered an Anarchist conspiracy to blow up fortresses and military depots with dynamite says a Vienna despatch. The recent attempt at Cronstadt is now believed to have been the work of this band and not of Japanese. A plot against the life of M. de Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has also been discovered. Another plot against the life of the Czar has been confessed by an accomplice, who received a reward of 100,000 doubles for its revelation.

30,000 AT PORT ARTHUR.

The presence of Gen. Pock at Port Arthur, which was announced in Wednesday's St. Petersburg despatches, was not previously known here. It possibly indicates that the garrison is far stronger than the Russians have admitted.

Gen. Pock commands the Fourth Siberian Rifles, numbering 10,000 men. If these troops are at Port Arthur, the garrison probably numbers 30,000. Such a large force will render the investment of the place very difficult unless the Japanese are able to concentrate three times that number.

The rumors that the Japanese have cut off Port Arthur's water supply is ridiculed: The chief supply is obtained by condensing sea water. Only the Chinese residents use wells.

TIBETANS ARE AGRESSIVE

Now Threatening British Lines of Communication.

A despatch to the London Times from Gyangtse, says that the daily postal escort was fired on Saturday, and that communication after Monday would be less certain. The Tibetans have received heavier ordnance from Lhassa, and considerable reinforcements from the East and North. The rumors that they are receiving white assistance are becoming more frequent. These probably refer to the Buriats.

According to an unofficial despatch from Simla, the Tibetans have begun to threaten the British lines of communication, with which thus far they have not interfered. They are active between Khangma and Gyangtse, making transport more difficult. So far as known, however, the British position is not endangered. Gen. Macdonald telegraphs the Government that all the posts are absolutely safe.

FOOLS AMONG EMIGRANTS.

A Liverpool Paper Offers an Explanation.

A Liverpool despatch says: The Mercury says it is in no way surprising that among the thousands who emigrate to Canada there should be a few who come back disappointed. Possibly they found public houses somewhat sparsely distributed over the praries or may have been grieved because no penny electric trams carried them to work. As a certain percentage of fools emigrates to Canada, we must expect a number of unwise voyagers come back plucked.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 17—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter sold to-day at 95c at outside points. Spring wheat is nominal at 90 to 91c east, and goose at 81 to 82c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged. No. 1 Northern 92c Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at 89c, and No. 3 Northern at 86c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 93c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 31½c west, and 32c middle freights. No. 1 white, 33c east, and No. 2 at 32½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 40 to 40½c, and No. 3 at 39c middle freights.

Peas—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 64 to 66c, according to quality and location.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 57½c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 56½c. Canadian corn is steady at 41 to 42c west for guaranteed delivery in good condition.

Rye—The market is steady, with No. 2 quoted at 59 to 60c east.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 48 to 49c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged at $3.60 in buyers' bags for export, middle freights. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.25 to $4.35 in bbls. Manitoba flours are lower. No. 1 patents, $4.80; No. 2 patents, $4.50, and strong bakers', $4.40 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $17 to $17.50 and shorts at $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $16, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $20, and shorts at $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade, with prices unchanged at $2 to $2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried Apples—The demand is limited, and prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.50 to $1.60, and hand-picked at $1.65 to $1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay—Timothy quoted at $9.50 to $10.50 a ton, on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is dull, with prices unchanged at $5.50 on track, Toronto.

Maple Syrup—The market is quiet at $1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—Choice cars are quoted at $1.05 to $1.07 per bag, on track here.

Poultry—Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; turkeys are quoted at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The ordinary run sells at 10 to 12½c per lb. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13 to 14c; ordinary large rolls, 11 to 12½c; medium and low grades, 10c; creamery prints, 17 to 18½c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—Case lots sell at 15c per dozen.

Cheese—Old quoted at 9½c per lb., and new at 7¾ to 8c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, $17; do, short cut, $18.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9 to 9½c;; shoulders, 10c; backs, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13½c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 7¾c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8¼c; compound, 7½ to 8¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 17.—The market for oats was firmer this morning; it was stated that private cables received from England offered equal to about 36½c here, afloat May, for No. 2 oats. Buyers are bidding 34½c track, for Peterboros, but holders are demanding 35c, and sales are being put through at that figure. Peas were about steady at 71c afloat May; No. 2 barley, 49c, and No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—The market was steady to-day after the sharp decline in Manitobas reported yesterday. We quote:—Manitoba patents, $4.90 to $4.95; strong bakers', $4.60 to $4.65; winter wheat patents, $4.80 to $5.10; straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.85; straight rollers in bags, $2.20 to $2.30. Feed—The market was steady; Manitoba bran in bags, $19; shorts, $21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $18.50 to $19.50; shorts, $20.50 to $21.50; mouille, $26 to $28 per ton. Rolled oats—The market is firm; dealers are asking $2.32½ for bags, and $4.90 in bbls. on track. Hay—The market is steady $7.50 in car lots.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 17.—Flour— Steady. Wheat—Spring, offerings light; No. 1 Northern $1.10; Winter firm; State, red, to arrive, $1.09 to $1.09½. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 59c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Steady; no offerings. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—Nothing doing.

Milwaukee, May 17.—Wheat—1c lower; No. 1 Northern, 97½c; No. 2 Northern 95 to 96½c; old July, 86¾c. Rye—½c lower; No. 1, 71½ to 75½c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 63c; sample, 40 to 61c. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 50 to 53c; July, 48¼ to 48⅜c asked.

Minneapolis, May 17.—Wheat—May, 91½c; July, 92½c; September, 80¾ to 80⅞c on track, No. 1 hard, 96c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 93½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 17.—Trade was active, with rising prices in exporters' and butchers' cattle at the Western Market to-day. Buying opened early, and never slackened till all the cattle were sold. Sheep and lambs were a little higher, while hogs dropped 10c per cwt.

Very few choice milch cows were on sale, the bulk of the arrivals consisting of inferior animals, not the readiest to sell. A number changed hands at $25 to $30 each, while a choice one brought $48.

The run of calves were heavy, but good veal calves were wanted, and a sale of 50 by Crawford and Co. was recorded at $5.25 per cwt.

Export cattle sold at $4.50 to $4.90 per cwt. Higher figures than the above were paid in a few instances.

Quotations of butchers' cattle were as follows:—Choice butchers', $4.50 to $4.70; fair to good, $4.15 to $4.35; common to fair cows, $3.50 to $4.10; rough cows, $3.25 per cwt.

The market was unchanged for feeders and stockers. We quote:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., $4.25 to $4.70; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3.50 to $3.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., $3 to $3.75; stock calves, 350 to 800 lbs., $3.25 to $3.50; off color and rough, same weight, $2.75 up.

Sheep and lambs were higher. We quote:—Heavy ewes, $4 to $4.25; light sheep, $4.25 to $4.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; grain-fed lambs, $5.50 to $5.75; barnyard lambs, $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt; Spring lambs, $2 to $5.50 each.

Calves brought $2 to $8 each, and 3½ to 5c per lb.

Hogs were 10c lower. Quotations follow: Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, off cars Toronto, $5; fats, $4.75; sows, $3.50 to $3.75; stags, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.

HUGE ELEVATOR BURNED.

1,500,000 Bushel Structure at Fort William Destroyed.

A Fort William, Ont., despatch says: Elevator B, one of the mammoth grain storage houses at this point, is now a smouldering heap of ashes. At about 12.30 on Wednesday night A. Macdonald, the night watchman, found the structure on fire. It was with difficulty that he made his way to the engine-room and blew a long blast on the whistle. In less than five minutes the C. P. R. brigade and the town firemen had three streams playing on the huge pile. When they thought that they had the fire under control the flames with a sudden roar broke out from the upper storey, and from that moment the elevator was doomed. flames shot about the cupola for a hundred feet, and a strong wind carried them in sheets of fire above the west end of the town, and blazing pieces of board were scattered broadcast among the wooden buildings.

No human efforts would have saved the total destruction of the main business and residense streets had not rain soaked the roofs of the buildings and made it possible to concentrate all efforts on the places which were in immediate danger. The area to be watched extended for a distance of half a mile west of the fire, and this whole space is to-day covered with charred wood and ashes.

To add to the personal risk, the metal sheeting with which the wooden elevator was covered was caught by the wind and zig-zagged down upon the streets with terrific force.

It was nearly 2 when the cupola fell, and for another half-hour the danger was the worst.

TWENTY HOUSES BURNED

Disastrous Fire Sweeps a Suburb of Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says:—Twenty dwellings destroyed, thirty families rendered homeless, and damage amounting to $100,000 is the record of a disastrous fire which swept St. Henri, a western suburb of Montreal, on Friday afternoon. The fire broke out shortly before 2 o'clock, in a store owned by Joseph Gautte, at 60 Beaudoin Street. In the vicinity were a large number of small brick dwelling houses, the homes of workingmen and their families.

The assistance of the Montreal and St. Cunegonde brigades were asked and detachments were sent out to aid the St. Henri firemen. The combined forces fought the flames for several hours before the fire was got under control. The whole row of dwelling houses on Beaudoin Street and a number of houses on Marguerite and St. Emile Streets, with nearly all their contents, were destroyed. Many of the inmates had narrow escapes, and a number were rescued from the flames by the firemen and removed to the hospital.

A total area of 20,000 square feet was destroyed by the flames. Over 150 people were rendered homeless and lost most of their effects.

TEN THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Result of an Earthquake in the Balkan Region.

A London despatch says: A man who recently returned from Sofia writes to the newspapers, giving a description of the results of a Balkan earthquake on Easter Monday, which has practically not been noticed by the press, though it must have been of extraordinary magnitude.

Two thousand houses were destroyed and 10,000 people made homeless in a fertile valley in which lies Jumabala, the scene of the disaster. The writer describes a ride through the villages a week after the seismic disturbance. Houses were leveled to the ground, and there were huge cracks across the streets. Sulphurous streams of mud and water were ruining the crops.

The smashed arsenals of the Khan were crumbling to the ground, and the Government Buildings littered the earth like rubbish heaps.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

The 91st Regiment at Hamilton has received its kilts and sporrans.

There is talk of American capitalists erecting a million-dollar hotel at Ottawa.

A big floating dry dock will be constructed at Vancouver to cost $1,000,000.

The rate on letters between Canada and Mexico will be reduced from five to two cents.

The volume of outgoing freight at Montreal has been greatly reduced by the strike of the lake carriers on the upper lakes.

Auditor MacPherson reports a shortage of $256 in the accounts of Mr. Richard McKee, ex-tax collector of Sandwich.

The G. T. R. shops at Stratford will install their own water supply system, getting it from a small lake two miles away.

Ontario men have secured large contracts for ties for the Panama Canal, and will build a million dollar lumber mill at Vancouver.

The Salvation Army has established two Indian villages on the Skeena River, which are entirely populated by their converts, who number about 600.

Wong On and Wong Gow were found guilty at Victoria of the murder of Man Quong, manager of the Victoria Chinese theatre, in January, and sentenced to be hanged on July 22nd.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Japanese loan of $50,000,000, floated in London, was oversubscribed twenty times.

It is reported in London that Russia will pay $80,000 for the illegal seizure of Canadian sealers.

A London doctor on the British physical inquiry commission says high buildings are in part responsible for the physical degeneration of city children.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra held the second court of the season at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, at which there was an exceptionally large representation of royal personages.

The Carlton Club, London, has elected John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, an honorary member during his stay in London. He is the first foreigner to receive such an honor.

UNITED STATES.

New York health authorities are troubled by the prevalence of cerebro spinal meningitis. Last week there were 50 deaths from that disease.

Wm. J. Walker, former Police Commissioner and once Republican candidate for mayor, of Albany, N.Y., dropped dead from his horse in Washington Park.

Lizzie Williams, a little girl of Hazleton, Pa., while attending a May party the other day, ate some orange peel. Two days later she died in frightful agony through peritonitis.

John Findley Wallace, of Chicago, general manager of the Illinois Central Railway, has accepted the position of chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama canal at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Mary L. Gibe, aged fourteen, of Findlay, Ohio, snored herself to death. She suggested to her sister to try which could snore the loudest. They amused themselves in this way for some time and finally fell asleep. When the sister awoke she found Mary dead.

John Cupsick, a miner of Hazleton Pa., was taken ill several days ago and later was pronounced dead by the doctors. As he had no family or friends to bury him his body was sent to a Philadelphia hospital for dissection. When placed on the table, and just as the knife was about to be put to him, Cupsick arose and wanted to know why he had been "undressed."

GENERAL.

Cape Colony will pass a measure prohibiting the importation of Chinese laborers.

Twenty-five hundred Berlin bakers have struck for higher wages and more lenient conditions of employment.

A Japanese doctor at the Serum Institution, Copenhagen, has discovered a positive antidote for the bite of a rattlesnake.

Half a battalion of British and half a battalion of native infantry in India have been warned to prepare for service in Thibet.

Grave robbers cut off the fingers to secure rings of a woman buried at Ezerszig, Hungary, and the girl awoke from her death-like trance.

WINNIPEG'S ASSESSMENT.

Increase of Eleven Million—Populations 67,000.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The total assessment for the year, approximately, will be $48,000,000; last year it was about $37,000,000. The large number of new buildings, together with very general advance of valuation, accounts for the big increase. A census made by the assessors shows a big increase in Winnipeg's population. An estimate which is most conservative places the population at 67,000.

VLADIVOSTOCK MENACED.

A St. Petersburg report represents the appearance of a Japanese torpedo boat in the roadstead of Pallada, on the north-east coast of Corea, as being more important than was at first believed. It says that transports, accompanied by torpedo boats, have arrived there. This is supposed to indicate a landing near Vladivostock.

Another report says it is doubtful whether the vessels are transports or warships.

DESPONDENT WOMEN.

Find New Health in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A few years ago Mrs. James R. Stuart, of Thorold, Ont., who is well known to most of the residents of that town, found her health severely shattered as the result of an attack of anaemia. As told practically in her own words, Mrs. Stuart says: "My blood was turned almost to water; I suffered from nerve racking headaches, and the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate so violently as to render me almost breathless. I wasted away in flesh and often was so weak that I could not walk about. I was under the care of a good doctor, but as I was not getting better, I grew melancholy and despondent, and felt I was becoming a hopeless invalid. At this stage I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them, thinking it would be a miracle if they ever helped me. To my great gratification when I had been using the pills less than a month I found my health improving. I used about a dozen boxes in all and found myself enjoying once more the blessing of good health. I had been reduced to almost a skelton in appearance, and while taking the pills gained over twenty pounds in weight. I gratefully recommend the pills to other ailing women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic known to medical science. Through their use pale cheeks are made rosy, dull eyes made bright, and thin wasted figures made plump. Every dose makes new, rich red blood that drives out disease and strengthens every organ in the body. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ROBS WAR OF HORROR.

Hungarian Invents a Gas-Charged Shell.

At last it has been discovered how to make a military omelet without breaking the eggs. Hereafter war may be bloodless; ship's companies, battalions, whole armies may be placed hors-de-combat, but only temporarily. In the middle of the wildest charge squadrons of cavalry may be reduced from a state of heroic fury to beatific anaesthesia, and may instantly be precipitated, in most regular formation, into peaceful slumber.

In a word, a Hungarian genius has invented a shell which, on bursting, liberates a gas warranted to stupefy all who breathe it without causing any permanent or serious effect.

When such a soporific shell bursts and awake, perhaps, to find themselves prisoners in a hostile port.

Let a number of such shell explode over a fortress and not the fortress but the garrison will fall—into coma.

Scientifically speaking, it is entirely possible that this gas-charged shell will do all that its inventor claims. He is now in communication with the Japanese government, so it is not improbable that Port Arthur and Vladivostok may be as quiet soon as the palace of the Sleeping Beauty. The inventor's Hungarian hatred of Russia, dating back to 1848, prevented him from approaching the czar, to whose pacific ideas such a humane shell would strongly appeal.

Of course, such a shell would revolutionize warfare. The hospital corps would become the most important branch of the service, and would need to be enormously increased in order that prostrated combatants could be removed from the field and restored to consciousness.

The next Hague convention would have to agree that all who were asphyxiated by this gas should consider themselves dead until the war ended.

And what would happen when opposing artilleries employed the wonderful shell? Each side would surely increase the charges of gas until some would be killed by an overdose of it. Thus the shell's beneficent purpose would be defeated.

ROSY, HEARTY CHILDREN.

If you want to keep your little ones rosy, hearty and full of life give them Baby's Own Tablets the moment they show signs of being out of order in any way. This medicine cures all forms of stomach and bowel troubles, breaks up colds, prevents croup, destroys worms, allays teething irritation, and gives the little ones sound, natural sleep. No child objects to taking the Tablets and the mother has a guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. No other medicine for little ones gives this guarantee. Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Killarney, Man., who has had much experience says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets a fine medicine for children. They are prompt in relieving little ills and gentle in their action." All medicine dealers sell these Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A MUTUAL MISTAKE.

Two ladies stood on the doorstep of a friend's house waiting for admission, and they became very impatient at the delay.

"It's very odd to be kept waiting at Mrs. Darley's," said one. "The door is usually opened so promptly."

"So it is. I'm getting very tired."

"I wonder if there is absolutely no one in the house?"

"Of course there are people in. We'll ring again."

"You rang before, didn't you?"

"Why, no. I thought you rang?"

"Well, I was sure you rang. How ridiculous!"

"Yes, isn't it?"

Then one of them rang, and the door was opened.

The Cook—"Would ye mind giving me a recommendation, ma'am?" The Mistress—"Why, you have only just come." "But ye may not want to give me wan when I am leaving."

ENGLAND'S RAT PLAGUE

NUMEROUS IN LONDON DOCKS AND SEWERS.

The Animal Came From China With the Growth of Eastern Trade.

The "whiskered vermin race" has been far too prominent in Britain of late. The inconvenience, the havoc, and alarm it has created by appearing in hungry hordes and overrunning the haunts of men in all parts of the country, is a tale that has been told often enough during recent months.

What can be said on behalf of the most universally animal on the face of the earth? He is an agile and graceful creature, skilful in many ways, full of resources, intelligent, a useful scavenger when he can be kept to that employment, full of complacent happiness, and desperately plucky. When living undisturbed in his own haunts the rat is an affectionate parent and comrade. Catch sight of a rat sitting at peace on his haunches, smoothing his whiskers and it is a pretty spectacle. He is said to be cleanly in his personal habits, although he is always at home in the sewers.

His savage disposition is without doubt the result of the centuries of hunting of which he has been the victim. He was never popular, and has, therefore, always been hunted. One wonders what he might have been had he ever been given a chance.

IMPORTED RAT.

It is the brown rat which plagues England to-day. The old English black rat, a smaller and more elegant rodent, far less fierce and harmful, has been almost annihilated by his own brother.

The black rat was introduced into England in the middle ages, coming from the east in ships. He is the ancestor of all the fancy rats kept largely now as pets. The brown rat also came from the east—from western China, to be precise. He gradually spread over Europe, and in 1730 he first appeared in England, having been conveyed on ships sailing from the Baltic. He has now over-run Great Britain and been taken further westward by ships to America, in parts of which continent he abounds by the million. On one Jamaica sugar plantation 30,000 rats have been destroyed in a year.

OMNIVOROUS DIET.

A rat's diet is omnivorous. Nothing seems to come amiss to him. Possibly this is the result of his being continually hunted from place to place and time and again driven by stress of hunger to eat anything that his teeth can surmount. He is always working havoc in game plantations and poultry farms, destroying eggs, and eating the young birds. He has been known to gnaw holes in the bodies of fat pigs, and destroy the soles of elephants' feet.

The London docks have always been a favorite haunt of the rodents. Over 5,000 have been killed in a month by the official rat-catcher. Formerly these rats were taken out alive and sold to dog owners for sporting purposes. Happily this has now been stopped.

The carcases of these rats have been found to contain germs of bubonic plague. A penalty of $10 hangs over the head of any person who takes away a live rat. The carcases are collected every morning and cremated on the quayside in the presence of an official.

HARD FIGHTERS.

The sewers of London were once swarming with the rodents, and the sewer men were in the habit of making large incomes by catching the rats and selling them for sporting purposes at 75 cents a dozen. Many a grim encounter did these men have in blind underground passages when several rats were brought to bay, and it required no small amount of pluck to seize the savage vermin.

When driven to extremity there is scarcely a fiercer animal existing than the brown rat. He is also a serious danger, for a bite from the garbage-poisoned teeth of a rat has often meant death within a few hours. A desperate rat will sometimes daunt the stoutest bull-terrier, and many a splendid dog has died from a rat bite.

In severe extremity a hunted rat will sham death, and be left for dead in the gutter. But, when all is quiet, he will recover himself, and move away as fast as possible.

The very worst that a rat can do is in attacking human beings. Tramps lying by the roadside or in brick-yards in country places, have been killed by the rodents, and only too often have hungry-pressed rats attacked infants in their cradles, sometimes killing them.

SOME GOOD POINTS.

As for the good in him, there are many true stories. His intelligence has been seen often. Perhaps the best-known instance is that of the rats which, robbing a poultry yard, could conceive of no better way of carrying off the eggs than by getting one of their number to lie on his back and clasp the eggs on his stomach. Then several rats pulled their recumbent brother's tail, while others pushed his shoulders. Thus egg after egg was safely hidden in their burrow.

A rat has been known to cross a swollen torrent in Scotland seated on a swan's back. Other rats have made friends with dogs, and fed often from the same platter. When the dogs were absent, they would never feed, knowing that the presence of their canine friends meant safety.

Although when driven desperate with hunger they will decour one another, in time of plenty their affection is almost human.

A Sussex clergyman has told how he saw a number of rats migrating from one district to another, and in the middle of the company an old blind rat with a twig in his mouth, by which he was being safely led by a younger rodent. Instances of rats leading blind comrades by the ears to feeding places, and placing food close to their muzzles, have been observed more than once. This is more than many human beings will do for their weaker brethren.

FOUND WHAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR

A COMPLETE CURE FOR BLADDER TROUBLES IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

James Atwell Tried Other Medicines and Bandages, but they Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Didn't.

Campbellford, Ont., May 22—(Special)—"I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble for years. I could get no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me."

This is the statement of James Atwell of this place, and all his neighbors know it to be true. Speaking further of his cure Mr. Atwell says:—

"For five months of the time the pains in my bladder were very severe and in passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes.

"I used other pills and got no relief. I used a bandage and got no relief. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely and permanently."

All bladder diseases are caused by disordered kidneys. There is just one natural way to cure them—by curing the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

WORTH BIG FORTUNES.

Priceless Autographs That Repose in London Safes.

Some of the finest and most valuable collections of autographs in the world lie in no less prosaic places than the safes of old-established banking firms, the signatures in question being either in the form of receipts for money or those made in special books for guidance and purposes of comparison at the banks in question.

In at least two cases in London these autographs are absolutely priceless, for they extend back for nearly 200 years, and they comprise specimens of the handwriting of every British monarch during that time, of many foreign potentates, and of nearly every distinguished man, whether in war, commerce, statesmanship or art. For purposes of comparison even now these old-time bank autographs are said to be absolutely invaluable, for it must be recollected that these signatures are the very private and, so to say, hall-marked autographs of their writers, having attached to them secret marks known only to the writer and to the bank; and when saleroom forgeries in the way of autographs are offered now, these often faded writings are as precious as when they were made, to obviate bank forgeries, in times long past.

Only quite recently a small tradesman of Portsmouth happened to look through a lot of what he had always been told by his parents was old lumber. This tradesman's great-grandfather had been a purser on various British war vessels during the Napoleonic wars, one of the ships of which he served having fought at Trafalgar with himself aboard as purser. Most of the old lumber in question was found to relate to this ancestor, and among it were scores of receipts and other documents written by Nelson, Collingwood and many other naval heroes of those days. One particular batch of this old lumber was sold within a few weeks of its discovery for £50. In one account book alone were scores of naval autographs of the greatest interest and value.

SAVED HER BABY.

Incident in An English Zoological Park.

The hippopotamus is not generally credited with great intellectual power, but it seems from the following incident that somewhere in that mass of flesh and fat resides a brain prompt to act when necessity demands. For several weeks the wonder and delight of an English zoological park was a baby hippopotamus which was named Guy Fawkes because its birthday fell upon the fifth of November.

The young hippopotamus was about the size of a bacon pig, of a pinkish slate-color, and as playful as a kitten. It was only three days old when, as the superintendent of the "zoo" was watching the little fellow's antics, it dived to the bottom and did not rise. The grown animals never remain under water much longer than three minutes; so as time went on and no baby reappeared the superintendent became alarmed.

When twenty minutes had elapsed he gave orders that the water be drawn from the tank to recover the body of what he felt sure was a dead baby hippopotamus. As the plug was being removed young Guy Fawkes appeared, shaking his funny little horse-like ears, and wearing a hippopotamic grin, which seemed to say, "Don't be frightened; I'm all right. You don't know all about me yet." The young animals have a great power of remaining under water, which they lose as they increase in years.

The next time baby went to the bottom, however, was not so much of a joke. He tried to climb up the side of the tank in which there were no steps. He fell back again and again, until he sank exhausted. The keepers were gathered about the tank in great anxiety, but unable to help. The mother, however, hurried to her baby with all her clumsy haste. She dived, put her broad nose under Guy Fawkes, shoveled him up, and held him above the surface until he had recovered his breath and was rested.

It was nearly half an hour before the little fellow was able to make another attempt. Then he made a huge effort, Mama Hippopotamus gave a big shove with her head, and Master Guy Fawkes clambered triumphantly up the side of the tank.

BAD DREAMS.

Indicate Improper Diet, Usually Due to Coffee.

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins, would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like bird tracks, I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time for I finally consented to try Postum, and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down, and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A CURIOUS PLANT.

There is a plant in Chili, and a similar one in Japan, called the "flower of the air." It is so called because it appears to have no root, and is never fixed to the earth. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily—white, transparent, and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 or 700 miles, and vegetates as it travels suspended on a twig.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Bookseller—"Now this, madam, is the most popular book of the day; everybody is reading it." Mrs. Nurtich—"I don't want nothin' that everybody reads. Show me somethin' more exclusive."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 22—04

"Life to me," said the very young man, "was but a desert until I met you." "Ah, that's why you dance like a camel," said his fair partner in the waltz.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Clara—"Pa, that nice young fellow Mr. Reed, is awfully fond of kissing." Pa—"How do you know that, you good-for-nothing girl?" Clara—"I had it from his own lips, pa."

Rheumatism — What's the Cause?—Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painful of diseases is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—90

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

"Pa, have—have you seen Harold since you told me he was too poor to think of—of marrying me?"

"Yes, I ran across him at the club last evening. We got into conversation, and he struck me—er——"

"Struck you! Oh, papa!"

"Struck me as quite an agreeable young man. I understand his uncle has left him a hundred thousand dollars."

HORSE SENSE.

The person who advertised for "A man who speaks German and understands horses" was satisfied with the wording of his advertisement until the first applicant arrived.

"Vell," said the would-be stableman, soberly scratching his head, "I schpeaks Chairman all righdt, but I don'd know dot I can understand dose horses. Vat langquiches do tey schpeak?"

Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy. 7B

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand

Blue Ribbon

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO, Limited

Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts, TORONTO.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25th to Dec. 1st, inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first-class fare, good for fifteen days, fare and a third; good for thirty days, good either via Wabash direct line or via Chicago, with stop over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all Expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates. For time-tables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

AN ISLAND OF BLACK CATS.

One of the queerest corners of the earth is Chatham Island, off the coast of Ecuador. This island lies six hundred miles west of Guayaquil, and the equator runs directly through it. Captain Reinman, who sent to the Galapagos group of islands to inquire into the proper grounding of a deep-sea cable, stopped at Chatham Island, and says it abounds in cats, every one of which is black. These animals live in the crevices of the lava foundation near the coast, and subsist by catching fish and crabs instead of rats and mice. Other animals found on this island are horses, cattle, dogs, goats and chickens, all of which are perfectly wild.

Wife—"Nearly time to start house cleaning." Husband—"What a nuisance! Let it go this year, can't you?" "Impossible." "Well, I'll tell you how to arrange it. Don't do any cleaning—we'll move."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Lawyer—"What was the thing that led to your financial downfall? You seemed to be doing a good business." Bankrupt—"I was; but one day I started out to see if I could borrow some money. I found it so easy that I kept on borrowing."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

CAN YOU NAME HIM?

There is a man in our town who thinks he's wondrous wise, and when there is an argument, he's right there to advise. But when there's labor to be done, this man with smile so bland, looks wiser yet and shakes his head—he never lends a hand.

Eighty Years Old — Catarrh Fifty Years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Want the truth of the case confirmed? Write George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says:—"I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.—89

"There's one thing that I can say about my daughter," said Mrs. Hawkins. "She has a fine disposition." "Have you known her to meet any severe tests?" "Yes, the way she can sit down and listen to herself playing the piano shows that she must have extraordinary patience."

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says: "One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the gamble joint, and saved a horse worth $140.00."

Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet. had given up, with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Clerk—"Please, sir, can I have a week's vacation?" Employer—"What's wrong with you now?" Clerk—"I'm going to get married." Employer—"Now, you were away a week with influenza and ten days with a sprained ankle. I declare there's always something going wrong with you, Jones."

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 204

1—28

"You used to sing 'Every morn I send you violets' before we were married," said Juliet, with a sigh. "Yes," answered Romeo; "but my devotion has now taken a more practical form. Every month I pay the meat bill!"

Sudden deaths on the increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day, to-morrow are striken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.—91

Suitor—"Sir, you are, undoubtedly, aware of the object of my visit?" Father—"I believe you desire to make my daughter happy. Do you really mean it?" "Unquestionably." "Well, don't marry her, then."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mary—"I would never squeeze my feet out of shape." Jane—"Oh, yes, you would, if you were in my boots!"

IT MEANS OSTRACISM.

Foul Breath Disgusting Discharges, Due to Catarrh. Make thousands of People Objects of Aversion. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 minutes.

Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking and dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured." 30

Use Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure for Heart, stomach and nerves.

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S

Finest quality and flavour.

COCOA

Nutritious and Economical.

48—21

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 1c per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

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AUTOMOBILE UNDERWRITERS

The Winton Touring Car is appreciated by the best informed because built on correct mechanical principles, of highest grade materials. As a prospective automobile purchaser you dare not, in full justice to yourself, take chances on an inferior car. By presenting a car of such imperial merit as is the 1904 Winton, we become "automobile underwriters"—insuring you against risk or loss. Have you seen our new catalog?

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Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Represented in the Dominion of Canada by
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO
79 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.
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WALL PAPERS.

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL LINES.

See our SPECIALS at 2½c., 3c. and 4c. roll.

In Higher Grade Goods we take the lead, and are showing some beautiful samples in the very *newest effects.*

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PAINTS AND OILS.

ROLLER BLINDS—Special.

Good quality, Oil Colors, best spring rollers, only - - 25c.

Remember Eggs are the same to us as cash, and we pay the highest price.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. Chas. Mitchell, and Mr. Walter Mitchell, we can assure our customers of excellent work and at moderate prices. Estimates given for anything in Papering and Painting, and no delay in dates.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

MAY 24th CELEBRATION

—AT—

...MADOC...

Under the Auspices of the Sons of Scotland

Special train from Belleville, to arrive about 10.30, bringing Camp "Rob Roy," and visitors from Belleville and intermediate points.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Grand Street Parade in the forenoon, headed by the I.O.O.F. Band and Highland Pipers.

Junior Lacrosse Match at 11 a.m.

AFTERNOON—

Grand Programme of Caledonian Sports, Tug of War, etc.

Highland Dancing and Piping. Two of the best Lady Highland Dancers in Canada will be present.

Senior Lacrosse Match, Tweed vs. Madoc.

EVENING—

Grand Entertainment in the Masonic Hall by the Belleville Amateur Minstrels.

See large bills for full particulars.

ESPECIALLY

Low Prices

—ON—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Nails,

Glass,

Boiled Oil,

White Lead,

and everything in the BUILDING LINE.

POULTRY NETTING.

All Heights.

Prices Right.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, - MILL STREET.

PULVO HOT STOVE POLISH

AND METAL CLEANER COMBINED

The only Patented Polish in the World. No Dust, No Dirt, No Smoke, No Smell. Contains no benzine or other explosives. PULVO makes more polish and lasts longer than any other.

PRICE 10c. AT ALL GROCERS

S. Holden, H. Warren & Son, John Shaw, C. F. Stickle, Geo. Lagrow, and G. N. Montgomery.

A company has been organized in New York City to build a ship to cross the Atlantic in three days. The device consists of a series of propellers arranged along the sides of a vessel, and driven at great speed by electricity.

The war is causing distress in many districts of southern Europe, and it is reported that the result will be an increasing migration to Canada.

An American colony, holding a tract of 7,000 acres, has been founded just outside Winnipeg by a party of Iowans. The price paid for the tract was $17.50 an acre. The families which will settle thereon will come from Dewitt, Nashua and Davenport. They will go in for mixed farming.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was; and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

A Fish That Could Talk.

A natural curiosity captured on the coast of Africa on May 5, 1854, by Signor Cavana and exhibited in all the great cities of Europe during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, where it was advertised as the "talking fish," was in reality a species of the African seal, well known to naturalists on account of its wonderful powers of mimicry. This particular animal was about twelve feet in length and weighed something over 800 pounds. It had a fine, doglike head and large, beautiful black eyes, which seemed to sparkle with intelligence whenever the creature was spoken to by any one. It was very docile and when told to dance would roll over and over in its bathtub, with first tail and then head above the water, all the time chattering as though enjoying the sport as much as the spectators did. It soon learned many odd tricks and, it is claimed, learned to articulate at least three words very plainly—viz, "mamma," "papa" and "John," the last being its keeper's name. When told to pray it would clasp its flippers in the attitude of supplication and put on a sanctimonious look.

Origin of the Aztecs.

An old tradition says the Aztecs were one of seven powerful tribes that emerged from seven caverns in a region called Aztlan, or place of the heron. They wandered away from their fellows after a great confusion of tongues and settled in the region they are known to have inhabited. This tradition may be partly fabulous, but it is sure that the Aztecs settled the country before the eleventh or twelfth century.

All the tribes lived in peace for a considerable time until the strong began to encroach upon the territory of the weaker. Then a fierce war for supremacy over the whole territory ensued and lasted many years. Under the leadership of their military chiefs the Aztecs obtained control of the whole territory and established a very enlightened form of government. This was consummated in 1324 or 1325.

Detecting Guilt In Liberia.

The brown skins of the natives in Liberia are often daubed with red and white clay, the effect of the latter being rather startling. This is called dressing. Sometimes a vertical blue mark is seen across the forehead. This is a sign of freedom. The Kroomen have it more than others. They are largely employed as extra hands on the steamers. When a man is suspected of murder, theft, etc., he is made to drink sasce wood. This being deadly poison, his innocence is declared by the draft not proving fatal. It is said, however, that this is only a form. When the fatal moment arrives some expedient is generally adopted, or else it is considered that only an innocent man would be willing to approach the deadly draft.

Weddings In Korea.

At a Korean marriage every one rides on horseback and in single file. First comes a manservant, who carries in both hands an imitation life sized wild goose, covered by a red scarf. Then come the bridegroom, his friends and all the servants he possesses or is able to borrow. At the bride's house the servant first deposits the goose on a bowl of rice; then all dismount, and, leaving outside their outer robes, their hats and their boots, they enter the house and make as much noise as they possibly can. The pandemonium does not cease till the guests are paid to go away. A feast follows and then the bridegroom is taken to his bride, whom he sees for the first time.

Real Balm of Gilead.

The real balm of Gilead is the dried juice of a low shrub, it is said, which grows in Syria. It is very valuable and scarce, for the amount of balm yielded by one shrub never exceeded sixty drops a day. According to Josephus, the balm or balsam of Gilead was one of the presents given by the queen of Sheba to King Solomon. The ancient Jewish physicians prescribed it evidently for dyspepsia and melancholia.

Didn't Want an Elephant.

"An elephant must be a pretty expensive animal."

"Yes; I wish I had enough money to buy one."

"What do you want with an elephant?"

"I don't; I merely expressed a wish for the money."

Gets Nothing.

Hicks—The way Bragley talks of providing for his wife he seems to think nothing too good for her. Wicks—H'm! And the way he actually provides for her he seems to think nothing is good enough for her.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Important Moment.

Mr. Newlywed (in the kitchen)—What are you cooking there, my dear? Mrs. Newlywed (excitedly)—Don't bother me now. There's the cookery book. I'm making recipe No. 187 on page 396.

Odd Postoffice Names.

Here are a few curiously named postoffices: Tubb, Pennsylvania; Robber's Roost, Indian Territory; Bird In Hand, Pennsylvania; Lamedeer, Montana; Popcorn, Indiana; Why Not, Kentucky; Hat Off, Georgia; Sopchoppy, Florida; Jugtown, North Carolina; Sevenstars, Pennsylvania; Fearnot, Pennsylvania; Judytown, West Virginia; Pig, Kentucky; Goodnight, Kentucky.

Soap Trees.

Soap trees are cultivated on a large scale in Algeria. Each tree bears from 50 to 220 pounds of fruit the size of a horse chestnut, which yields a soap free from alkaline qualities.

The Widow In India.

No institution of India has been so exaggerated as that of the widow. She really occupies a place analogous to our antique old maid, now so fast disappearing in the girl bachelor. The aged widow who has remained true to her principles is regarded as a holy being who has withstood a thousand temptations and persecutions and commands the respect of a saint from all persons. She is the mother of all the children in the neighborhood, the helpmate of all the neighbors. At evening they flock around to hear her repeat the ancient legends, the stories of Sita and Saivtri, Draupdia, or sing the songs of Mira Bai. She is in great demand when cooking is needed for a sacred feast. She teaches the little ones their first hymns and prayers. She nurses the sick, comforts the dying. She believes herself to be bound to her husband for everlasting time through all births and deaths. The momentary separation here is but one shade of her marriage, an unknowable mystery of destiny. It breaks no tie.

Helping a Composer of Music.

Halevy was somewhat of a pedant in writing music. He worked very slowly and deliberately and made hundreds of changes before he was satisfied. When ideas would not come at his bidding he employed a very singular means to help his genius along. A kettle filled with water was put over a fire, and the monotonous singing of the boiling water acted as a wonderful stimulant on his imagination. While composing, his brother, Leon Halevy, was always with him, doctoring the verses of the text and adding and scratching syllables wherever it was necessary. For this reason he was called "text surgeon" among his friends. Leon Halevy was by no means a prepossessing man, and the poet Heine is responsible for the following description of him: "He looks as if his brother had composed him."

Blunders by Novelists.

Novelists, even of eminence, are prone to make blunders. Sir Walter Besant, in "For Faith and Freedom," wrote after the Eykins had settled in Providence, "Barnaby soon grew tired of this quiet life and went on board a steamer bound for England, promising that we should hear from him." This was in 1686 or 1687, and the first steamer from America to this country did not reach Liverpool till July, 1819. Wilkie Collins also made numerous amazing blunders. In "The Duel In Herne Wood" he makes the story open with the receipt of a telegram, and the period is 1817, when twenty years had to elapse before the first telegraphic wire was laid. Three of the characters also talk of "taking the express train to London" in defiance of the fact that the first railway to London was not opened till 1838.

Nelson's Mishap.

This is an entry from the journal of the surgeon of the British warship Theseus (the dates are from July and August, 1797): "July 24 and 25—Admiral Nelson. Compound fracture of the right arm by a musket ball passing through a little above the elbow, an artery divided, the arm was immediately amputated and the following given him: R Opi gr ij. ft. Pil. statim. s., etc. 26 July—Rested pretty well and quite easy. Tea, soup and sago. Lemonade and Tamarind Drink. 31 July—One of the ligatures came away; looks well. 1 August—Continued getting well very fast, stump looked well, no bad symptoms, sore reduced to the size of a shilling."

Dishes that cannot be broken are announced by the United States Consul at Liege, Belgium. The new ware resembles the finest translucent china, yet by a secret process is rendered so strong that "a plate may be used instead of a hammer in driving nails." The Consul says that he has seen plates of this ware thrown upon a stone floor and go bounding away unbroken.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 50c

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

Congress has set aside one million dollars for the construction of irrigation works on the Platte River, in Wyoming. This is one of many indications that our neighbors are feeling the scarcity of land.

Mr. Leigh Hunt, an Amerian capitalist, has obtained important land concessions in the Nile valley for the purpose of making cotton-growing and other agricultural tests. He has a high opinion of British administration in the Soudan. "The results of Lord Cromer's wise policy," he says," are marvellous."

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

GET HOLD

of a good Policy and hang on. Insure with a good company, it will be a grand investment in your youth, a comfort in your old age, and a **Protection** to your family always. Now is the time to begin.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, $250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE $1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow any amount of Money with which to buy a **home, a farm** or pay off a **mortgage** on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
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☞ Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1905, 50c.

Worth Showing

is our line of Shoes. When you see them all you will not wonder that we take exceptional pride in it. There isn't another line in Stirling that is equal to them.

Look before you buy and see if KING'S name is on the Shoe. If it is, go ahead, the Shoe is all right

Our new Summer line is the height of shoe perfection.

Airy Prices on Warm Weather Footwear for Men, Women and Children:

Button, Lace and Oxfords, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $4.00 We have cheaper lines from 75c. up. Good values in every pair.

Men's Fine Bals in Dongola, Box Calf, Velour Calf and Patent Kid, from $2.00 to $5.50. Cheaper grades from $1.25 upwards.

WATCH OUR BARGAINS in Boots. It will pay you every time.

This is the store for SHOE POLISH. Come to us. We keep 2 in 1, Black "O," Black Cat, No. 13, Matchless, Packards. We have it in 5c. tins.

Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

Look for the BIG RED BOOT above our door.

GEO. REYNOLDS,

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. SHOE KING.

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

Just Arrived a Car Portland Cement

" " " Pine and Cedar Shingles.

" " " Nails and Wire.

" " a full stock of Lawn Mowers.

" " 200 gal. Mixed Paint.

" " 2000 lbs. White Lead

" " a new stock of Whips

" " " " Well Pumps

" " " " Galv. and Iron Pipe.

My Spring stock is complete.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

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STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

Vol. XXV, No. 36.

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for a few moments. We want to show you what's new in Suitings. We have many handsome patterns that is confined to us. Woollens can't be described on paper, they must be seen to be appreciated.

OUR HOBBY has always been to please you, satisfy you and make you permanent customers.

We are travelling the middle-price path, asking enough to make sure of quality and workmanshp.

Suits To Order, $10 and $11. **Suits To Order, $12 and $13.**
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A TRIAL OF OUR TAILORING will tell the story.

READY-TO-WEAR SUITS.

We are carrying a large range of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, and are sure we can please and satisfy anyone who will call and inspect our stock.

FRED. T. WARD,
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Men's White Dress Shirts, laundried or unlaundried, guaranteed pure linen, were 65c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25 for 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1.00.

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Men's and Boys' Shirts, blue drill shirting, cottonade and flannelette, 25c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. All sizes.

Men's Black Sateen Shirts, a few odd sizes for half price, $1.25 for 75c., $1.00 for 50c.

Men's and Boys' Braces, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. to 50c. See our extra heavy, all-leather Brace.—they are a big bargain—25c. pr.

Men's Overalls, duck tweed, cottonade and moleskin, 50, 75, 80, 90c., $1.00

Boys' Overalls, all sizes, 25c. to 75c. pr. Boys' Pants, extra heavy moleskin, lined throughout, 45c. and 50c.

Men's Cloth Pea Jackets, rubber lined, extra, $2.00 and $2.50.

Boys' Sweaters, all sizes, in white, navy and cardinal, 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Fresh MAPLE SYRUP, small quantity left, $1.00 per gallon.
Choice Mixed Pickles, 2 bottles for 25c. Mixed Biscuit, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Jams and Jellies, extra fine fruits, 2 cans 25c. Fancy Cakes, 2 lbs. - 25c.
Try a can of ART BAKING POWDER, with prize, 50c.
☞ Paying 15c. per doz. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

☞ Smart, steady young man wanted, to fill position as junior clerk.

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This week we are showing some lovely goods in GOLD CRESCENTS, Pearl settings, all 14 k., ranging in price from $4.00 to $6.50.

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A nice line of NECKLETS and LOCKETS, newest designs.

We are prepared to meet any catalogue house, as to price and quality of goods. We guarantee every article as represented.

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for 50c.

Making the Fairs Educational.

Three years ago when Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, pointed out to the annual meeting of the Association of Fairs and Exhibitions the utter inefficiency of many of the agricultural societies of Ontario, and unfolded a systematic plan of improvement, he was looked upon by many of the delegates as a dangerous iconoclast. The fact that fairs which received government grants were intended to be educational seemed to be almost forgotten, and the proposal to arrange the fairs in convenient circuits and send them expert judges who could give educational addresses within the ring was considered impracticable by many. Still the project was taken up in an experimental way, and the results have been so satisfactory that this year it is expected that about 170 agricultural societies in Ontario will arrange with the provincial Department of Agriculture for the services of expert judges. Last year 152 societies in this province were supplied with judges, while in the other provinces and the Territories many of the fairs had expert judges furnished by the local and Dominion Departments of Agriculture.

The Fruit Crop.

The replies to enquiries by the Fruit Division at Ottawa concerning the injuries done by frost and mice indicate that the loss from these causes this year will be very serious indeed. The injuries from mice will amount to 25 per cent of all nursery stock and young trees under four years of age in Ontario and Quebec. The Maritime Provinces suffered to a much less extent. British Columbia escaped almost entirely. Little or no precaution was taken anywhere to prevent the ravages of mice.

The damage by frost, though exceedingly serious in Ontario and Quebec, will not affect to any great extent the amount of fruit put on the market this year, except in the case of plums and peaches. Apples and pears were seriously injured along the northern border of the fruit belt. The Baldwin, Greening Ontario, Spy, and Blenheim have been killed in places where they are usually considered hardy. Topgrafting only very slightly increases the hardiness of the variety. None of the large apple-producihg sections were seriously injured.

The Flemish Beauty pear again proved one of the hardiest of good varieties. In both apple and pear orchards the trees suffered much less from frost and more from mice when grown in sod or cover crop.

Plums were killed in some of the heavy plum-producing sections, and in all probability the buds are so seriously injured everywhere as to render a heavy crop this year improbable.

The reports from the Essex peach district show a damage approaching that of 1899; 50 per cent of the trees will be killed outright. The Niagara district is not so severely injured. The Crawford type proved particularly tender.

Cherries are also injured severely in bud. Small fruits escaped with less injury.

River Valley

From Our Own Correspondent.

Strawberries are once more in full bloom.

Mr. T. Soles and two daughters, of Belleville, spent Sunday at Mr. J. Carr's.

Mrs. Fred Vandervoort is dangerously ill with inflamation. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Quite a number of young people spent the 24th at Glen Ross, and report having had a good time.

Mr. Chas. Johnston, of the fourth of Sidney, spent Sunday at Mr. John Hanna's.

The mill stoop seems a very attractive place for some people on Sunday evenings.

That peaches and plums will be a light crop this year, and strawberries only about half a crop, is the disconsolate announcement made by Mr. H. B. Cowan, secretary of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association. In answer to inquiries, he has received replies from about 700 correspondents, and the foregoing statement epitomizes their observations. In some places the strawberry crop will be only 25 per cent. of the average, and in this regard the Lake Erie and Niagara districts have suffered the most. The hard winter killed the plants.

Chatterton Chips

From our Correspondent.

Last Friday night about one hundred of Andrew Lithgow's friends and neighbors gathered on Louden Hill to welcome his family, who have lately arrived from Scotland. After getting a little acquainted, a short address of welcome was read by Mrs. Fargey, and the following list of articles was presented by Mr. Leslie, the chairman: one cow, twelve hens, a full set of dishes, and a high chair, which were purchased with the voluntary contributions from the people. It was intended to surprise them, and it certainly did. Mr. Lithgow made a nice little speech in acknowledgement of the honor done them; the crowd sang "For he is a jolly good fellow," and everybody was happy. The ladies then passed around a handout, which seemed to fill a long-felt want (with some.) A very popular feature of the evening was a song by Miss Maggie Lithgow, and also songs by Mr. Lithgow and the boys. They are quite musical.

The farmers here are about through seeding, and fall grain meadows and pasture are in good shape.

The fruit is blossoming out good.

Have you been fishing yet?

Harold News

(From our Correspondent.)

Our teacher, Mr. F. A. Ashley, observed Empire Day by holding a public examination, which was largely attended. Master Anson Lloyd acted as usher, and after the visitors were seated each was presented with a badge as a souvenir of the occasion. Among those present was Mrs. G. A. Bailey, a former teacher in the school, who assisted in the examination of the classes. The programme of class work was varied by recitations by the pupils and the singing of patriotic songs. In the remarks by the visitors the teacher was congratulated on the progress being made in the school in discipline, and on the good will existing between teacher and pupils.

Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackman, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffs, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, spent Sunday at Mr. Scott's.

Miss B. Gay will leave on Friday for Buffalo to train as nurse in the General Hospital there.

Work has begun on our new school house. We are sorry to see the contractor, Mr. J. McMullen, somewhat disabled by lameness.

Mrs. (Dr.) Butler, of Marmora, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gay.

Several of our citizens celebrated the 24th in Marmora, while others went to Madoc.

Mr. R. Stewart, of Norwood, spent the 24th at Mr. C. Lloyd's.

The football match between Harold and the 12th resulted in a draw game, neither scoring.

Wellman's Corners

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Robert Maybee is intending to build a fine new barn this summer. Messrs. Milks, of Moira, are now doing the mason work.

Mrs. Joseph Hogle, we are sorry to say, is not improving in health.

The little daughter of Mr. Malcolm Totton, of the town line, is very ill with lung trouble. She is under the care of Dr. Loucks, of Campbellford.

Miss Emma Morton has had a relapse. Dr. Bissonnette is in attendance. She is suffering from malarial fever.

Mr. McDonald, of this place, spent Sunday with friends in Belleville.

We have been asked of what possible use a constable can be to a foot ball team. Why of course he is needed to "arrest" the ball when it goes in the wrong direction: and as Fred is an active fellow, perhaps in doing so he may arrest some of those who are carrying it that way; but we advise him if he does to be careful, for he may find himself in a hornet's nest, and may soon be dismissed from office.

Mrs. Robert Totton is in Stirling taking care of her mother, who is very ill.

The people here spent Empire Day in a variety of ways. Quite a number of the young people went to a picnic at Oak Hill Lake. Others, both young and old, went fishing; while others went to Campbellford to enjoy the celebration there.

Rev. Mr. Duke's sermon on Sunday evening was a masterpiece. He preached from Rev. 5: 12.

The intercourse between the young people of Mt. Pleasant and Wellman's is cordial and courteous. At least we would judge so by the frequent exchange we have witnessed between the two places.

Great floods have prevailed in Colorado. The towns of Liverpool, Belleview, Laporte, Wellington, and a portion of Fort Collins are under from three to four feet of water, and in some cases the water reaches to the eaves of the houses. Six persons were drowned at Cheyenne.

BEGIN TO SAVE

Lay by a part of your earnings regularly and you will have a partner that will work for you day and night.

TO ENCOURAGE

Savings this Bank accepts deposits from One Dollar up and allows interest.

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Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
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These ideas are truthfully expressed in the "Sterling Hall" stock and should induce you for both *profit* and *satisfaction* to bring your want list this way. There will be no disappointment in results.

A CORSET BARGAIN.

It is seldom you get a chance to buy Corsets at half price. Here is your chance.

60 pairs Girdle Corsets, made of French Coutil, colors—pink and blue, regular price $1.00, yours for 50c. a pair. Ask to see them.

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We have a full line of the correct fabrics in both wool and wash goods for Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

Voiles, in leading shades, 42 in. wide, 50c. yd.
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Veilings, all wool, 38 in. wide, 30c. yd.
Belfast Reps, all shades, 15c. 20c., 30c. yd.
Chambray's at 10c. and 15c. yd.

WASH SKIRTS.

Perfect fitting, tastefully made garments, in dot and stripe, navy and black Drill, sizes 38 to 43, at $100, $1.25 and $1.50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bargains in Every-day Wear for Men, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

"The Sovereign" Fine Shoe for Men at $3.00 to $5.00.

HATS.

Straw and Linen, for Men and Boys, at 5c. to $3.00.
Children's Sailors and Turbans at 20c. to 50c.

GROCERIES.

We were well stocked with Sugar before the last three advances in price, and can give interesting quotations by the bag or barrel.

SALT per barrel, $1.50. Salt, in 200 lb. bags, at $1.00.

☞ Paying 15c. doz. for Eggs.

W. R. MATHER,
Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

YOUR NEW SHOES.

If you don't want Summer Shoes just now, you will pretty soon. Think of us when you do. You'll find we've thought of you. Our stock of seasonable Summer Shoes is better than any of our previous efforts, which ought to be indication enough of how they compare with any other stock. We sell Shoes only and our prices are reasonable.

Ladies' Oxfords and Strap Slippers,	$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
Girls' Strap Slippers,	75c. to $1.50.
Children's Shoes, 6 to 10,	75c. to $1.00.
Men's Fine Boots,	$1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00.
Men's Plow Boots,	90c., $1.00, $1.25, $2.00.
Men's Patent Leather Bals,	$2.00 to $5.00.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free.

We are Headquarters for good SHOE POLISH.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

The Latest Invention. Nothing Else Like It.

HARRISON VALVELESS Automatic Wickless Blue Flame Oil-Gas Stoves. Just out—Overcomes objections of other stoves—Customers delighted. 32,000 Generators already sold—Perfectly operated and controlled—No valves to leak, clog or cause trouble—Burns kerosene gas—A miniature gas works—Delightful for summer cooking, laundry work, etc. Does finest baking—No more hot, fiery kitchens! carrying coal, ashes or wood—Quick meals—Cheap, clean, safe fuel. 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for small family. SOLVES THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.—Big seller—Every woman wants it—Absolutely safe, will not explode. Gasoline is dangerous. Prices as low as the lowest.

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HERMIT,

Record 2.16¼. Public Trial 2.13. Reg. No. 3923.

Standard Breed. Standard by Performance. Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable, Sire of Don Diago 2.17¼, Peacock 2.18¼ and 8 others with records of 2.30 and better.

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows: Monday night, Kirby House, Stirling; Tuesday noon, Frankford; Wednesday noon, Windsor Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

HARRISON W. MEYERS, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager

CARRIAGES and WAGGONS.

—:o:—

We have now in stock a complete line of BUGGIES, MIKADOS, SURREYS, DEMOCRAT and LUMBER WAGGONS, which are up-to-date in style, material and finish, and prices as low as the lowest.

We also carry a full line of Harness, Horse Forks, Cream Separators, Binder Twine, etc.

A full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements always on hand.

General Blacksmith business in connection.

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Joyce's Old Stand, Stirling.

P. S.—Horse for sale cheap.

News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 50c.

Tom Stanton's Quest.

Was there anything he could raise money on till the promised charity came? It must be getting late. The doctor—the parish people might have forgotten. The child might—no, not die, he could not bear to think of that. He looked at the sleeping boy. What a poor, pinched little face it was!

He went nearer; he stared at him; was it fancy? Yes, yes, of course it was; this was not the awful pallor he had seen on the face of his consumptive wife just before she died. Fancy, that was all. How stupid of him; his eyes must be wrong. He was worn with watching, weak for want of food. The boy was right enough—been studying too hard at school, that was all. Why, a little extra nourishment and he'd be as strong as a young lion.

What was it the doctor said? Strong beef tea, chicken, a little good old port. Well, he'd buy them. What were parochial promises worth? The boy must have them at once, because if anything happened—— He looked round the garret; was there anything left he could pawn? No, not the vases; he didn't want to hand them over to "uncle."

Tom Stanton was an out-o'-work. For twenty years he had been employed as a packer by a City firm; bad times came and one morning Tom was discharged—with a good character. Foreign competition had pulled down the proud old firm. He tried to get work; he'd be anything—porter, messenger, gardener, anything. Alas! there were so many like him.

He got an odd job now and then. He was luckier than some; one week he earned as much as eight shillings. He did his best for his stricken wife, often going hungry himself to buy her dainties. His savings were soon exhausted; then the home went bit by bit, and they moved into this garret. And here, six months ago, she died, with her last breath whispering him to hope, to be patient. God's ways were mysterious; in His own good time help would come.

Nothing else left; the vases must go for the child's sake. He had kept them because she prized them so; her old mistress had given them to her when she left to be married. He wrapped them lovingly in an apron she used to wear, and put them under his arm. Then, with a parting look at the child, he stole out, locking the door after him. She was looking down at him; she would understand and would forgive.

* * * * *

"Make it 'alf a crown," whined the old woman in the next box; "don't be 'ard on your poor old mother what's so fond of you, my dear. Come now, make it 'alf a crown."

"Don't waste my time. Mrs. Briggs. Eighteenpence, I tell you."

"To think such a 'andsome young man can be so 'ard-'earted! Make it two bob then; come now, for a poor, lonely old soul as feels the cold. Such a beautiful quilt too; cost six-and-eleven, sale price, true as I'm standin 'ere, and good as new."

"Eighteenpence, mother; understand? What 'ave you got now, Mr. Stanton?"

"Pair of valuable china vases," said Tom Stanton, nervously; "let me have five shillings."

"Pair of valuable china vases," repeated the pawnbroker's assistant; "pair of val——one's cracked; don't you wish you may get it?"

"'Tisn't much of a crack," pleaded Tom. "Well, four shillings."

"No good; can't take 'em. Thanks all the same, Mr. Stanton."

"Don't say that, sir; I want the money bad; let me have something on them."

"Tell you they're no good; people won't buy damaged things. Take 'em away; I'm busy."

"Will you let me have a shilling or two on this coat I'm wearing? It isn't a bad one; it's warm. Do, for the love of Heaven; I've a sick child at home."

"The coat's too old and the sick child tale's too old, Mr. Stanton. Good-night."

Tom Stanton looked at the vases; then, one after the other, he held them high in his hand and dashed them to the ground.

The assistant came hurrying up from the other end of the shop. "Fetch a policeman!" he yelled. "Get out of the shop, you blackguard, or I'll make it hot for you. D'you think it's a dust-bin for you to shoot your rubbishy crockery in?"

When Tom Stanton got into the street there burst from his lips a peal of dreadful laughter. Then he clenched his fist and shook it at the starry sky. "I've kept straight," he cried. "I've been tempted and I've kept straight. She's dead, but he sha'n't die. I don't go home this night without something to give my child."

* * * * *

Mr. Sammy Moggs was a carpenter by trade and a burglar by profession. He was ill in bed. His fine face was disfigured by three strips of black sticking-plaster, and his noble head was enveloped in a home-made bandage. Sad to relate, on the previous evening, in the course of his professional duties, he had met with a distressing accident.

He groaned; the unsympathetic Mrs. Moggs bounced up from her chair and gave his pillow a vicious punch, which caused him to groan still louder.

"'Old yer tongue, Moggs," said the lady; "I ain't got no patience with yer. If yer'd been sober yer wouldn't 'ave tumbled horf the ladder."

"Tell yer I didn't tumble horf no ladder. An old female party at a hattic winder, in a night-cap, chucked a scuttle of coals on top o' my 'ead. Which I'd like to take 'er for a nice quiet walk, I would. 'Ard coals they was, too."

"Must 'ave been nuts," retorted his spouse, with a sarcastic snort; "if yer'd been sober yer could 'ave dodged 'em heasy. Yer losin' yer nerve, Moggs; yer'd better go back to the bench. My dear father was a hornymint in the perfession for close on forty years and never 'ad a hacciden like this 'ere."

"Boil yer father; I'm sick of 'earin' about 'im. Yer don't think I fell o' purpose, do yer? What's that?"

"Knock."

"Take care, Betsy; look out o' the winder; say I've gone out carol-singing; p'r'aps it's the 'tecs."

"'Tecs be blowed, and carol-singing this time o' year! I never see such a man."

Mrs. Moggs opened the window softly and peered out. "It's only one man. Who are yer? Why, if it ain't that Tom Stanton."

"Ur!" grunted the invalid; "'e's come to 'is senses at last, 'as 'e? Bring 'im hup."

The good woman obeyed. Tom Stanton, haggard and wild-eyed, was ushered in.

"There 'e is, Mr. Stanton, sir, and a pretty figger 'e looks, don't 'e? And smells of imprecation 'nough to knock you down. Tumbled horf a ladder last night down at Chingford."

"Tell yer I didn't tumble horf no ladder, and it wasn't Chingford; it was Chigwell—see."

"Well, it's all the same; you've throwed yerself out o' work through not bein' sober. Now, my dear father——"

"Look 'ere Betsy, you speak o' that respectable old corpse agin and I'll git out o' bed and pitch inter yer. I ain't a-goin' to 'ave 'im shoved down my throat no more. Sit on the bed, Mr. Stanton, and let 'er 'ave the chair; you're lighter than 'er fer my feet."

"I shouldn't have come," said Tom with a desperate effort; "I couldn't bear it, but I want money. I'll work for it—work hard; can you give me something to do?"

Mr. Moggs grunted several times before he answered. "Well, you ain't been a long time makin' up yer mind, 'ave yer? And yer didn't call me no names when I horfered to make yer my pardner, did yer?"

"I'm willing now. My boy's ill, and I want to buy him things. Can you do anything for me?"

"You should 'ave come before; I'm on the sick-list, and you'll 'ave to wait."

"Wait! I've waited till I'm mad. I tell you he's ill; he's got to have wine and things to make him strong again; he must have them; he shall have them. Let me have some money and I'll do anything when you want me; I'll help you all I can; I—I'll do the same as you do. Let me have a shilling or two to-night."

"My 'usband's hout o' work, the same as you are," interposed Mrs. Moggs, loftily, "so we ain't got no money to lend nor no things to give away. When he's able to go on wiv 'is perfession, no doubt 'e'll take you out along wiv 'im, in spite o' what you said again 'im and agin my dear father as is dead and gone."

"That's enough, Betsy; you dry up; I can do wivout you. Ham I to hunderstand, Mr. Stanton," asked the disabled burglar, patronizingly, "as 'ow you wish to henter the perfession? Very well, then; I sha'n't be the man to put hobsticles in your way. Mind, it's a risky and a solsWn perfession, and a 'ard 'un. When you've got the swag there's the fence to git hover."

"I can climb fences," said Tom.

Mr. and Mrs. Moggs burst out laughing.

"That's a good 'un; slap my back, Betsy, I'm chokin'! Oh, dear, what times we're 'avin'! Young man, a fence is a party as buys swag and don't pay a fair price."

"I can't wait," cried Tom, starting up; "I'll go to the doctor's; p'r'aps he'll be in; p'r'aps he'll give me something."

"I should go to 'im if I was you," sneered Mr. Moggs; "parish doctors is so wonnerful kind and gen'r'us. I was a-goin' to make you a horfer. You want things for your kid?"

"Yes, port wine—chicken; he's weak and ill; let me have 'em, and I'll work the flesh off my bones for you."

"You needn't do that, if so be you use the perfessional tools proper as I'm a-goin' to lend yer. I'm hill, too; my happetite wants pamp'rin'; I can do wiv a dozen or two hoysters or a lobster and a bottle o' rum fer my supper; so can my old woman. Betsy, the board."

In front of the nreplace was a piece of ragged carpet. This Mrs. Moggs pulled aside, and, with the aid of a knife, lifted up a board beneath; in the snug retreat exposed to view lay the burglar's outfit. That gentleman sat up in bed and pointed out the articles he wanted; then he addressed Tom. "I'm a-goin to treat yer as if yer was my own flesh and blood. 'Ere's as pretty a little lot as henny young beginner could wish to work wiv; blow me if the sight on 'em don't make me itch to be out agin. Mind, I lend 'em to yer. A nice sack to put the stuff in ('e'll want two clofs, Betsy, to wrop the bottles hup), lantern, matches, socks to go hover yer boots, skelingtons, a sooperior knife to work winder-catches wiv, and this 'ere beautifulest jemmy hever you see and takes in two—so; take it in yer 'and, Mr. Stanton, look at it, it'll do yer 'eart and eyes good. Puffick, ain't it? Why, Gentleman Gus's boys ain't got a better 'un. Now you take partic'lar care on it, it's been a good pal to me. Many a bright pund it's worked for me, and many more I 'ope. 'Ere's yer door; put it so—one—two—hopen, soft and heasy."

"I never 'eard such a man," said Mrs. Moggs, indignantly; "it'll be breakfast 'e'll bring not supper, if yer don't send 'im horf soon. Where's the crib 'e's got to crack?"

"Don't you hinterfere, Betsy; I can do wivout you. You're on'y a beginner, Mr. Stanton," and you won't 'ave me wiv you, so you've got to begin low down. You're goin' to be a airey-sneak, as we calls it. There's big 'ouses close 'andy at the back 'ere, wiv kitchings down steps; servants is very careless; doors is lef' hopen, horfen unfastened, so's winders; money's lef' lyin' about, and pervisions you can 'elp yerself to. As to s'lectin' which 'ouse, you must use your own digestion."

* * * * *

Dazed and shuddering, Tom Stanton groped his way down the stairs and out into the night.

He was soon in the wealthy quarter of the town. Rain was falling heavily. He must make up his mind which house. Here was one—dark and silent it seemed. Yes, here. What was there to fear? He strained his eyes to the right—to the left; no one coming. His hand was on the gate. Who was that speaking to him? He grasped the railings or he would have fallen. His hair bristled, his limbs shook in a palsy of unearthly fear. No one near, yet he heard that voice whispering, still whispering lovingly, "God's ways are mysterious; in His own good time help will come."

He fell on his knees and buried his face in his hands. "Ellen, forgive me!" he sobbed. "I was going to sin to save our little one."

* * * * *

"You are in trouble," said a soft voice; "perhaps I can help you."

He looked up—awed—ashamed; a lady was bending over him, a grey-haired lady, her face beautiful with kindness. He tried to rise, but, weak and overwrought as he was, he sank down again on the wet pavement.

"You are ill," she said; "give me your hand; how cold you are! Come in and have some food and drink, they will revive you. This is my house."

He drew back horror-stricken. "Don't touch me," he cried hoarsely; "don't come near me; I'm not fit. I was going to break in here; I was going to rob you. I'm hard pressed. I used to be honest."

"Poor man! But you have been spared the sin. Come with me; come and tell me what you need."

She helped him to rise and led him into the house. Was he in a dream? Was this an angel sent to succor him? A house? This was not a house; these were not rooms; people could not live in these vast, glittering halls. A panorama of gold and silver and exquisite colors seemed to be unrolled before his eyes. But—he could not understand; poor people were here in this palace; he saw men like himself, warming their hands at great fires; women, in tattered garments, feasting at tables laden with rich foods and flowers and wonderful things; and, best of all, there were children, many, many children, playing with toys, laughing, running, shouting; they were not afraid of this great place. And, as she passed along with him, the lady smiled on them all.

"They are my guests," she said; "mine—and his." She pointed to a picture in the room they had entered. "That is my little son—my only child. Twelve years ago to-night his earth-life closed. Look through the glass door here; that is his little room, just as he left it—his cot, his clothes, his playthings. Tell me your needs, my friend; in memory of him I will aid you."

* * * * *

"Oh, daddy, daddy, I've had such a wonderful—such a wonderful, wonderful dream! Oh, I never had a dream like it before. You were there and mother was there, and first it was dark and so nasty, but she led you away and it was all changed to a beautiful place, all light and large—oh, ever so large, larger than our school—but I—I'm tired now."

"Here's a lady come to see you, and she's brought you things to make you well; and here's another lady and a gentleman, and—and—you must get well now."

"Yes; but I want to go to sleep and dream it all over again."

The lady entered the garret, together with a doctor and a nurse.

"This gentleman's come to see you," said Tom; "he's going to give you some nice medicine."

"Oh, daddy, medicine isn't nice—it's nasty stuff; but I'll take it if you want me to, and I'll try not to make an ugly face."

"That's a brave little man," said the doctor; "now let's have a look at you."

"Why, daddy, come, I want to whisper something. That's the lady I saw in the beautiful place. Oh, isn't it so wonderful?"

"What is it that is so wonderful, my child?" asked the lady.

"Why, ma'am, I saw you in a dream, and daddy and mother—but she's dead; and there was a little boy with her, but I wasn't a bit jealous, for he was such a dear little boy, and he loved you and watched all you did. And he took my hand and he said, 'Isn't it good to see these poor people happy?' for there were a lot of poor people there. And mother kissed me and she said, 'This will be your little friend, very, very soon.' I'll go to sleep now; if I dream any more I'll tell you when I wake up."

He fell asleep, and they stood round, silently watching. Suddenly he smiled and opened his eyes. "Daddy—whisper."

The doctor drew back; Tom knelt by the bed, putting his ear close to the little lips, and the child stroked his face. "Dear, dear daddy—mother's—message—God's—good—time—has—come."—London Tit-Bits.

IF.

If we notice little pleasures
As we notice little pains,
If we quite forget our losses
And remembered all our gains;
If we looked for people's virtues
And their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be!

IS IT A FORM OF DISEASE?

LONDON ENQUIRES, "IS LOVE A DISEASE?"

Advocates of Theory Drag All the Authorities Into a Wordy Warfare.

"Is love a disease?"

The great Galen, one of the "fathers of medicine," boldly proclaimed it to be such over eighteen centuries ago, and modern London is inclined to take the same view of the matter. For modern London, owing to the fertile brain of an advertising agent for a halfpenny newspaper, is engaged in a heated discussion of the question. Letters from the scene of this wordy warfare state that all known authorities on the subject of the "divine passion" have been dragged into print.

According to one well known doctor, Galen, in his voluminous medical writings, cites the first case on record where love was treated by a physician as a recognized form of illness. This treatment was given by Galen himself in the second century to a haughty Roman lady, wife of the partician Menippus. All the learned medical men of the then fashionable world failed to alleviate her ailment and gave up her case as incurable. Mme. Menippus then, as a last resort, summoned Galen, who had recently arrived with a glowing reputation from the schools of Asia Minor, and he promptly diagnosed the complaint as an attack of "love sickness." Pylades, a handsome young knight, whom the woman had seen once or twice, but did not know, was declared to be the cause of the disease. The beating of the patient's pulse is given by Galen as the only means he had of judging the nature of her affliction. He fails to state, however, what remedies he recommended other than to say that by his "professional discretion he was able to restore her to a better state of mind." He follows this recital with a statement that Cleopatra had used one of his cosmetics and found it excellent, thus furnishing the first "voluntary patent medicine testimonial" known to history.

SANCTIONS THEORY.

"The theory that love is a disease has the sanction of venerable antiquity," says the grave London Lancet, which was finally drawn into the discussion. "Apart from the Greek and Roman classics, it is commonplace of the seventeenth century. The learned German Gregorius Horstius published a long thesis in favor of the contention in 1611, and 1614 Lamandus supported him in a neatly entitled Latin essay on 'The nature of love and the cures for love madness.' Ten years later Ferrand in Paris printed a book on 'The Malady of Love; or, Erotic Melancholy.'

"The Dutch and Flemish painters of the last half of the same century found in 'love sickness' a favorite subject. Some of the paintings of women suffering from this disease are scientifically accurate portrayals of the anaemic condition. Of course none of these writers and painters had as yet suspected that there is a bacillus of love, though Cupid's arrow, which is as old as mythology, is certainly antitype."

At Gissen in Germany in the sixteenth century, as one English disputant pointed out, Horstius and the savants of Europe engaged in a long dispute upon the nature of love before a large audience of the nobility and gentry. Both sides to the discussion admitted that the affliction was certainly a disease, the only question at issue being the form it assumed. Horstius maintained that it was purely a mental disorder, while one of his opponents showed that magic was not yet a dead art by stoutly asserting that it was the result of "poisoning by love philtres and charms." Still another learned doctor was sure that love was an illness that greatly resembled indigestion and could be diagnosed by the irregular and heightened beat of the pulse.

HINDUS AGREE

Before the Russian-Japanese war broke out to turn public attention to some other subject, a British officer in India added fresh fuel to the present discussion by writing home a list of symptoms of "love sickness" agreed upon by the ancient Hindu writers. These signs were said to be: "A peculiar sidelong stare, a languid gait, difficult breathing, stoppages of the heart's action, withering of limbs, cold shivers up and down the back, fever, and swoons." All the Indian poets consider the appearance of drops of perspiration upon the cheeks and other parts of the body as one of the most dangerous indications of the presence of the malady.

"In one of the old dramas," writes the officer, "a royal lover is afraid to take a birch-bark message in his hand, lest the perspiration from his palms wash away the message there. All the cures tried by love sick patients proved ineffective. In the drama 'The Bhavabhuti,' the hero, Madhava, tries snow, moonlight, camphor, lotos roots, pearls and sandal oil as remedies, but without effect. The Hindus were so sure that love was a practically incurable sickness that they permitted a sufferer to do almost anything to prevent himself from dying of it."

ONE OF CIVILIZATION.

Few English physicians were found who believed that love was a sickness, although one Londoner said, "If it be a disease it is as modern as appendicitis, in spite of what the ancients have to say upon the subject." In support of this claim he brings forward the customs of the less developed races of the world to prove that love in its higher sense is really unknown to them. He points out that among the savage tribes of Australia one girl is as good as another in the sight of a wooer, because they "all look alike" and have the same degree of intelligence. The Dyaka imprison their young girls for seven years in a cage, so that they may be bleached to a light yellow by the sun and come out with small feet and hands. The bushmen and their wretched women are so brutalized by the hardships of their life that both sexes come to resemble each other, and love for an individual is not known. "Therefore," concludes the writer, "if love is a sickness, it is a development of civilization, because, in spite of fairy stories to the contrary, the savages cannot and do not 'fall in love' as more refined peoples do. Love sickness is certainly a mental complaint in any event, and a low intelligence cannot suffer much from it."

AFRICAN BOUNDARIES.

They Are Being Changed by the Mixed Commission.

Every new edition of African maps shows shiftings of the boundary lines between European possessions. Sometimes the boundary is shown on one side of a river or mountain range, and in the next edition on the other side. If the boundary is a parallel or a meridian it may be shown on the later map so far from its earlier position that the change is noticeable even on a map of small scale.

These changes do not mean that the boundaries, as described in treaties, have been altered, but merely that delimiting commissions in the course of more accurate surveys and explorations have discovered that our previous knowledge was so far erroneous that the stipulated boundaries could not accurately be laid on a map.

The report of the Mixed Commission on the Anglo-German boundary in East Africa is a case in point. In 1890 the Germans and British agreed that the boundary between their possessions should cross Victoria Nyanza in one degree south latitude and go on to the Congo State, except that when it reached Mount Mfumbiro, which Speke had placed one degree south of the Equator on his map, it should skirt the mountain so that it might wholly be included in the British domain.

The maps accordingly showed the mountain as a British summit till it was discovered that it really stands far to the west in the Congo State, and under existing treaties could not possibly belong to Great Britain. It was found later that Mfumbiro is about sixty miles south of the latitude Speke assigned to it, so that, even if his longitude had been correct, it would have been a German instead of a British mountain; and now come the latest results of the Mixed Commission, bringing both glad and sad news for Great Britain.

The Kagera River, the largest affluent of Victoria Nyanza and the ultimate source of its waters, has been assigned on all maps since the treaty of 1890 to German East Africa; but the Mixed Commission has decided that the lower fourth of this river, from the point where it turns sharply east to the lake, is north of the boundary line; so the only part of the river offering excellent facilities for navigation is now proved to belong to Great Britain.

"But what the British have gained in the south they have lost in the west, for the boundary surveyors have found that a long strip that the maps have included in Uganda is really in the Congo State. For years we have seen the eastern waters of Albert Edward Nyanza lapping alleged British territory, but now we are told that every drop in the lake belongs to the Congo domain; and we may expect further revelations of this sort until crude surveys are replaced by the scientific delimitation of all African boundaries.

WAR CHESTS OF EUROPE.

How the Countries Are Prepared for Battle.

In a financial as well as a military sense Germany is probably best prepared for war. A special war treasure of $30,000,000 in coined gold is always kept at Spandau. France and England are both richer, however, than Germany, and their war chests are well lined with gold. Their people are also better able to put their hands in their pockets in an emergency than the Germans. Heavily taxed as France is, it is estimated that her taxpayers could meet a demand of fifty millions more for the war chest under a sounder financial system and administration.

Two years ago Russia's war chest was practically empty. In fact, instead of having savings in her box, Professor Gefficken, who is an authority, says she is always borrowing money in times of peace. France has lent the most money to Russia, the debt in that quarter being not less than five milliards of francs. Of the important States, Italy is the worst off, her people being taxed to the verge of starvation to keep a comparatively small sum in the war money box. Even salt is taxed so that the poor can afford at present only half as much salt as in 1871. The army has swallowed up all the savings of the country and more. Germany's full money box would certainly make it possible for her to take the field of war more quickly than any other Power. She prides herself upon a war force of 2,549,918 men, which could take the field within ten days after order, and, backed by the war chest with its six millions sterling, this would be a formidable showing.

CURIOUS SNOWFALL.

A curious instance of the formation of artificial snow was witnessed in the town of Agen, in France, recently. A fire broke out in a sawmill when the temperature was ten degrees below freezing point. The water thrown upon the fire was instantly vaporized, and, rising in the cold, dry air, was immediately condensed and fell as snow. What with bright starlight and a strong north-west wind blowing, the whirling snow above and the raging fire below, a brilliant spectacle was presented.

A COLUMN OF SURPRISES

MEN WHO OUGHT TO HAVE FAILED BUT DID NOT.

Some People Become Great in Spite of Everything They Can Do.

We all know the millionaire who works eighteen hours a day, gets up at half-past five, walks five miles before breakfast—a glass of milk and a rusk—and never has had time in his life to go to a theatre. We know him, and we do not love him. We know also that to tell a lazy boy to be frugal and industrious is as much use as to tell a paralytic to walk quicker says London Answers.

Are there examples the other way? Here's one. A popular Marylebone Court magistrate tells us in his new autobiography that at school and college he never did a stroke of work he was not obliged to, "grudged every minute not devoted to some form of amusement," and filled up his later career with "flirting, dancing, and riding." I remember hearing him call alcohol "a very rational and wholesome enjoyment" from the Bench.

President Loubet owes his position to his—with respect we say it—amiability. With so many clever men aiming at the Presidency, it was decided to choose a safe jog-trot Government official, whose steady-going methods were a surprising success, as it happened.

Herbert Spencer was idle as a boy. De Blowitz, another great man, just dead, spent an objectless youth, and his celebrated contemporary—G. A. Sala—was extremely idle. Yet "application and study" are the secrets of getting on, according to Lord Goschen.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY,

the scientist, attributed his success to his having "enjoyed so much idleness" at school. Newton was always at the bottom of the form.

There is something in the worst of us, pretty deep down, but still, it's there. Do you find your thoughts stray from your work? Edison was dismissed from post after post for dabbling in experiments and neglecting his duties. Are you fond of a "loaf?" The last Archbishop of Canterbury advised the boys of King's School "not to read too much," and many of them obeyed him conscientiously.

If it is true that procrastination is the thief of time, and that procrastinators deserve to fail, two of our most successful authors must be included in the category. Both Mr. Arthur Morrison, of "Tales of Mean Streets" and "Martin Hewitt, Investigator," fame, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs, whose "Many Cargoes" and other humorous nautical stories have provided mirth for thousands, confess that they always put off the writing of their books until the last possible moment, when printers are clamoring for copy. They say they can turn out better work by this method.

Practically none of our great generals passed the Staff College; but the two most dismal failures of late years were

HIGHLY EDUCATED.

"You can lead a man to the University," says Mr. Dooley, "but you can't make him think."

Of course, I do not argue that a boy should be taught laziness, disobedience, or other vices; it is seldom necessary, indeed. A famous cueist is remarkable for occasionally missing easy shots at billiards; but missing does not, therefore, constitute a great player.

Doctors finding anything abnormal during a post-mortem examination often inquire into the subject's past life and character. An asylum doctor tells me that an extraordinarily heavy brain he examined in this way belonged to a man remarkable as "the laziest ever known in his village." The man who first saw the newly discovered star in Perseus had to leave the Church on account of defective eyesight!

Let me give a personal experience. At school I sat beside a boy who was not only dull at books, but a duffer—not to say a molly-coddle—at games. I never knew him run a yard or kick a football. Well, he is now one of the most promising of our younger officers. He did a deed of incredible pluck in the Chitral War—in fact, was the hero of the campaign, and interviewed and photographed by the London papers on his return. Mark Twain is a fairly well-known man. His advice is: "To succeed in life, avoid my example."

PAPER THAT STOPS BULLETS.

A series of interesting firing trials has been undertaken by the Swedish Government. The purpose of these experiments was to examine the effect of shooting against pasteboard. The trials were conducted on the wharves of the Swedish navy in Karlskrona, and the target used was a prepared one of millboard, against which fire from revolvers, rifles, carbines, and machine-guns was directed. The pasteboard, which was 3 inch. thick, resisted completely the bullets fired from the small arms, but was perforated by the projectiles from the machine-guns. The experiments may be said to have given very interesting results. Bullets from the carbines used are able to penetrate wooden planks 5in. in thickness, but they could not penetrate the pasteboard, which was only 3in. thick.

RUSSIANS FIGHT "MONKEYS."

The Russian peasantry, said Mr. Barnes Stevens, at a meeting in London of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, are most ignorant and credulous; indeed, to all intents and purposes they are still living in the 14th century. They believe that Great Britain is at the bottom of the war and even blame this country for an outbreak of cholera or any other calamity with which they are afflicted. Some of them think that the Japanese are monkeys; others that the Russian troops are fighting some terrible dragon.

JAPANESE WARSHIP SUNK

Lose Two of Their Best Vessels and 600 Men Drown.

STRUCK A MINE.

The Japanese fleet has suffered a serious loss, says a Tokio despatch. While removing mines and covering the landing troops near Dalny on Monday the battleship Hatsuse, the largest warship in the Japanese navy, and one of the most powerful in the world, struck a Russian mine and sank. Of the 741 men on board, less than one-half were saved, the vessel sinking in two minutes. The same day the cruiser Yoshino was rammed by the Kasuga, and also sank, only 60 of the crew of 300 escaping. The loss in men was 681, as follows:—

	Saved.	Drowned.
Yoshino (cruiser)	60	240
Hatsuse (battleship)	300	441
	360	681

Giving details of the disaster, Vice-Admiral Togo reports:—

"At fourteen minutes past one in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved.

"The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots south-east of the harbor entrance. She signaled for help, and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

The Yoshino was a protected cruiser of 4,180 tons, with 15,750 horse-power, 350 feet long. Her armament consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, and twenty-three 6-pounders. Her speed was 23 knots, and her crew numbered 300 men. The Kasuga, with which it collided, was one of the two fast protected cruisers which Japan bought from Chili just before the war commenced.

The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons, and of the latest model. She was only completed in Great Britain in 1900, was 400 feet long and was heavily armored. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, and eight 3-pounders, and four 2½-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes, estimated speed 19.11 knots, and her crew numbered 741 men.

TOGO SENDS HIS REPORT.

Vice-Admiral Togo's full report is as follows:—

"It is regrettable to have to report a double misfortune. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning I received a wireless message from Rear-Admiral Dewa, saying that on that day at five in the morning, while returning from the work of blocking Port Arthur, he encountered a dense fog north of the Shan Tung promontory. The Kasuga collided with the port stern of the Yoshino, which was sunk Boats from the Kasuga saved 90 of her crew. The dense fog still continues.

"This has been a most unfortunate day for our navy. While the fleet was watching the enemy off Port Arthur the Hatsuse struck one of the enemy's mines and her rudder was damaged. She sent a message for a ship to tow her, which was being sent when another message brought the lamentable report that the Hatsuse had struck another mine and immediately began to sink. The Hatsuse then was ten knots off Liao-Te-Shan promotory. No enemy was in sight. It must have been a mine or a submarine boat. Three hundred of the officers and crew were saved. The Hatsuse sank in thirty minutes. While sinking, sixteen of the enemy's torpedo craft appeared and were driven off.

"Our fleet report is somewhat vague on account of the fact that some of the messages were received by wireless telegraphy."

KUROKI NOT REPULSED.

So far as can be judged from the news thus far received at London, the St. Petersburg rumor of the repulse of Gen. Kuroki with great loss, is untrue, and is based on the engagement of May 18, reported by Gen. Kouropatkin, which was little more than a skirmish. The fact seems to be that no important information is more likely to be available now than hitherto, either from the Russian or Japanese side, until the commanders have had the final say. Two or three special correspondents with the Russians send colorless messages, which throw no light on the situation. The Harbin correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the Russians only allow telegrams to be sent in the Russian language. They refuse to permit the correspondents at Harbin to leave at present.

The Mukden correspondent of the London Daily Mail refers to the coming battle, which has for so long been declared to be imminent. He reiterates the report that the Japanese are advancing in Liao-Yang from the east, and adds that the removal of the uncertainty regarding the direction of the Japanese line of attack removes one of the greatest Russian difficulties. Now that the Japanese have revealed their plan, the Russians know where and how to offer resistance. The previous uncertainty involved much superfluous precaution.

Of the operations on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and in the neighborhood of New-Chwang, there is nothing new. All the despatches from these districts deal with past events.

SOMEONE BLUNDERED.

Among the professions of calmness over the late disasters there are indications of a belief that somebody has blundered or failed in watchfulness, says a Tokio despatch. Some of the newspapers add to their earnest comments the hope that the disasters will lead to increased prudence and care. There is acute recognition of the fact that the lost ships cannot be replaced during the war. The public mourning is general. Flags everywhere are half-masted, and many of the theatres are closed. It is recalled that the public sympathy when Admiral Makaroff was lost was similarily, if less generally, shown.

THE GREEN PLAGUE.

A new disease, called the green plague, has broken out amongst the Russians quartered in Chinese houses in Mukden. Their eyesight is first affected, after which green spots appear on the body. The disease is highly contagious. A majority of cases are fatal. The doctors are baffled. The Chinese seem to be immune.

JAPS BEAT A RETREAT.

The reports of the Japanese retreat to Feng-Wang-Cheng are officially confirmed says a New Chwang despatch.

The Japanese, numbering 20,000 men, came upon 32,000 Russians in a strong position on Monday, sixty miles west of Feng-Wang- Cheng. It being unwise to risk a battle the Japanese retreated in good order and with great rapidity.

An unofficial Russian authority says a pitched battle was not fought but rumor says there was considerable loss on both sides during the clashes, with the Cossacks harassing the flanks of the Japanese. This division presumably was executing a reconnaissance. The pursuit was checked when the main body of the Japanese was rejoined.

This news apparently accounts for the withdrawal to an unknown destination of warships and transports from Tower Hill, ten miles north of Kai-Chou, Liao-Tung peninsula, and of renewed defensive activity at New Chwang.

BOMBARDED THE COAST.

A Tokio despatch says: Admiral Hosoya, commanding the third squadron, reports that with the third squadron, consisting of the Fuso, Hei Yen, Tsukushi, Sai Yen and other vessels, he protected the landing of the troops at a new unnamed place, probably Taku Shan, on Thursday, bombarded the coast, and landed a party of blue jackets, who occupied a point of land and raised the Japanese flag at 8 o'clock on Friday morning. The landing of troops immediately commenced and was accomplished very quickly.

RUSSIANS WERE REPULSED.

The following official statement has just been issued at Tokio:

"A section of infantry of the Liao Tung forces went in the direction of Shen Chusan to reconnoitre and met two sections of Russian infantry. The Russians were repulsed in thirty minutes. Our casualties were one officer and four men killed, and one officer and eight men wounded. The Russian casualties were one officer and forty to fifty men killed.

"The landing of Japanese troops at Taku Shan began on Thursday."

NUMBER UNKNOWN.

The loss of life incurred by the sinking of the cruiser Yoshino, included Captain Sayeki, Commander Hirowateri, three first lieutenants, five second lieutenants, five midshipmen, a paymaster, surgeon, three engineers, cadets and eight boatswain mates. Of the crew the number of those lost is unknown.

Those who went down with the battleship Hatsuse when she foundered were Commander Tsuksmoto, Commander Viscount Nire, Commander Arimori, five second lieutenants, five sub-engineers, two surgeons, six midshipmen, four cadet engineers and ten non-commissioned officers.

It is not known yet in this case how many of the men perished. The Hatsuse was surely sunk by coming in contact with a submerged mine, and not by the attack of a submarine boat.

The report that the battleship Shikishima was damaged and the battleship Fuji sank is denied at Tokio.

A BRISK FIGHT.

An official report has been received at St. Petersburg to the effect that General Rennenkampff's Cossacks fell on the Japanese column advancing on Fengwang-cheng on Wednesday and that the Japanese were compelled to retreat for a distance of twelve miles.

The Russians have evacuated Kai-Ping (or Kai-Chou), about 35 miles south of New-Chwang, without a fight.

CRUISER ON ROCKS.

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says:—

"The Russian cruiser Bogatyr grounded during a fog on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostock. Her position is critical. Her crew was saved."

COREA IS TOTTERING.

Corean independence is tottering, says a Seoul despatch. The court is shaky and reeks with intrigues that surpass even the worst periods of the last ten years. A weak Emperor is appointing, and removing a faction-torn Cabinet, and is concentrating in himself whatever semblance of government the country still possesses. Yet he is a complete prey to the witches and fortune-tellers who are infesting the palace, and the victim of two scheming women, who enjoy Japanese support.

LOSSES AT YALU FIGHT.

Gen. Kuroki reports that the Japanese losses at the battle of Chiu-Tien-Cheng (May 1) were:— Killed, five officers and 218 men. Wounded, 33 officers and 783 men. Thirteen hundred and sixty-three Russian dead were buried and 18 officers and 595 men were made prisoners. The Japanese captured 21 quick-firing guns, 19 ammunition wagons, 1,417 shells, eight machine guns, and 37,300 rounds of ammunition for these guns; 1,031 rigs and 350 good rounds of ammunition; 63 horses, 10 wagons and 1,244 coats and 541 tents.

The Japanese captured 357 shells for mountain guns, 188,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 1,720 coats, 400,000 loaves of bread and other supplies, together with a quantity of tools and telegraph stores.

KOUROPATKIN WILL RETREAT.

Confirming the intimations that it is General Kouropatkin's purpose to avoid a decisive combat with the Japanese at the present stage of the war, the statement was made by the Russian general staff on Wednesday that the Commander-in-Chief is making preparations to fall back on Mukden, and then on Harbin.

While the superior numbers of the enemy compel a retirement it does not follow that Gen. Kouropatkin will not strike a stinging blow should a strategical mistake be made which will enable him to throw a stronger army upon one of the advancing columns of his antagonist. The most exposed position of Gen. Kuroki's command is that which moved directly northward, evidently with the intention of gaining the road to Mukden, down which it will march, so soon as the other columns are within supporting distance. Unless caution, heretofore the conspicuous feature of the Japanese campaign, is observed, this column, it is believed here, will fall the victim of its temerity, as Gen. Kuropatkin is known to be holding it especially under close surveillance.

Kouropatkin's decision to withdraw from Liao-Yang can only mean, according to the experts, that there will continue to be affairs of outposts unless another Gen. Sassulitch should develop. The controlling strategic point at Hai-Cheng will not be held as believed, Kouropatkin deciding it to be unwise to isolate more troops, who would, not being as well supplied as those at Port Arthur, find it difficult to subsist until relief arrived. This is one of the reasons that dictated the withdrawal of the Russians from New-Chwang. The experts say that the embarkation of Japanese at New-Chwang at this time would be nothing more or less than a strategical blunder advantageous to the Russians, as they are still holding the railroad and could rush a force there, fall on the Japanese and retire before a column sent by Gen Kuroki could get between them and Liao-Yang. The opinion therefore prevails that the Japanese will not occupy New-Chwang until Kuroki's columns arrive at Hai-Cheng or its immediate vicinity.

The Russian general staff confirms the announcements of the abandonment of Kin-Chou by the Russians after the dismantling of the forts and the removal of the guns to Port Arthur.

HAS BEEN OUTGENERALED.

The Nichi Nichi, of Tokio, making a forecast of Gen. Kouropatkin's tactics, expresses doubt whether in view of the events of the past two weeks it will be possible for him to concentrate his army at Liao-Yang, owing to the fact that the country is stripped of supplies. His communications have been cut south of Harbin, and Port Arthur and Vladivostock are also isolated. The Nichi Nichi considers that he has been outgeneraled.

HEARD EXPLOSIONS.

A special from Chefoo says:— "The Daily News' despatch boat Fawan, while passing Port Arthur about 10 a. m. on Wednesday, heard six heavy explosions. They appeared to proceed from the inner harbor, and suggested the idea that the Russians were blowing up their ships and docks."

ERRORS BEYOND REPAIR.

The Paris Figaro says that the Czar has received from Gen. Kouropatkin a despatch giving a gloomy forecast of what is likely to happen in the immediate future. Kouropatkin tells the Czar that it is well nigh impossible to remedy the strategic errors that have been committed by a concentration of troops.

PANIC AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Chronicle says that in response to an order from the commander at Vladivostock, the residents are retiring beyond the Amur River. A panic reigns in Vladivostock. The garrison is reported to be terror-stricken, fearing the approach of the Japanese.

DESTRUCTION AT DALNY.

A fleet of junks has arrived at Chefoo from Port Dalny. They bring reports that 200 Chinese and a number of Russian refugees left here Tuesday morning. The attempt to blow up the docks and piers at Port Dalny was not successful, but the iron pier at Talienwan was destroyed.

Heavy firing was heard north of Port Dalny on Monday.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 23.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 94 to 95c on low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 90 to 91c east, and goose at 81 to 82c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged; No. 1 Northern, 92c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern, at 89c, and No. 1 Northern is 87c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 93c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted at 31½ to 32c west, and at 32½c middle freights. No. 1 white, 33½ to 34c east, and No. 2 at 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 40 to 40½c, and No. 3 at 38 to 39c middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas quoted at 61 to 62c west or east.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow quoted at 60c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 58 to 59c. Canadian corn is scarce, with sound marketable stuff quoted at 44 to 45c west.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices nominal at 57 to 58c outside.

Buckwheat—The market continues quiet, with demand limited. No. 2 quoted at 49 to 50c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged at $3.65 in buyers' bags, for export, middle freights. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.25 to $4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady, No. 1 patents, $4.80; No. 2 patents $4.50, and strong bakers', $4.40 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at $17 to to $17.50 and shorts at $16 here. At outside points bran is puoted at $15.50 and shorts at $16.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts at $19 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—The demand is limited, prices are steady at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.50 to $1.60, and hand-picked at $1.65 to $1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at $9.50 to $10.25 a ton, on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Maple syrup—The market is quiet at $1 per Imperial gallon.

Potatoes—The market is quiet and steady. Choice cars are quoted at $1.05 to $1.10 per bag, on track here, and jobbing lots at $1.15 to $1.25.

Poultry—Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; turkeys at 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is dull, with supplies of medium and inferior qualities very large. They are hard to sell. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls 13 to 14c; ordinary large rolls, 11 to 12½c; medium and low grades, 10c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—The market continues quiet and firm, with receipts light. Case lots sell at 15c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Old quoted at 9 to 9¼c per lb., and new at 7½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork $17; do., short cut, $18.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9 to 9½c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13½c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 7¾c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8¼c; compound, 7½ to 8¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal May 23.—The market for oats was steady to-day, and there was apparently little doing for local consumption, though some sales were being made for outside points, through shipment. Prices for these were said to be rather more favorable for sellers. Quotations are generally 37½ to 38c for No. 1 and 35½ to 36c for No. 2; a few carloads of Peterboro' oats were sold at 38½c track to-day; peas were about steady at 71c afloat May; No. 2 barley, 70c; and No. 3 extra, 49c; No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—The market was steady; Manitoba patents, $4.90 to $4.95; strong bakers', $4.60 to $4.65; Winter wheat patents, $4.80 to $5.10; straight rollers, $4.65 to $4.85; straight rollers, in bags, $2.20 to $2.30. Feed—The market was quiet; Manitoba bran in bags, $19; shorts, $21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $18.50 to $19; shorts, $19.50 to $20; mouillie, $26 to $28 per ton. Rolled oats—The market is firm; dealers are asking $2.32½ for bags, and $4.90 in barrels on track. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $19; light short cut, $16 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; compound lard, 7½ to 8c; Canadian lard, 7 to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 11 to 13c; bacon, 13 to 13½c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.35 to $7.50; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50. Eggs—New laid, 15 to 15½c. Butter—New made 15 to 16c; Western dairy, 12 to 13c; rolls, 12 to 13c. Cheese—New fodder Ontario, 7½c; best Quebec, 6¾ to 7c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 23.—Flour—Strong. Wheat—Spring, no Duluth wheat here, and No. 2 hard Winter about cleaned up; No. 1 Northern, Buffalo inspection, $1.13. Corn—Strong for good grades; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 corn, 56½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.

Milwaukee, May 23.—Wheat.—No. 1 Northern, 98½c; No. 2 do. 96½ to 97c; old July, 87⅞ to 87⅞c asked. Rye—No. 2, 77 to 77½c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 32 to 60c. Corn No. 3, 50 to 53c; July, 47⅞ to 48c asked.

Minneapolis, May 23.—Wheat—May, 94½c; July, 92⅞ to 93c; September, 81 to 81½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 97½c; No. 1 Northern, 96½c. Flour—First patents, $5 to $5.10; second do, $4.90 to $5; first clears, $3.50 to $3.60; second do, $2.50. Bran—In bulk, $16.50 to $17.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 23.—The number of operators seeking butchers' cattle was large, and trade in the best grades was brisk. Values were firmly maintained, and some of the finest cattle sold at $4.75 for straight loads. Picked lots sold in excess of that figure, Choice heifers, averaging about 1,000 lbs., were scarce, and wanted.

Short-keep feeders continued to be wanted, but the offerings were small, and several gentlemen who were prepared to buy went away without any cattle. The firm tone prevailing in the butchers' and exporters' lines had a tendency to stiffen values in these, and in stockers and feeders, which were offered pretty freely, but not in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. Stock calves of 400 lb. and upwards were in particular request, and hardly any were sold below $3.50 per cwt.

Trade in sheep and lambs was good on account of the limited offerings thereof, and prices were about steady at Tuesday's quotations. Calves were in fair demand, and prices in the best kinds were pretty steady. The most of these sold about $4.25 per cwt.

The range in exporters' was $4.60 to $5.17½ per cwt. The bulk of the cattle sold for less than $5 per cwt.

Quotations for butchers' cattle follow:— Choice butchers', $4.50 to $4.75; fair to good, $4.15 to $4.35; common to fair cows, $3.50 to $4.10; rough cows, $3.25 per cwt.

The prices of feeders and stockers were firm. We quote:— Feeders, 1,000 to 1,300 lb., at $4.40 to $4.90; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lb., $4 to $4.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., $3 to $3.75; stock calves, 350 to 800 lbs., $3.80 to $4.20; off-color and rough, same weight, $3.25 up.

Sheep and lambs were unchanged. We quote:— Heavy ewes, $4 to $4.40; light sheep, $4.25 to $4.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; grain-fed lambs, $5.50 to $5.75; barnyard lambs, $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt.; Spring lambs, $2.50 to $5.50 each.

Calves brought $2 to $10 each, and 3½ to 5½c per lb.

Milch cows were steady at $30 to $60 each. The bulk of these sold below $40 each.

Hogs—Quotations follow:— Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime quality, off cars Toronto, $4.90; fats, $4.65; sows $3.50 to $3.75; stags, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.

CROPS LOOK WELL

Wheat in Farmers' Hands Has Been Underestimated.

A Montreal despatch says: G. C. Hastings, the well known miller, of Winnipeg, who is in the city, says that the crops in the West are looking exceedingly well, though, of course, it is yet too early to judge of how matters will turn out. As in the East, the season is about two weeks late, but in spite of this everything is looking up, including the blades of wheat.

In speaking of wheat available in the West, Mr. Hastings is of the opinion that the Montreal Board of Trade has been inclined to underestimate the amount. He states that there are still two million bushels in farmers' hands outside of elevators, and that the old wheat, which will be exported during the set season, will be a good amount above the usual estimate, which was 2,500,000 bushels.

The acreage increase over last year he estimates at about ten per cent., which would mean 400,000 acres more land under cultivation than there was a year ago.

KURO AND HIS COFFIN.

Russian Commander Carries it With Him.

A London despatch says:—A Polish writer says that General Kuropatkin carries a coffin with his baggage with his name engraved thereon. The reason, therefore, is that he confidently expects to be killed before the war is over. Some months ago, it is said, he had a dream that he was killed in a battle, and that he was not identified, and was buried in a trench with the privates. This dream was so vivid that when he went to the front he told his family and friends that he would not return alive. The carrying of the casket is said to have a very disheartening effect on the troops, but nothing can change the general's mind.

DESTROYED 17 VILLAGES.

Armenian Insurgent Bands Cause Great Havoc.

A Constantinople despatch says: According to a despatch from the Vali of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, seventeen villages have been destroyed by Armenian insurgents in the district of Sussam. More than 600 Armenian families have taken refuge in Mush, a town in Bitlis.

RIOTING AT ODESSA.

Students and Laborers Attack Mayor's House.

A Vienna despatch says:—From a private source serious riots at Odessa are reported. Several hundred students and laborers attacked on Thursday the burgomaster's (Mayor's) house. Cossacks intervened, and thirty laborers, fifteen students and five Cossacks were killed. Fifteen Cossacks were wounded.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Regina's assessment for the past year shows an increase of $847,974.

Brantford's special committee will unanimously recommend a municipal telephone system.

On Friday the Toronto City Council settled the rate of taxation at 14 mills, the same as last year.

Hamilton street railway men are talking of asking for an increase from 18 to 20 cents an hour.

Kingston will oppose the expropriation by the Government of part of Lake Ontario Park as a site for the new barracks.

The Marconi Company have agreed with the Government to establish seven wireless telegraph stations on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The London and Southwestern Traction Company expect to have their new line between Lambeth and St. Thomas completed by August.

The Manitoba authorities are investigating the deaths of an Indian named Jacobs, his wife and two children, who are supposed to have been drowned by their canoe upsetting, but the accident was not reported by the Indians.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A reception and banquet will be tendered to Lord Strathcona at London on Dominion Day.

It is reported that the price of the London Times will be reduced from three-pence to one penny.

The marriage of Lady Marjorie Gordon, daughter of Lord Aberdeen and Mr. John Sinclair, M.P., a Liberal whip, will take place soon.

Defending the British naval budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the maintenance of the two-power standard was necessary.

UNITED STATES.

As the result of a wager that he could eat a quart of salted peanuts, Rex Stubbs, aged 17, is dead, at Fairfield Ind.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., has left New York with $8,330,000 worth of gold bars stowed down in the hold. Most of it is consigned to Paris.

A fight took place on Thursday between the police and the striking dock employes at Cullao, Penn. One man was killed and seven wounded.

On Friday the New York police made a simultaneous raid on 22 poolrooms, confiscated their books, racing charts, telegraph and telephone instruments, and took seventy prisoners.

In the presence of a big crowd of visitors at the Zoological Park, Washington, a prairie wolf and a keeper fought a long and vicious battle. The beast lacerated the man's arms and hands in an effort to reach his throat, and was beaten off just in time to save his victim's life.

GENERAL.

Fifty persons were killed in riots in Odessa yesterday.

Russia has decided to declare her Pacific ports free to the trade of the world.

The programme of the Australian Ministry includes new banking laws on the model of those of Canada.

BRITISH IN THIBET.

Villages Occupied in Rear of the Expedition.

A Gyangste, Tibet, despatch says —The Tibetans on Thursday occupied several villages in the rear of the British expedition, blocking communications. They ambuscaded right mounted infantry who were conveying the daily post. Re-inforcements were despatched and they repulsed the enemy, punishing them severely. A sepoy was killed and two were severely wounded. Previously the British attacked the enemy, which were occupying a post north of Gyangtse, defeating them with severe loss. The British lost three wounded.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN.

Number During April Reached a Total of 197.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Department of Labor has been notified of 197 accidents to workmen during April in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 59 lives, and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 138. Twenty-three were killed in railway service and eleven in running machinery. Compared with the month of March a decrease of 77 is shown in the total number of accidents to workmen, the number of deaths being the same.

CZAR REVIEWS TROOPS.

Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome at Kharkoff.

A Kharkoff despatch says: Emperor Nicholas was enthusiastically received on his arrival here on Wednesday by a large crowd of people. His Majesty reviewed the troops under orders to go to the front. During his stay here the Emperor received deputations from the Jewish and other communities, who presented loyal addresses, to which his Majesty made gracious responses. The Emperor left here for Poltava.

THIRTY RUSSIANS KILLED.

The Japanese Consul at Ping-Yang wires that over thirty Russian graves have been found near Anju. The retreating Cossacks carried fourteen wounded with them. Four of these died at Kai-Cheng. They reached Min-Yeng on Saturday last, forcing Corean coolies to carry the wounded and grain loot which they had seized

Portuguese Characteristics.

The men of Portugal are as fond of show as are the women. Their fingers are nearly always loaded with rings, and about their bodies, which are often as round as the bowls of their tobacco pipes, hang chains as thick as ropes, from which are suspended bunches of trinkets.

The Portuguese dandy is very fond of anything that will attract public attention to his much esteemed person. Above his snowy vest he wears a cravat of gaming colors, while in his buttonhole is stuck a full blown rose of inordinate size. I think I am pretty safe in saying that most of the promenaders I have seen strutting about in the chief thoroughfares on Sunday with a riding whip in their hands and handsome spurs on their heels have never set foot in the stirrup. The spur is to them a sign of nobility which they arrogate to themselves—a relic of the privileges of the old chivalry.—London Standard.

Retailers of Fine Sawdust.

In the shop of a cabinetmaker in New York a sign announces "sawdust for sale." There is no evidence anywhere of the bags of coarse pine sawdust such as is used in butchers' shops, markets and saloons.

"We don't handle that stuff," said the proprietor of the shop. "Our specialty is in the sawdust of fine woods, such as mahogany, boxwood and sandalwood. We sell sawdust by the ounce or the pound, not by the bushel. The sawdust of fine hard woods brings good prices. There are about twelve varieties of it, and each has its appropriate use.

"Boxwood sawdust, the most expensive of all, is used by manufacturers to burnish silver plate and jewelry. Sandalwood is used for scent bags and for the preservation of furs. There is no waste of sawdust in our business."

Where Rubies Come From.

The ruby mines in Burma are of four kinds, the most valuable being gullies formed by the action of water on the side of the hills. Next to these come the shafts, or tunnels, sunk in the hillsides; and then the wells. These last are sunk in the valley, and are of two sorts. The deep wells are sunk to fifteen or twenty feet, and the shallow ones only reach to four feet, where the first ruby bearing stratum is found. Rubies, or rather red stones of all sorts, are offered for sale in large numbers and at every conceivable price. The inhabitants are well off, the miners being either Shans, in their enormous broad brimmed straw hats and baggy trousers, or Chinamen, in indigo blue.

A Marvel of Wood Carving.

One of the greatest works of Henry Vorbruggen is the carved pulpit of the grand parochial church at Brussels. The whole design is an allegorical scene. At the base are Adam and Eve, life size, expelling the angel, while grim Death himself may be seen hovering in the rear. The first pair bear upon their shoulders a hollow globe, the cavity being the place where the preacher stands while delivering his sermons. From the globe rises a tree sustaining a canopy, which in turn supports two figures—one of an angel and the other a female representing Truth. Above all this are the Virgin and the infant Jesus crushing the serpent's head with a cross.

One Way to Break Glass.

It is scarcely credible, but it is a fact, that a glass can be broken by the voice. If you strike a thin wineglass while you hold it by the stem it will emit a certain note—in most cases a pretty, deep one. On approaching the glass rapidly to your mouth and shouting into it the same note as loudly as possible, the vibrations of the glass being thereby extended, it will be shivered into fragments. This used to be a favorite experiment of Lablache, the renowned basso, who, when in company with his friends, thus broke one after the other all the glasses that were handed to him.

Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

The book of Job, as it is incorporated in the Bible, is believed to be the most ancient literary work in existence. It is known to have been written prior to the Pentateuch and prior to the promulgation of the law. In profane literature the poems of Homer are the most ancient that have come down to our day, though the names of others still older are in existence. The Pentateuch was written about the year 145 B. C., and the Homeric poems about 940 years later.

The Heavens Seen From the Sea.

Every one who has been much at sea knows something of the peculiar splendor of the heavens when beheld from the deck of a ship. Celestial phenomena seem to possess an unusual impressiveness when viewed under such circumstances. The clearness of the air in fair weather and the flatness and distance of the horizon tend to heighten this effect.

Applying Her Information.

"Mamma," queried little Florence, "should I say pants or trousers?"

"Trousers, my dear," replied her mother.

"Then," said Florence, "I must give Fido some water, for he trousers just awfully."

Grotesque.

Dumley—Smith is an awful coward. Why, he looks afraid of his own shadow. Lumly—I don't wonder at it—if his shadow looks anything like the original!

Think three times before you speak and then talk it over with your wife. A good wife has more wisdom than the supreme court.—Schoolmaster.

Prompt Decision.

The secret of getting through work is method. Order, it has been said, is God's first law. Let it be yours. Do not let your work accumulate upon your hands. It is not work that kills, but arrears of work. Work put off is work put on with heavy interest. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." It becomes intolerable if it be laid upon tomorrow.

If I may recommend you three rules for saving time and economizing strength they shall be these: Answer letters, keep appointments, make up your minds. In the affairs of this life a prompt decision is often more important than a right decision. One man makes up his mind and acts, it may be, wrongly, but if so he finds out his mistake, corrects and retrieves it before another man has acted at all. It is possible to waste a great amount of time by thinking, and still more by talking over actions. First thoughts are sometimes wiser than second and generally wiser than third.

Sir Philip Francis at Cards.

Francis, the Sir Philip Francis whom many ingenious critics have, in defiance of probability, insisted on identifying with the author of the letters of Junius, was an inveterate gambler. Cards dominated over the whole Anglo-Indian society of Calcutta in those days, and many a crime inflicted on the unhappy natives had its origin in the losses at the gaming table of their alien rulers.

When in India, it was the habit of Francis to spend every night in this amusement, and he found an able coadjutor at the card table in the wife of his colleagues, Lady Anne Monson, who was reckoned "a very superior whist player." Good fortune generally shone on the plans of Francis. About 1775 he was visited with "an extraordinary run of luck," so marked indeed that he had "actually won a fortune." Rumor, which sometimes exaggerates, went so far as to estimate his gains at 30 lacs of rupees.

He Wouldn't Miss Prayer.

When Professor Tucker was "Tutor" Tucker at Bowdoin college the bell rang for prayers at the chapel, as now, very early in the morning, and it was imperative upon tutors and pupils to respond. As a tutor Mr. Tucker was very popular, although very strict, and he was always prompt to take his place at the head of his class at the early morning devotions.

One morning, however, he found his clothing gone and his door nailed while the bell was ringing. Finding a hatchet he soon split the door down, and at the last stroke of the bell appeared, clothed in his shirt and a pair of overalls, barefooted, but with a smile of serenity on his expressive countenance. He took his customary place, and neither then nor afterward were words of complaint heard from him.

City of Contradictions.

Lassa is a city of magnificent buildings, where the streets are never repaired and, except for a slight cleaning in January and March of the Tibetan calendar, are dreadfully dirty. Everywhere people are laden with rich ornaments, but unwashed as Caverley's organ grinder. A vast Buddhist temple stands in the center of the city, and it is encircled by a street lined with shops and roadside venders. Both men and women are enthusiastic traders, and especially striking is the sight of Buddhist priests selling divers merchandise at roadside stalls, with the sleeves of their clerical robes rolled high up their arms.

The British Empire.

The British empire occupies about one-fifth of the surface of the habitable globe and consists of the United Kingdom, with its attendant islands, and about forty-three dependencies under separate and independent governments varying in size from Canada, which is thirty times the size of the United Kingdom, to Gibraltar, the area of which is two square miles. Thus the area of the British empire is ninety-eight times that of the United Kingdom, while the area of the self governing colonies alone is nearly sixty times as large as that of the mother country. —Lord Thring in Nineteenth Century.

A Bit of Holmes' Wit.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet and wit, wrote to a committee declining to accept an invitation to deliver a lecture. "I am far from being in good physical health," wrote the doctor, "and I am satisfied that if I were offered a fifty dollar bill after my lecture I should not have strength enough to refuse it."

Provoking Blunder.

They were rehearsing their parts in an amateur drama. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said Herbert, looking at the book again. "I kissed you at the wrong place."

"Isn't that too bad!" exclaimed Amelia. "Now we'll have to do it all over again!"

Touchy.

She—Is it really true that the blind can determine color by the sense of touch? He—Certainly. I once knew a blind man who was able to tell a red-hot stove by merely putting his finger on it.

Ambiguous.

Mrs. Justwed—My dear, when we were engaged I always slept with your last letter under my pillow. Justwed—And I, too, darling, often went to sleep over your letters.

No Chance.

Mrs. Jones—It's queer that baby doesn't talk. She's almost two years old and hasn't spoken a word yet. Mr. Jones—I know, dear, but do you ever give baby a chance?

Shocked His Nation.

A somewhat striking story dealing with the now obsolete conventional suicide, "harikiri" or "happy dispatch," once common in Japan, is told by the French Admiral Gourdon. When he was a young man he had a comrade who, having assisted in the organizing of the Japanese navy, was subsequently raised to the rank of admiral in that force. He took the part of the tycoon against the mikado in the revolutionary war and, having been captured, was tried by court martial and sentenced to death, which in those days implied "harikiri." When, however, the fatal sword was presented to him he flatly refused to kill himself and declared that if he was to die somebody else must kill him. Threats and entreaties alike proved unavailing. He resolutely refused. The whole of Japan was scandalized at such immoral behavior, which, however, saved his life. The Japanese penal code had never contemplated such a contingency as a man inhuman enough to refuse the "harikiri," and in the end he was banished from the country and returned to France.

Your Shadow.

"May your shadow never grow less" or "be less." That is a familiar salutation. The origin is dim, but may be as follows: When persons have made certain progress in the black arts they are compelled to run through a subterranean hall, with the evil one after them. If they run so fast that his Satanic majesty can catch only their shadow or part of it they become first rate magicians, but lose either all or part of their shadow. The expression means: May you escape wholly and entirely from the clutches of the foul fiend.

It is well known that after a man reaches the age of about fifty-five his stature grows shorter; therefore his shadow must be less. To say, "May your shadow never grow less," means, "May you never grow older."

The Name of London.

The old name for the city of London was Lynden or Llynden, meaning "the city by the lake." An old tradition gives us to understand that London was founded by Brute, a descendant of Æneas, and that it was first called New Troy or Troynovant. In the time of Lud it was surrounded by a wall and was then known as Lud's Town, or Cær-Lud. This latter is probably the correct version of the origin of the name of London if for no other reason because it is such an easy matter to detect a similarity between the expressions London and Lud's Town. It is claimed by some writers that there was a city on the present site of London in the year 1107 B. C., and it is known that the Romans founded a city there and called it Londinium in the year 61 A. D.

Queen Bess' Wardrobe.

Royal annals have never recorded a more varied and extensive wardrobe than that which belonged to the "virgin queen." Even at the age of sixty-eight, when she might be supposed to have outlived her youthful vanity, she possessed 99 complete official costumes, 102 French gowns, 100 robes with trains and 67 without, 126 antique dresses, 136 bodices, 125 tunics, not to mention such trifles as 96 mantles, 85 dressing gowns and 27 fans.

It is possible that she had an ugly foot, for she possessed only nine pairs of shoes, which, considering her extravagances in other articles of apparel, must have some meaning. At her death 3,000 articles were found duly catalogued in her wardrobe which had adorned her proud person.

The Effect of Punctuation.

The following lines, found in an old book, improbable as they may seem on first reading, lose all their improbability by inserting semicolons after the words in italics:

I saw a *cloud* begirt with ivy round
I saw a sturdy *oak* creep on the ground
I saw an *ant* swallow up a whale
I saw the boiling *sea* brimful of ale
I saw a vial *glass* fifteen yards deep
I saw a *well* full of man's tears that weep
I saw a man's *eyes* all in a flame of fire
I saw a *house* high as the moon or higher
I saw the radiant *sun* even at midnight
I saw a man who saw this wondrous sight.

—Pathfinder.

Maple Sugar.

It is said that the first sugar ever made in Vermont was made in Bennington in March, 1763, near the log cabin of Captain Samuel Robinson, the first settler of the town, who came from Hardwick, Mass. The sap was caught in short logs hollowed that held about a gallon. Many pounds of sugar were made and a liquor cask full of sirup.

A Sudden Question.

Professor Jowett was at a dinner in London. He said to a young man who was one of the guests, "What was the saddest event in history?" The young man, much taken aback, stammered out, "Robert Elsmere." "No," said the master, regarding him compassionately, "it was the death of Falstaff."

Understanding.

Applicant (for position as cook)—How many afternoons out durin' the wake, mim? Mrs. Highemore—Well, of course you can have every Thursday, and— Applicant—I'm askin' ye, mim, how many afternoons out ye want yerself.—Exchange.

Drugged and Robbed.

Jorkins—Drugged and robbed! Why don't you have some action taken in the matter? Jobson—I can't. I suppose the fellow had my permission. You see, he was my doctor.

We can do nothing well without joy and a good conscience, which is the ground of joy

Reduced Jackets and Costumes.

Here's two months of spring gone, and hardly any spring weather. The Spring Jackets and Costumes haven't had half the popularity they deserve. Many still linger in the store when they should be becoming some women.

So the man with the red pencil has been around furnishing inducements for them to leave. All garments have been reduced and it will be your loss if you do not take advantage of these bargains.

Kindly remember that we have but one price—and that is the one that is marked on the goods. No amount of bargaining will get it lower.

JACKETS.

$5.00 Jackets for	$4.00
$6.50 Jackets for	$5.00
$9.50 and $10.00 Jackets for	$7.00
$12 and $13 Jackets for	$10.00

COSTUMES.

$9.00 and $10.00 Costumes for	$6.50 and $7.00
$12.00 Costumes for	$10.00
$16.00 Costumes for	$12.00
$18.00 Costumes for	$15.00

MEN'S TROUSERS

You don't very often have an opportunity to buy stylish, serviceable trousers at the remarkably low prices we are offering just now.

These belonged to coats and vests that were burned in the warehouse of a Toronto Clothing House in the recent fire—the Trousers were away in the factory, being made at the time. Instead of retaining the odd garments they offered them to us at exactly Half-Price.

The materials are the New Dark Stripe and Scotch Tweed effects, and are made after the most favored shapes worn this season. You'll be agreeably surprised with them. All sizes at

$2.50, $2.95, $3.00

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A wise girl is known by the company she doesn't keep.

All women follow the fashions, but some are a long distance behind.

A man's wife believes every word he says—when he talks in his sleep.

Self-made men and eggs are too full of themselves to hold anything else.

The trouble with many a young man is that he spends his fortune before he makes it.

Many a man and woman are married and live happy ever after securing a divorce.

Bob Burdette To His Son.

So you are not going to church this morning, my son?

Ah, yes I see. The music is not good. That's a pity. That's what you go to church for, to hear the music; we demand good music on Sunday in church, no matter what we are willing to listen to elsewhere.

And the pews are not comfortable. That's too bad: the Sabbath is the day of rest, and we go to church for repose. The less we do through the week the more rest we clamor for on the Sabbath.

The church is too far away. This is, indeed, distressing. Sometimes when I think how much further Heaven is than the church, and that there are no conveyances of any description on the road, I wonder how some of us are going to get there.

And the sermon is so long always. All these things are, indeed, to be regretted. I would regret them more sincerely, my boy, did I not know that you will often squeeze into a stuffed street car, with a hundred other men breathing an incense of whiskey, beer, and tobacco, hang to a strap by your eyelids for two miles, and then pay fifty cents for the privilege of sitting on a rough plank in the hot sun for two hours longer, while in the intervals of the game a scratch band will blow discordant thunder out of a dozen misfit horns right into your ears, and come home to talk the rest of the family into a state of aural paralysis about the "dandiest game you ever saw played on that ground."

Ah, my boy, you see what staying from church does. It develops a habit of lying. There isn't one man in a hundred who could go on the witness stand and give, under oath, the same reason for not going to church that he gives to his family every Sunday morning.

My son, if you don't think you ought to go, you wouldn't make any excuses for not going. No man apologizes for doing right.—Texas Christian Advocate.

Higher wages and shorter hours are demanded by the book and job printers of Toronto.

Ayer's

You can hardly find a home without its Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Parents know what it does for children: breaks

Cherry Pectoral

up a cold in a single night, wards off bronchitis, prevents pneumonia. Physicians advise parents to keep it on hand.

"The best cough medicine money can buy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the coughs of children nothing could possibly be better."
JACOB SHULL, Saratoga, Ind.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **Throat, Lungs**

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

THE

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

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W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS

FOR $1.75

PAINTS. PAINTERS. WALL PAPERS.

Remember please, that we keep the four best brands of READY MIXED PAINTS and in large quantities.

Remember also, that we keep ton upon ton of White Lead, keep it for our own use in painting and decorating, also with which to supply our customers.

To our customers for whom we are working or selling Paper, we supply Lead, Oil, and painting materials of the very best brands at actual wholesale prices.

We buy very largely, secure the best prices and are glad to oblige our customers by supplying these materials at low prices, and guarantee the materials the very best.

We send Painters anywhere within 100 miles of Belleville, prices moderate, workmen the best.

You likely know as much about our Wall Papers as we can tell you here. If you don't you should learn more about them at once.

SIMPLY TOLD—The choicest Wall Papers made, at the most moderate prices, and one hundred thousand rolls to select from. The choicest stock in Canada, and one of the largest.

☞ A yard of Border to match Wall Paper given away free with each roll of paper purchased.

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WALL PAPER,
Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

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E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk. Agent for Quinte Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE McGILL UNIVERSITY. Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licentiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES:—Stirling and Bancroft.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
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GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario
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SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

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BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND Home Magazines
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.
PRICE $1.50 52 Numbers.
New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy free.
The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
gives instant relief in all cases of LAME BACK or
LUMBAGO
:o:
David Hart, Havelock, Ontario, says:—
"O. R. Kidney Cure is a safe and sure remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. I have used it for lumbago, it acts like magic. I know of dozens of other people who have used it with good results. O. R. Kidney Cure is a standard family medicine in our home."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
is put up in a liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days' treatment; price 50c. at all druggists.

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cure Constipation, Stomach, Liver and Bowel Trouble. They do not gripe. 25c. per box. Free sample on application to
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TORONTO, - - ONT.

SATISFACTION
comes from duty well done. You owe it to your family to protect them against sudden and unlooked for calamity. You will never miss the money paid out in yearly premiums, yet you are procuring tremendous future benefits for those dependent on you.
S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex.	6.27 a. m.	Accom.	10.35 a. m.
Accom.	6.43 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. W. R. Alger, who has lately been in the Sovereign Bank at Havelock, has been promoted to a position in the head office at Montreal.

Be sure and go to the Cantata in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, May 27th. The admission is only 15c. for adults, and 10c. for children.

The merchants here are paying 15 cents per dozen for eggs, while we are informed that buyers who go out among the farmers are paying only 13c. The merchants are losing from a cent to one and one-half cents on every dozen.

"Victoria Day" was a quiet one here, the celebrations being all in the neighboring villages of Campbellford, Marmora, and Madoc, and number of our citizens went to these places, the greater number going either to Campbellford or Madoc. Many of the villagers spent the day quietly at home, or went to Oak Hill Lake, and some went to the Rapids to try their luck at fishing.

To the question, "Will you be mine?" the answer of the best girl of the future will be, "Are you insured,?" if she takes the advice of the London Lancet, which urges that every girl should insist on the acceptance of her intended husband by a responsible insurance company, not necessarily for the sake of the insurance, but as a guarantee of physical soundness. The idea is a good one, but why insist on the precaution in case of men only? An unhealthy woman has no more right to marry than an unhealthy man.

Trenton Advocate: A quiet, but very pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Holsey, corner of Crown and Campbell streets, Trenton, when their daughter, Antoinette, was united in marriage to Mr. Donald Longwell, of Foxboro. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Gallup, of Brantford, cousin of the groom. Over fifty guests were present. The young couple were the recipients of a large number of costly presents. The groom's gift to the bride was a large, handsome lady's companion, also one to the bridesmaid, and to the flower girl an opal ring. After congratulations the whole company assembled sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which the happy couple left amid showers of rice for a trip to Montreal, Buffalo, and the World's Fair.

The following is from the Weyburn, Assa., Herald, of May 13th, as given by its correspondent at Halbrite:

"The sad death of Mrs. W. A. Conley has cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood. The deceased was taken ill with appendicitis, and after a consultation it was decided that an operation offered the only chance of recovery. On Saturday Drs. Bowman, Smith and Hicks performed the operation. Mrs. Conley rallied, but finally passed away on Monday. The death is particularly sad as five small children are left to the care of the bereaved husband. None of the children are over ten years old. The deceased and her husband came from Stirling, Ont., two years ago, and were among the first of the Halbrite settlers. The interment took place in the Weyburn cemetery on Wednesday. Mr. Conley has the sympathy of all in this, his great bereavement."

From the Ontario we learn that an interesting discussion took place at the Belleville Cheese Board on Saturday afternoon last. Some sellers claimed that the services of instructors were not needed while others took a contrary view. The matter finally developed into a discussion on the advisability of manufacturing fodder cheese. Mr. Hanley, of Tyendinaga, made a motion recommending that no cheese be made before May nor after October. He said he did this for the best interests of the cheese trade. Mr. J. Belcanquel, of Tyendinaga, seconded the motion and Messrs. J. Holgate, T. Ketcheson and W. J. Magrath discussed the matter with the final result that the motion was lost.

Thirty factories were represented and 1820 boxes white and 235 boxes colored cheese were offered. Bidding was brisk, starting at 7⅞c. and finishing at 8⅛c. Mr. Magrath seemed to be the "runner-up" and was stubbornly fought by Mr. Kerr. The sales were J. Kerr 810 white at 8¼c., W. J. Magrath 366 white at 8 3/16c. and Thos. Watkin 35 colored at 8 3/16c.

Foot-Ball Matches.

The Stirling High School foot-ball team visited Belleville on Saturday last, where they expected to meet the O.B.C. but instead a picked team was put on against them. The game was at times very rough as the Belleville team were determined to defeat the visitors by any means, but were every time caught in their tactics by the High School boys. The game ended in neither side scoring, but the good work of Belleville's goal tender saved them from being badly defeated.

The same team went to Campbellford on Tuesday last, where they met the team of that town and defeated them by a score of 2 to 0.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board yesterday 720 boxes cheese were offered by the following factories:—

	White	Colored
3 Central	90	
4 Enterprise	50	
5 Evergreen	75	
6 Harold	50	
7 Kingston	40	
9 Maple Leaf	100	
12 Shamrock	75	
13 Spry	30	
14 Spring Brook	60	
15 Stirling	90	
17 Glen	60	

Sales were—Cook, 3, 4, 5; Bailey, 6, 9, 12, 15; Rollins, 7, 13, 17; Kerr, 14. All at 8 3/16c.

Board adjourned to Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

Golden Wedding.

On Monday evening, May 16th, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Smith held a reception at their home in Frankford, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage. This union was not blessed by any family, but two adopted daughters and two adopted sons, together with some thirty relatives, assembled to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Smith on their long and happy married life.

When congratulations and good wishes had been expressed, the company repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast was spread. Supper being over, appropriate speeches, songs, and music were rendered by members of the company, and at twelve o'clock, after all joining together in singing that good old hymn "God be with you till we met again," the party broke up, all feeling that they had spent a most enjoyable evening.

The presents were numerous and costly, among them being a gold lined silver tea service, and a gold headed cane.

Among those from a distance who were present were Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith and little daughter, of Brantford; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Crippen, Mrs. W. N. Lord, Miss Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Norton and family, Hillier; Mrs. J. Sharpe, Bloomfield; Mr. and Mrs. D. N. King, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Ames, Codrington.

The Early Settlement of Rawdon.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

SIR,—In giving a history of the first settlement of Rawdon I must give a copy of the family record of Samuel Preston Cummins.

Samuel Preston Cummins and Susan Wells were married in Bennington, Vermont, (date faded.)

Clary Cummins, born Jan. 23, 1790, married to Joseph Rosebush, (date faded.)

Lucy Cummins, born Feb. 2, 1792, married to Gillead Bettys, Dec. 28, 1819.

Jedediah Cummins, born (date faded,) married to Esther Reid, Dec. 27, 1821.

Hiram Cummins, born (date faded) married to Abagail Reid, Dec. 26, 1822.

Amis Cummins, born Jan. 14, 1800, married to Joseph Green, Jan. 1, 1817.

Polly Cummins, born March 31, 1802, married to Horace Phelps, July 3, 1823; her second husband was Samuel Horton, date of marriage not given.

My mother was Lucy Cummins. Grandfather Cummins came to Rawdon there was one settler before them uncle (his wife was father's aunt) Samuel Rosebush. His father, who was a Frenchman, was the first to settle on what is now called the Shea farm (in Sidney.) Uncle Samuel Rosebush took the millsite and built the first saw and grist mills in Rawdon.

Grandfather took up land north of uncle, and adjoining him. Mr. Lake took land west of uncle. Mr. Green west of Mr. Lake; and Mr. Weese west of Mr. Green.

My recollection from 1842 when I was 9 years old, is very good. I never saw any of the first settlers except Mr. Weese. Nicholas Lake was on his father's farm. Uncle Joseph Green was on his father's farm.

Mr. Fidlar had bought the mills and grandfather's farm about 1830. The old frame gristmill was burned down in 1845. I remember that very well. Mr. Fidlar replaced it with a stone mill. They were all summer building it. That is all I can remember that would be of interest to your readers.

All of the children of Samuel P. Cummins were married, lived and died in Rawdon, except my mother, Lucy Bettys. She died in Kansas, Oct. 31, 1871.

I remain, yours,
HARRY BETTYS.

Perry, Kansas, May 16, 1904.

Excursions to the Circus.

Special excursion rates on all lines of travel have been arranged for by the management of Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows, and those who wish to go to Belleville where this great circus exhibits on Saturday, June 4th, can do so at very little expense. This will be the only point in this vicinity where the show will exhibit this season, and no one should miss the opportunity to witness it. Ringling Brothers' circus has been the leading arenic exhibition of America for years, but the show has never been permitted to rest upon its reputation. Although it long ago passed the point of competition, every season sees a greater and grander show. This year's performance is entirely new, and entails the combined efforts of 375 wonderful artists in the equestrian, gymnastic, equilibristic, acrobatic and aerial line, together with forty famous clowns and hundreds of lesser lights. Six hundred and fifty horses are used and a marvelous trained animal department is presented. The circus this season is greatly enlarged by the spectacular production of Jerusalem and the Crusades, a pantomimic presentation of the well known and beautiful historical narrative of the Crusaders. The vast menagerie has among hundreds of features the only living pair of giraffes, the first baby elephant successfully bred and reared in America, and the only rhinoceros in captivity. There is a gorgeous revival of the Roman hippodrome races, and many other stupendous features in this great circus. Circus day opens with a brilliant street parade, three miles in length. Don't fail to see it.

Are They Disliked.

Why do men dislike clever women? is a question that clever women have felt impelled to ask themselves. They might go still further and ask themselves why most women also dislike clever women?

The reason is the same in either case, says the New York Tribune. What both men and women are looking for is the pleasant, lovable companion, and clever women have a way of not being companionable. There is apt to be too much self-consciousness about them, for one thing,—too much 'I.' They cannot resist the temptation of saying clever things, and the effect comes to be a little like that of the acrobat who turns somersaults continuously. Most clever women feel clever. That is probably what offends so in them. No one finds the assumption of superiority in another lovable, whether it be superiority of social standing, personal appearance or mentality. People can be as important as they like, if only they won't be self-conscious about it. The clever woman is generally fearlessly self-conscious.

Humor, which helps a woman through so much and over so much that is hard or painful or disagreeable, is not, as a rule, a conspicuous part of the clever woman's equipment. Being lacking in this saving grace, she grows egotistical, and then it is all up with her companionability.

Havelock business men have formed a Board of Trade.

The Two Voters.

We have been requested to publish the following lines:

At a close by election, when chill was the weather, [gether;
Two ballots were cast in a poll box together
They nestled up closely like brother to brother,— [from the other.
You could not tell one of these votes

They were both whiskey votes, marked exactly alike [plan;
For a candidate favoring the old license
One of them was cast by a jolly old brewer,
And the other was cast by a Sunday School man.

The Sunday School man no man could be truer; [brewer;
Kept busy all summer denouncing the
But his fervor cooled off with the change in the weather, [voted together.
And when voting day came they both

The Sunday School man had always been noted
For fighting saloons (except when he voted.)
He piled up his prayers with a holy perfection, [of election.
Then knocked them all down on the day

The foxy old brewer was cheerful and mellow; [fellow,
Said he: I admire that Sunday School
He's true to his church, to his Party he's truer, [the brewer.
He talks for the Lord, but he votes for

MR. C. L. HAWLEY, Dentist, of Trenton, will resume his regular visits to Stirling on the second and last Friday of each month, beginning Friday, June 10th, 1904, at Moon's Hotel.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Jas. Parker, of Marmora, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bowie, of Keene, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whitty during the week.

Mr. Will R. Warren is visiting friends in Michigan, and expects to be absent a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. McGee, of Belleville, spent a few days visiting relatives and friends in Stirling.

Mr. Percy Watts left this morning for Thedford, Ont., where a branch of the Sovereign Bank is being opened.

Misses Frankie Henry and Helen Ketcheson, of Belleville, were the guests of the Misses Duke, during the past week.

Miss Nora Ross, of Millbrook, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. E. Parker. She was accompanied by Miss Aikins, of the same place.

Mrs. L. H. Smith has returned to her home in Clifford, Mich., accompanied by her aged uncle, Mr. Wm. Orser and her nephew, Mr. Harry Smith, of Silverwood.

Dr. J. S. Sprague left yesterday for Toronto, being one of the examiners at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After the examination at Toronto he goes to Kingston, to act as examiner at Queen's University.

Auction Sale.

SATURDAY, MAY 28—At the Stirling House in Stirling, part of Lot 9 in the 4th Con. of Rawdon, comprising about seven acres, on which is a frame house, (formerly the residence of the late Mrs. Jas. Wright.) Sale at 3 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer. Geo. Drewry, vendor, trustee.

Married.

FROST-POWELL—In Stirling, by the Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., on May 25th, 1904, William Frost to Mrs. Catherine Powell, both of Frankford.

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES.
These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at
C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

Public Baths.
The undersigned has now open to the public a Public Bath Room. Everything up-to-date. A call solicited.
Price, 25c. each, or five for $1.00.
W. W. HAGERMAN.

Court of Revision.

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling, will be held in the Council Chamber in said village, on

MONDAY, JUNE 6th, 1904,

at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Clerk.
Stirling, May 16, 1904.

STIRLING'S
Popular Cash Store.

LACE CURTAINS.
We are offering special cut prices on Friday, May 20th, one day only. Do not miss this chance. We have some very handsome patterns, in all widths and lengths.

LADIES' RAIN COATS.
50 Ladies' Rain Coats, in Grey, Fawn, Black and Navy. Our prices always sell them. Qualities and styles the best.

PRINTS. PRINTS.
Our assortment is very large and a great many patterns and colors to choose from. Prices ranging from 6c. to 12½c. yd.

FANCY WAIST LENGTHS.
In Plain and Fancy Waist Goods we have a very large assortment to choose from at 75c. to $2.25 each. We ask all to take a glimpse at our stock before they buy their Spring Waist. No trouble to show goods.

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.
For sunshades we have selected the very best quality and prettiest handles. Our prices will satisfy you when you price them.

Children's Parasols, in white and fancy colors, at 25c. and 50c. each.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.
We are showing some special values in Ladies' Drawers, Corset Covers, Underskirts, Night Gowns and Chemise. Prices too numerous to mention.

Ladies' and Children's Summer Vests, all sizes and prices.

FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, in large quantities. Laces and insertions to match. Ask to see these goods whether you want to buy or not.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
TEAS. TEAS.—Ask for Montgomery's 25c. Tea. He has the best. Ask for free sample.

Quaker Brand Tea, green, 25c. lb. Salada Tea, black, - 40c. lb.
Salada Tea, green, - 25c. lb. Salada Tea, black and green mixed, - - 40c. lb.

LIPTON'S TEAS in stock.—Lipton Black Tea, 40c. and 50c. lb.; Lipton Black and Green, mixed, 40c. lb.; Lipton Green Tea, 25c. and 40c. lb.

Ask for LIPTON'S COFFEE, 1 lb. tins, 40c.

CHASE & SANBORN'S COFFEE at 45c. lb. stand the test. Buy it here. Always in stock.

Paying 15c. doz. for Eggs.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.
Don't forget MILNE'S OLD STAND.

Also, agent for National Cream Separators, Singer Sewing Machines, Superior Disc Drills, Sylvester Machinery, Threshing Machines, Brantford Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines and Potato Planters.

Organs Lost by Disuse.

It is a suggestive fact not always sufficiently considered that "as soon as any organ or faculty falls into disuse it degenerates and is finally lost altogether." Through all the ages that man has had the power of speech this power has not been fixed in us in any degree whatever by heredity. It is regarded as definitely proved that if a child of civilized parents were brought up in a desert place and allowed no communication whatever with man it would never make any attempt at speech.

Up to the last century it was not uncommon to find persons living in a wild state in the woods and forests of England, France, Germany and Russia who were utterly incapable of speech, though they could make sounds in imitation of the cries of wild animals. Certain parasitic insects have so completely degenerated that they possess neither eyes, legs, heads, mouths, stomachs nor intestines.—Leisure Hour.

The Origin of Dunce.

A dunce is named after Duns Scotus, the chief and leader of the schoolmen who were in opposition to what was called "the new learning" in the sixteenth century. It is easy to see how readily convertible the term would be. Any opponent of the new learning would be apt to be referred to as a Dunsman, or, more briefly, as a Duns, to indicate that he held the views of which Duns Scotus was the most eminent representative. But, as the time went on and the new learning triumphed, to call any one a Dunsman or a dunce would be equivalent to describing him not merely as opposed to a certain set of doctrines, but as incapable of learning and enlightenment. It is certainly hard upon Duns Scotus, as Archbishop Trench has remarked, that he, "the subtle doctor" by preeminence, the "wittiest of the school divines," as Hooker terms him, should have his name handed down to future ages as a synonym for invincible stupidity.

A Girl's Caprice

OR, THE RESULT OF A FANCY DRESS BALL

CHAPTER II.

"I say, can't you hurry up a bit, you two girls?" cries Mr. Clifford from the hall below. "It's a quarter to ten already, and there are five miles to drive."

"Coming! Coming!" calls Mrs. Clifford in a muffled tone from above.

It is plain to her husband that she has something in her mouth. Can it be hairpins? If so, experience has taught him that another good half-hour will not see her downstairs. She has elected to dress in Hilary's room tonight, which is large and lofty, so that he cannot be sure of her progress toward perfection. As a rule he is a long-suffering man, but now his feelings overcome him. He springs up the stairs three steps at a time, and having beaten a lively tattoo on Hilary's door bursts it unceremoniously open.

"If you think," begins he, "that you'll be there before 'God Save the Queen,' you——"

"Oh, there you are, Jim," cries his wife thankfully, dropping pearls, like the angelic girl of old, out of her mouth, in the shape of a little brooch. "Come here and settle this thing on my head, and this brooch in at the side. Hilary is in such a hurry! Her cap had to be done all over again." She pauses to give him the brooch, and then says anxiously: "How am I looking, Jim?"

"Right down lovely!" says Jim, who is a delightful husband; so delightful indeed that his wife has never fully realized how very much more comfortable she might be if Providence had only given him a little more money.

"Oh, nonsense!" says his wife, coloring and making a would-be indignant little grimace at him. "Am I passable—that's all I ask?"

But in truth she is looking all he had said—a charming Marie Antoinette—in a gown made by her own clever fingers out of some old gowns that had belonged to some of the dead and gone Clifford dames when the fortune of their house was at its height. Diana has the fingers of a ready worker, and has got herself up to perfection, with very little expense. Great outlay being impossible with her and her husband at any time, she has yet managed, so far, to keep herself in touch with the world around her—on a very limited income. A difficult matter always but not impossible, when one is of acknowledged good birth in one's own country, and has common sense and cleverness.

Hilary has helped her a good deal, though not in any pecuniary sense, having a bare pittance of her own—sufficient only to dress her. But she has given much time and love to the three children, and has been a source of comfort in many ways. She had come to the Cliffords on the death of her mother—that had left her entirely orphaned—and had lived very happily with them, a calm, uneventful existence, until three months ago, when a strange chance fell into her life.

An old aunt had died and had left her enormous fortune to be equally divided between Hilary and a nephew (a cousin unknown to Hilary), on the condition that they should marry each other. This odd will had lifted the girl suddenly to a high plane, in spite of the insecurity of the whole thing, and the hateful condition.

The "hateful condition" in all probability will be at this ball tonight.

* * * * *

It is growing late. The flowers are beginning to droop a little. The music is growing lower—more tender; the ball has come to that point where every one can safely declare that the evening has been a great success. The stewards have been indefatigable. They had looked after everybody. Even Miss Boring, that old-established wallflower, has had one quadrille. Somebody had basely manoeuvred Peter Kinsella into the position of her partner, much to the indignation of his aunt, old Miss Kinsella, who, like Satan, has been going to and fro all the evening, making herself most fearfully unpleasant. She has made a point of going into all the sitting-out places under pretence of seeing that the lamp-shades are not taking fire—in reality to turn them up, and spoil all the pretty flirtations. Miss Kinsella is the village Tyrant—the Terror of the country. Closed doors and barred windows do not keep her out, and her tongue is as a sharp sword.

She has a fine, strong Irish brogue that "you could hang your hat on," as Jim said in a moment of exasperation—and one great affection.

Peter is the affection, and to see him dancing with Miss Boring, "that distracted ould maid," as I regret to say she calls poor Miss Boring, has filled her withered breast with rage. "Peyther," figged out in splendid equipments as a red-haired Romeo, was surely worthy of a better fate! That he fled precipitately at the end of the quadrille gave his aunt some small consolation.

Supper is over. So are the supper dances. The usual programme has been again restored to its place. The fiddlers are in great form now, having been let loose one by one, to go into a room behind them, where an ample supper has been arranged by the committee for these most principal components of the evening's joys. Once more they are all in their places, prouder of mien when they left, and eager to begin upon their instruments once more.

Sweeter, wilder, shriller ring the notes. They seem to carry all before them. The dancing is indeed at its height when Diana Clifford, entering the ball-room with old General Weekes, is accosted at the doorway by a small, very much bepainted and bedizened Amazon, whose petticoats are as nearly up to her knees as the laws of the land permit. She is quite a young woman and very pretty, and smiles at Diana out of two handsome dancing eyes, thickly blackened about the lids, and with two lips as red as vermilion can make them. She is followed by a bevy of young men, conspicuous among whom is one, very tall and dark, who is looking rather intently at Mrs. Clifford. This young man is in plain clothes.

"Haven't been able to get a word with you all the evening," says Mrs. Dyson-Moore, in her excited, fast way, and with a great deal of action. "Where have you been hiding yourself, and with whom? Better not ask that, I suppose. I want to introduce a friend to you." She gives a rapid glance over all her attendant swains, so rapid that Diana fails to know which among the crowd is the particular friend in question. "He's staying with me, you know. Says he wants to meet you. Mutual acquaintances, I suppose?"

Here she mutters hurriedly, "Mr.——" (Diana does not hear the name "Mrs. Clifford," and storms away again, with her train no whit decreased, as during her pause with Dianna she has managed to annex the old general.

This defection on the elderly warrior's part leaves Diana alone, gazing blankly into the face of the tall young man in plain clothes, who is looking not a little amused.

"My name is Ker," says he pleasantly, "Frederic Ker. We are cousins, I think."

Diana makes a little movement. The bolt has fallen then! This is the unwelcome suitor. This is Hilary's fate.

A second later she has sufficiently recovered herself to acknowledge that, so far as appearance goes, Hilary's fate is by no means to be despised. Frederic Ker, if not exactly an Adonis, is uncommonly good-looking. He is a smart, well-set-up young man, of about twenty-eight, with dark gray eyes and a very handsome head.

"I only arrived five minutes ago," says Ker, still looking rather amused. "I had wired to Mrs. Dyson-Moore to tell her not to trouble about me, but to go on to her dance, and that, if I had the energy, I would follow her there. I knew I should I have the energy. You will understand why."

"You wanted to see my sister?" says Diana, regarding him closely.

"Yes. The energy all lay in that. You can imagaine I had some curiosity."

Mrs. Clifford would have answered this leading question naturally enough, but that the light, almost quizzical character of his tone annoys her.

"She feels curiosity too," says she, a little coldly.

"Ah! But not so strong as mine. I am here—looking for her. But she——"

"She certainly is not looking for you," says Mrs. Clifford, dropping gracefully into the seat behind her.

"Don't be angry with me," says Ker, taking a modest corner of the lounge, and looking at her with beseeching eyes. "I would, believe me be well out of all this."

"You mean——?"

"That," with extraordinary courage, but the most perfect air—an air to disarm any one—"it is detestable to me to seek marriage with——"

He hesitates. His eyes, however, are perfectly frank. Diana is conscious of the fact that she admires him. There certainly is something honest about him.

"Go on," says she. "I know. With a woman you do not love."

"With a woman who does not love me!" That makes a stronger case."

"I don't know that. But," says Diana anxiously, "if there is no love on either side—for—any outsider—any third person——" She breaks off and looks at him earnestly. "You are heart-whole?" asks she.

Ker laughs. His laughter, at all events, sounds heart-whole and very reassuring.

"There is nothing—nothing!" says he, with a little suggestive movement of his hand. "But your sister—that is more important."

"Oh, no! The man is always the more important. If he loves——"

"Well? If he does?"

He seems always a little amused, as if the whole thing is of no real consequence—treating it as a mere entr'acte as it were.

"It wouldn't do," says Diana. "If you had an affection elsewhere, and were stil, bent on this marriage with—my sister, you would always revenge the loss of your love on her."

"That sounds very tragical," says Ker. "However, there will be no revenge—because there is no 'prior attachment.' That's the right name for it, isn't it?"

He picks up the fan that is lying on her knees and opens it. "Your sister is here to-night?"

"Ye—es. Not exactly here, but—somewhere." She looks eagerly round, as if to see Hilary, and colors warmly. "Of course, you would like to be introduced to her. It is only natural. But——"

"Well, I should," says the young man frankly. "But if you think it better to wait; if it would annoy her——"

"You see, you came so late, and we shall be going directly, and——"

"If you would even point her out to me."

"I shall, of course, when I see her" says Diana. "But even if I don't there is plenty of time before us. Have you an engagement for to-morrow, or will you come and lunch with us?"

"Delighted," says Ker. "I don't think Mrs. Dyson-Moore has anything on for to-morrow."

"Have you told her anything about this extraordinary will?" asks Mrs. Clifford anxiously.

He shakes his head.

"I have not spoken of it to any one. Why should I? I expect it will come to nothing—that your sister will give me my conge without delay."

"You are hoping for that?" says Mrs. Clifford sadly.

"I am not. I am not, indeed. But the whole thing is so absurd, so impossible."

"And yet," regretfully, "it is such a great deal of money. It seems a pity to let it go."

"It does!" He seems made of frankness, Mrs. Clifford tells herself. He looks at her. "That's why I've come here."

"To see," with a rather offended glance, "if you would like Hilary?"

"That's a horrid way of putting it. To see if she would like me. But now that I have seen you——"

"Seen me?"

"I feel she will be too good for me." He pauses. "Is she—like you?"

At this moment it occurs to Diana that her new cousin seems distinctly inclined to enter into a mild flirtation with her. This annoys her the more, in that it denotes his utter absence of earnestness about this affair with Hilary.

"There were never two sisters so unlike," says she coldly. "As you will acknowledge when you see Hilary. And now if you know nobody here, can't I get you a partner? That young lady over there, the Swiss peasant, doesn't seem to be attached——"

At this moment, the Swiss peasant under view comes quickly up to Mrs. Clifford's side, and drops heavily on to the seat beside her.

"Oh, Mrs. Clifford, I feel so faint—so ill," says, she and indeed the pallor of her lips and cheeks speak for the truth of her assertion.

Diana turns hurriedly to Ker.

"Will you run downstairs, and bring me a glass of water? At once!"

"In a moment!" says Ker. He gets quickly through the people who throng the doorway, and so downstairs.

(To be Continued.)

A married man can always afford anything he requires for his own use.

Bride—"I told hubby I was going to give him something of my own cooking, and he said I'd better try it on a dog first. Wasn't that a cruel suggestion?" Bosom Friend—"Very! And I thought your husband was so fond of dogs!"

Kidney Disease, Bad Circulation.

A License Commissioner, Who Suffered Dreadfully From These Ailments, Entirely Cured by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Bad circulation of the blood, the usual cause of the extremely painful and dangerous diseases, arises from defective action of the kidneys.

The blood cannot possibly be pure and in a fit condition to nourish the body when the kidneys are diseased and fail to filter from it the poisonous waste matter.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, by their direct and healthful action on the kidneys, not only overcome diseases of the kidneys, but by doing so ensure a purifying of the blood.

Mr. William B. Best, License Commissioner for the County of Haldimand, and who lives in Cayuga, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with cramps in my legs. I would awake from sleep in keen distress. The pain would seize me at the ankle and work up the leg almost to the body.

"Believing this trouble to arise from kidney derangements and bad circulation of the blood, I bought some of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at W. J. Quinsey's drug store and began using them. They benefitted me from the very first, and by continuing their use I have been completely cured. I would recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to any suffering as I did. I was so bad that I would have to jump out of bed two or three times during the night."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

ON THE FARM.

FEEDING CATTLE.

There are a good many farmers who are interested in feeding cattle. To those who are new to the business, there is lots of good suggestions in the following condensed report of experiments carried on by Prof. H. W. Mumford, formerly of this state, at the Illinois Agricultural College.

1. More rapid and much larger gains may be secured on the better than on the more common grades.

2. The results of this experiment clearly show that when the various grades of beef cattle are put in the best marketable condition there is a very definite relation between the percentages of dressed beef and the grade of cattle involved. The better the grade of cattle the higher the percentages of dressed beef.

3. Low grade cattle carry larger percentages of internal fat than the better bred ones, while there appears to be a more abundant and more evenly distributed layer of surface fat on the better bred steers.

4. As the differences between feeders tend to disappear as the feeding process goes on, the differences in quality between the various grades of feeding cattle are more pronounced than such differences between the various grades of beef or fat cattle. Quality is the more important in feeding cattle; condition in fat cattle.

5. Primarily this experiment was outlined to determine the relation between the grade of feeding steers and their "feeding qualities;" that is, whether the quality of a feeder determines his capacity for making gains, his ability to use feed economically, and the nature of the gains made. However, both the market and the slaughter tests of the various grades as finished clearly indicate that to the packer and butcher condition is of first importance.

6. The grade of cattle, the finishing of which will return to the cattle feeder the greatest profit, will depend upon the following considerations:

(a) The relative ability of the various grades to use feed for the production of gain and finish as shown by the data in this bulletin.

(b) The relative cost of the various grades of feeding cattle.

(c) Cost of feed.

(d) The method of feeding and time of marketing.

(e) The range in prices between prime and common rough steers or between the highest and lowest grades of beef cattle.

7. The greater the cost of the feed used, the greater is the advantage in favor of the better grades, both because under normal market conditions in these grades the gains and finish are put on with less relative feed consumption than in the lower ones, although this difference is less marked in the inferior than in the intermediate grades and because the cost of feed is a larger factor in the feeding of the lower than the higher grades.

8. The greater the spread in the market between the various grades of feeders, the more is the advantage in favor of the commoner grades. As a rule the price of common rough steers fluctuates less than the price for prime steers and the price of the inferior and common grades of feeders varies less thgn those of the choice and fancy grades.

9. A concentrated ration and shorter feeding period tend to favor the feeding of the lower grades, that is, a ration with a wide nutritive ratio like corn and timothy hay or straw without the addition of a nitrogenous concentrate or roughage and where the concentrate comprises a large percentage of the ration would favor cattle of the lower grades because they are older and the process of finishing is largely a process of fattening.

Again prices for the lower grades of fat or beef cattle are more or less affected by range and holiday competition and are usually relatively low at such seasons.

10. Older cattle of the more common grades can undoubtedly be put in marketable condition on a shorter full feed period than can younger cattle of the same weight which grade higher, because the older the cattle the less the increase in weight required to finish them.

11. The greater the spread in the market between the various grades of fat steers the more is the advantage in favor of the better grades.

12. Opportunities for larger profits, and losses as well, lie with the better grades of feeders.

13. Steers containing high percentages of beef blood possess greater capacity for consuming large quantities of feed than steers of a more common grade, especially in the later weeks.

14. Age and condition as well as quality are important factors to be reckoned with in the management of the various grades of feeding cattle. Speaking generally of the offerings of feeding cattle at any of our leading markets it is safe to say that the better the quality and condition the younger the cattle. In securing 900 to 1,000 pound feeding cattle of the more common grades one is bound to get cattle of advanced age, say three years old at least. Choice and fancy feeders of these weights can be secured in short two-year-old cattle.

15. Steers of all grades may be finished or put in good marketable condition without carrying them to a point of fatness which necessitates small gains for food consumed.

16. The margins necessary to protect against loss in finishing the various grades of feeders are dependent upon:

(a) The grade and cost of the cattle.

(b) The price of feed.

(c) The initial weight of the cattle.

(d) The length of the feeding period.

17. The lower the price at which feeding cattle are purchased, whether because of prevailing low prices for feeders or because of the low grade of the cattle, the larger must be the margin between the buying and selling price in prder to secure protection against loss.

The greater the cost of the feed necessary for finishing feeders, the larger must be the margin.

19. Feeding cattle of heavy weight can be finished profitably on a narrower margin than can light weight feeders.

20. Feeding cattle which require an extended feeding period for finishing require a larger margin than do feeders which can be matured in a shorter time.

ANTI-FENCE CLIMBER.

A neighbor of a farmer I once worked for had a cow that was a splendid milker, but she would climb and break down almost any kind of fence that could be put up writes a correspondent. Barbed wire had no terrors for her. She would work at a fence until she stretched it so that she could go either through or over, generally over. She kept her owner in hot water with his neighbors, but he objected to disposing of her to the butcher because she was such an excellent milker, and her calves proved equal to her. I told my employer that if he could buy her I would show him how to make a good cow of her. He went straight to her owner with an offer that got her. When he brought her in we fastened a strong strap about her neck, and to this the smaller end of a light, strong pole about ten feet long. The pole hung low enough for her to straddle it if she wished, and the front end of it was full two feet in front of her—about a foot as she walked. She never climbed another fence, but several times we had to render her assistance in getting away from one she had tackled. Her former owner had tried several kinds of "poles," but she had always managed to either break them or work them over the fence. The last two months I was there she had apparently given up fence-climbing entirely and had become a respectable cow.

POULTRY NOTES.

Have regular feeding hours.

Dry pick the fowls you are taking to market.

It is much easier to prevent disease than it is to cure it.

Sort your eggs as to color and size if you want them to look good and sell well.

Clover not only promotes digestion but also largely assists in supplying the elements necessary for egg production and lowers the cost of feed.

Scrape the hen house floor, if a dirty one, and remove the scrapings. Sprinkle with lime, and in a few days cover with clean, dry chaff.

Unless you can be patient, unless you can be satisfied to reap your reward after your work is done, the same as in any other business, our advice to you is let breeding of poultry alone.

JOSEPH'S DREAM EXPLAINED.

How the Famine Occurred and Was Ended.

A new theory of the Biblical story of Pharaoh's dream is advanced by Sir William Willocks, who is the greatest living expert on the subject of irrigation and whose lecture at Cairo recently on the subject of the Assouan dam lifted his hearers out of the world of wonders into one of possible realities. He commented with the weight and authority of his vast experience on the topic of irrigation as it manifested itself today and as it has moulded the fate of Egypt in the remote dim past. Sir William has sent a reprint of this interesting lecture to the London Daily Mail.

"Like the Nile in Flood," which is its theme, the lecture teems with valuable material, but the attention of the curious may be riveted by the new reading it supplies of Joseph's forecast of the famine in Egypt, and how as a wise, God-fearing man he is conjectured to have anticipated the seven years of dearth that overtook the land.

In ancient days there was a huge lake in Egypt, Lake Moeris, whose waters, held in thrall by a great dike, were allowed to flood upper and lower Egypt in due season and to impregnate the dearth with richness and plenty.

KEY OF LOWER EGYPT.

At the head of this dike, Sir William writes, was Hauar, a fortified island, and Hauar was thus the true key of Lower Egypt, for it could command the floods that were as liquid gold to the land.

History tells us, says Sir William that Joseph arrived in Egypt late in the time of the Hyksos, who ruled Lower Egypt while the Theban dynasties ruled Upper Egypt.

As the years rolled on the fortune of war went gradually against Lower Egypt and the Upper Egypt kings won their way down the Nile Valley, and about the time that Joseph arrived they might have been nearing Hauar, the regulator of Lake Moeris and the true southern frontier of Lower Egypt.

Joseph, while lying in prison would have learned from his fellow-prisoners that the aim of the Theban kings was the construction of a fleet and the capture of Hauar.

JOSEPH MET EMERGENCY.

He took in the situation, and when he stood before Pharaoh, boldly told the King to put away his flattering advisers and to realize the fact that Upper Egypt was preparing a strong fleet and that when this was ready Hauar might fall.

A collection of corn was set on foot on a gigantic scale. Hauar fell into the hands of the Theban kings. The Nile failed to overflow its banks in Lower Egypt and the predicted famine came. Making a final effort the Hyksos king retook Hauar and closed the dike.

The Nile flood rose to its ordinary level and the land, which had long lain fallow, brought forth handfuls.

"To my mind," Sir William adds, "there is no doubt that Hauar is Hawara, and Pazotku is the lake on which Hawara stood, the ancient Lake Moeris. The name Moeris was given to the lake by the Greeks a thousand years afterward."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

RUSSIA'S TWO CZARINAS

THE CZAR'S MOTHER TAKES PRECEDENCE.

Masses of the Russian People Ignore Their Ruler's Wife.

The trying position occupied by the Czarina in the Russian Court is discussed with much frankness by a correspondent. Recently the Kaiser telegraphed to the Czar of Russia and to the Empress of Japan offering to send out to the far east a German Red Cross Society. The fact that he did not send his invitation to the Doweger Czarina Marie is argued by a few people as proof that the Kaiser resents the humiliating fashion in which the Czarina Doweger thrusts her daughter-in-law aside upon all occasions, and instals herself in her place.

The writer doubts very much whether the Kaiser meant anything of the kind, although it is no doubt true, that he really sympathizes with his cousin, the Czarina Alexandria, as indeed, all who know and care for her must sympathize with her, for anything more trying, nay intolerable, than the position in which she now is it would be difficult to conceive.

CZARINA'S POSITION.

As wife of the ruling Sovereign she ought, of course, to take rank as the first lady in Russia, and be at the head of every great social movement. According to Russian Court etiquette she ought to be President not only of the Red Cross Society, but also of the great Charity Department. This department has the administration of the chief charities in the empire, most of the hospitals, hospices, and orphanages are under its control, and it spends many thousands of pounds every year on the relief of the poor. Thus, its president has unrivalled opportunities of gaining for herself the love of the masses, in whose eyes she is the great dispenser of charity, the pitiful mother, who distributes good gifts among them. And its president ought fo be, but is not, Czarina Alexandria!

Then, just as the Czar is supreme in the State, the Czarina ought to be supreme in society; it is she who ought to lay down the law there, who ought to decide who shall and shall not be received, what shall and what shall not be deemed seemly. There is neither bound not limit, indeed, to the influence she should wield; yet as a matter of fact, she wields practically no influence at all.

The Czarina Marie should, of course, have resigned at least the Presidency of the Red Cross Society and the Charity Department the very day her son married; she ought also to have stood aside and let her daughter-in-law, as the wife of the reigning Sovereign, step into her place as first lady; but to do so seems never to have occurred to her, and Czar Nicholas is much too devoted to her to think of taking up his wife's cause in opposition to her.

As the Czarina Dowager still holds precisely the same position at the Russian Court as she held when Alexander the Third was still alive, there is no position there for the young Czarina to hold, no work for her to do, no duties for her to fulfill; she is, as it were, an interloper in her own husband's house. This is a painful enough state of affairs for her at the best of times, when things are going smoothly with Russia; but it is, of course, infinitely worse now when the whole empire is seething with excitement, and the very air is alive with the clamor of arms.

"Russia is now passing through one of those crisis which either draw ruler and ruled closer together or raise up insuperable barriers between them. To this fact Czarina Alexandra, who thinks as clearly as she feels deeply, is full alive; and she would give her right hand to be able to draw them closer by forging between them bonds of personal sympathy. But she can do nothing, for whenever she tries to do anything she is promptly told that the Czarina Dowager has already arranged to do it. Then, if she persists in trying to do it, she is given to understand that her one duty in life is to provide Russia with a Czarevitch, and that, until this is accomplished, the quieter she keeps herself and the less she is seen or heard of the better.

"Meanwhile Czarina Marie takes the lead in everything. No scheme is undertaken without her consent, and she is appealed to for advice upon all occasions, not only by the Czar, but by his Ministers. The soldiers, especially the rank and file, idolize her. As the Czar is their Little Father, she is their Little Mother. As for the other Czarina, they shake their heads when her name is mentioned, and, perhaps, even cross themselves; for she cannot be a good woman, they maintain, as otherwise John of Kronstadt's prayer that she might have a son would certainly have been granted."

THOUGHTFUL GOVERNMENT.

The Japanese Government sedulously fosters the aesthetic taste of its people. The seats in the public gardens are placed just where the view is best, and along the highways it is common to find official notices telling you where to stop for the best prospect.

THE POPE'S DOCTOR.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF A FAMOUS CHARACTER.

How He Differs From His Canadian Colleagues—An Example Worthy of Being Followed.

Dr. Lapponi, the famous physician to the Vatican, whose name has recently come so greatly to the front on account of his unremitting attention to His Holiness the late Pope, Leo XIII., and the high esteem with which he is regarded by the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is a man of commanding genius. But he is something more than that. He is more than a mere man of science. He is a man of original and independent mind. He stands out among medical men of all nations, themselves the flower of the world's intellect, by reason of his fine independent personality. He has had differences with his fellow scientists. But no one has ever disputed for an instant the remarkable nature of his professional attainments or the unflinching integrity of his personal character. He is afraid of no man. But he has a higher courage still. He is not afraid of the bugbear of professional etiquette which frightens even some of the greatest doctors.

As an example of this may be mentioned one very interesting respect in which he has differed from the medical men of this country. The latter are trammelled by medical etiquette. No one disputes their scientific skill or their unselfish devotion to their work. But they are limited in their labors by one remarkable scruple. They will prescribe and experiment with drugs of all kinds sanctioned by the Pharmacopoeia or newly introduced; but where a medical discovery, even when it is the life-work of a regular practising physician, is recommended to the general public by a manufacturer, professional etiquette steps in and frightens them. No matter how overwhelming the evidence of what such a discovery when sold as a proprietary medicine, has accomplished, they look coldly upon it and will rarely admit that they have used it with success. It would be "unprofessional" to do so! Dr. Lapponi is troubled by no such scruples. For instance, the numerous remarkable cures which have been proved by newspaper reports, independently investigated, to have been accomplished by the medicine sold in Canada under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, must be well known to all Canadian doctors. They have been published far and wide. There can be no doubt of their accuracy. The names and addresses of the men and women cured are freely published. Their statements have been investigated by some of the most important newspapers in this country and abroad. No one has ever attempted to dispute the facts. But Canadian doctors have never cared to admit publicly that they have availed themselves of this discovery. Dr. Lapponi, however, has availed himself of Dr. Williams' discovery, and has, in his own fearless way, had no hesitation in making the fact publicly known. The following letter, with his signature, freely avows the facts and endorses the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with an authority no one will venture to question.

TRANSLATION.

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like.

(Signed) Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi,
Via dei Gracchi 332, Rome.

The "simple anaemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperilled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at that time is of the highest scientific authority, and it confirms the many published cases in which anaemia and other diseases of the blood as well as the nervous diseases referred to by Dr. Lapponi, have been cured by these pills, which, it need hardly be mentioned, owe their efficacy to their power of making new blood, and thus acting directly on the digestive and nervous system. In all cases of anaemia, threatened consumption, decline, indigestion, kidney diseases and all affections of the nerves, as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, they are commended to the confidence of the public, and now that they have received the emphatic endorsement of so high a professional authority as Dr. Lapponi, the trusted physician of the Vatican, they will be accepted by the medical and scientific world at their true value.

TRAINING A HUSBAND.

How a Young Woman Handled Her Better Half.

When Alvin Jones told his mother that he was going to be married she replied that she knew he would be unhappy, because no girl would humor his whims as his mother had. After the wedding was over, and her son and her new daughter were established in their cozy home, Mrs. Jones's maternal interest was tinged with a fearful expectancy. To be sure, Alvin looked happy, but for all she knew he might be putting it on. May was sweet and lovable, but her mother-in-law noted the firm curve in her chin and her calm eye, and waited for something to happen.

"Alvin is so fond of fried cabbage," said his mother one day, happening in as her daughter-in-law was preparing lunch.

"I know it," said May, sweetly. "He has asked twice for it, but he doesn't get it. Such indigestible stuff is not good for him."

Mrs. Jones went home and wept. She saw down a long vista of years her son treading his weary way uncheered by his favorite vegetable. Her heart was hot within her.

"Do you ever have fried salt pork for breakfast?" she inquired with seeming carelessness another day. Alvin had been abnormally fond of it at home.

"Mercy, no!" said May. "That awful greasy stuff! I believe Alvin did say something about it once, but I explained the dreadful things it did to one's system, and he has not mentioned it again. I find that Alvin likes a lot of things which are very bad for him," she ended thoughtfully.

"I must be going now," said Alvin's mother, in haste. She felt she could not stay another moment without begging this hard-hearted young creature to relent and make life pleasant for her poor, misunderstood boy.

When she dined with them she was surprised to find that Alvin had gain in weight, and looked better than he had when he had lived at home. She noticed, too, that once when he had carelessly flicked cigar ashes on the floor he rose the next minute and carefully brushed them up.

"I make so much extra work for May," he said, in explanation. "You didn't train me very well, did you, mother?"

Mrs. Jones was speechless before this rank ingratitude. Just then May called her husband, and Alvin hastened out where she was. He came back laughing, with his cap in one hand and in the other a glove and a whisk-broom.

"I had stowed my cap behind the dust-pan," he said gaily to his wondering mother. "The whisk-broom I had left on the dining-room table and my glove on the hall floor. It keeps May busy making me put things where they belong. I realize now how horribly careless I've been all my life. How long do you think it will take you to train me into a civilized being, my lady?" he ended, as May came into the room.

"I have hopes of you if I keep up this discipline," she replied.

Mrs. Jones senior is wondering if she really did not make a mistake in not using more firmness with Alvin when he was at home.

FOR ALL CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets is a medicine good for all children, from the feeblest infant whose life seems to hang by a thread, to the sturdy boy whose digestive apparatus occasionally gets out of order. The Tablets instantly relieve and promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all the minor ailments of little ones. Thousands of mothers have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. Robt. Morton, Deerwood, Man., who says "Baby's Own Tablets have helped my baby more than anything I ever gave him. I can conscientiously recommend the Tablets to all mothers." We give you a solemn assurance that the Tablets do not contain one particle of opiate or harmful drug. They do good—they never can do harm, and all children take them as readily as candy. Sold by medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WATER ATTRACTS REPTILES.

M. Werner Reports Results of Observations.

Some surprising and noteworthy conclusions on this point have been reached by a German naturalist, M. Werner, of Vienna, who has recently reported the result of observations that he has been making for some time on the senses of inferior vertebrates.

On certain points the conclusions of M. Werner are very surprising, and in all they are worthy of notice. M. Werner has observed 136 individuals, of which one-third were at liberty, and he took all possible precautions not to let the creatures know they were watched. One general fact is evident, that reptiles and amphibians are strongly attracted by water. They go straight for it, even when they are at a distance so great that they could not divine its presence by any of the senses known to us. It seems really that a sense of which we have no knowledge informs them of the direction in which water may be found.

There seems to be a sort of chemical attraction, says M. Werner. But how does this act, and on what part of the creature? This remains a mystery. Reptiles also seek the light, but independently of heart; they are postively heliotropic, and in winter they often leave a comfortable and warm retreat to seek the sunlight. Sight is generally good with them It is probably the finest sense they possess, but it would still appear to be very limited. The caymans and the crocodiles cannot distinguish a man at a distance of more than six times their length, according to M. Werner. In the water fishes see only at very close range—about half their own length. This will seem, perhaps, unlikely to anglers, although some of them can cite instances showing that fish cannot see far. Snakes seem to have a very mediocre sense of sight. The boa, for instance, does not see at more than a quarter or a third of its own length; different species are limited to one-fifth or one-eighth of their length. Frogs are better off; they can see at fifteen or twenty times their length. Frog catchers know this from experience. Hearing is much poorer than sight, if possible. Most reptiles are noticeably deaf, except caymans and crodiles; the boa appears to be absolutely so.

Nell—Mr. Tawker is such a flatterer. Belle—Has he been flattering you? Nell—Oh, yes; he told me today that I'm not at all like you other girls.

JUST SEEMED TO SUIT HIS CASE

WELLAND MERCHANT RESTORED TO HEALTH BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctors and Medicine Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Succeeded—Other Cases They Just Seem to Suit.

Welland, Ont., May 30.—(Special).—J. J. Yokom, a prominent merchant of this city, is telling his friends of his remarkable cure of a terrible Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Yokom's statement is as follows:—

"For more than a year I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms. I had a distressed feeling in my head, little or no appetite and a feeling of languor. I became greatly reduced in weight.

"Doctors and medicines failing to give me any benefit I became despondent when by good luck I chanced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and from the first they seemed to suit my case. After taking five boxes the old trouble had gradually disappeared and I was feeling better than I had in many years."

Dodd's Kidney Pills suit the case of every man, woman or child who has any form of Kidney Disease. They always cure and cure permanently.

TO KEEP HUSBANDS GOOD

A FEW HINTS FOR THE YOUNG WIFE.

It Behoves Her in Every Way to Preserve and Increase Her Husband's Esteem.

First catch your good husband; that is the main thing. Having caught him, the next and most important thing is, to keep him good; and the only way to effectually bring that about is for a wife to be good herself.

Always remember one thing: never use a lover ill whom you design to make your husband, lest he should either upbraid you with it, or, worse still, return it in kind—afterwards.

Repress every inclination to play the tyrant; men may be led, but they most certainly will not be driven. Gently and persuasively ruled, you may do almost anything with them; treat them haughtily and dictatorially, and you will have yourself to thank for the natural result.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, any suspicion even of managing your husband. Never seek to deceive him, even ever so innocently, or attempt to impose on his understanding.

Some injudicious wives succeed in trying a husband's temper by giving him unnecessary uneasiness. He has tion, and your respect,
a right to your sincerity, your affec-

IF HE DESERVES IT.

To be over sanguine before marriage, or to promise yourself absolutely unalloyed felicity is a mistake, for in the present condition of things social, it is unwise to expect too much of even a good man. He is just a man, not an angel, and if, in the course of time, you discover about the husband of your choice anything not quite according to sample, use a little tactful forbearance; be, in fact, a little blind, and pass it over as being, after all, only human. Smooth your brow, compose your temper, put on a clean bib and tucker, and trust to cheerfulness and good nature to carry you through.

Never, on any account, dispute with a man, no matter how great the temptation. Not only will he, in nine cases out of ten, be sure to get the best of it, but the trivial satisfaction of having your own way, will be but a poor equivalent for the quarreling and heart-burning of which it is even impossible to see the end.

A woman's power, as well as happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's love and esteem; which, consequently, it behoves her in every possible way to preserve and increase.

Study his temper, therefore, and command your own, for even a good husband has his terrible irritable moments, which a good wife will respect, and deal gently with.

MAKE A MAN "COMFY,"

and you can do almost anything with him, but you must do it all without any undue obtrusiveness of hand or method. He likes it, but he does not care about his liking to be noticed or commented upon.

Fortunately for the majority of married men, women are, as a rule, only too well fitted for the true wifely position, and the hints we are giving are chiefly designed for those whose youth and inexperience render the matrimonial issue a matter of anxiety, doubt and uncertainty.

This is an age of early marriages, and the girl who enters upon wedded life before she is well free of her girlish irresponsibility, needs a few words of advice in and warning with regard to the ordering of herself in the eyes of her husband.

Man, to the average girl in her late teens, is a human enigma. So much of his life is necessarily passed away from his home, that his habits, thoughts, his entire personality cannot but be unfamiliar, somewhat in the nature of a riddle indeed, to one whose world, from childhood, has been limited to her domestic hearth.

Such a girl may get a good husband, but her ability to keep him in that desirable condition may not be equal to her endeavors, however praiseworthy; it is then "safe bind" that has a far deeper and more important significance than "safe find" —matrimonially considered.

WHAT THE KING EATS.

What's Fit for Him.

A Mass. lady who has been through the mill with the trials of the usual housekeeper and mother relates an interesting incident that occurred not long ago. She says:

"I can with all truthfulness say that Grape-Nuts is the most beneficial of all cereal foods in my family, young as well as old. It is food and medicine both to us. A few mornings ago at breakfast my little boy said:

"'Mama, does the King eat Grape-Nuts every morning?'

"I smiled and told him I did not know but that I thought Grape-Nuts certainly made a delicious dish, fit for a King." (It's a fact that the King of England and the German Emperor both eat Grape-Nuts).

"I find that by the constant use of Grape-Nuts not only as a morning cereal, but also in puddings, salads, etc. made after the delicious recipes found in the little book in each package it is proving to be a great nerve food for me besides having completely cured a long standing case of indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is no doubt Grape-Nuts is the most scientific food in the world.

Ten days' trial of this proper food in place of improper food will show in steady, stronger nerves, sharper brain and the power to "go" longer and further and accomplish more. There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

ONCE FAMOUS BEAUTY.

The strange and sad romance of a beautiful woman, baroness de Rahden, who was once the spoilt child of half the capitals of Europe, has just come to light in Paris. Owing to her father's financial reverses she joined a circus troupe, being an accomplished rider, and while at Riga married the baron de Rahden. When she was at the height of her success, idolized and wealthy, her husband, whom she adored, died suddenly, and she returned to her former profession. One morning on awakening she found that she had become totally blind. By a coincidence she was to ride a blind horse in the arena the same night, and attempted to go through her performance. The animal, however, noticed something was wrong, became restive, and bolted, throwing his rider against a pillar and fracturing her skull. After wasting the little money that remained to her on specialists who could do her no good, the baroness is now plunged in the blackest misery in Paris, blind, ruined and forgotten.

Professor Borem—"Yes, my dear madam, the baneful habit of sweets and tobacco is gradually affecting and rendering smaller the teeth of the coming generations. More than this—in the course of reactionary evolution, if I may so term it, we shall undoubtedly have children born without teeth at all."

One woman dislikes calling on another almost as bad as the other dislikes to have her do it.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Dad, what is a model man?" "A model man, my son, is generally a very small sample copy, or facsimile, of a real man, and is usually made of putty."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

HOAXING TOURISTS.

A Connecticut firm manufactures sacred scarabei for the Egyptian tourist trade. The little charms are carved and even chipped by machinery, colored to simulate age, and shipped in casks to the Moslem dealers at Cairo. The Arabian guides are the chief buyers, many of them being adepts at "salting" the sands at the base of the Pyramids or about the sacred temples, where they artfully discover these scarabei before the very eyes of the the tourist, and sell him for $2.50 an article manufactured at a cost of less than a cent.

SHE GOT THE MONEY.

"Harry," she said, "I want twenty dollars."

"But, my dear," he protested, "that's nearly all the cash I have on hand at the present moment, and I had planned to use it to take up a bill."

"Oh, well," she returned, carelessly, "if you think the man who holds the bill can make things any hotter for you than I can, why, go ahead!"

Thus it happened that she got the money.

Some people want a change, but once drink Blue Ribbon Tea and you will always have that lingering longing created by its delicious flavor.

Potatoes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Apples

Let us have your consignment of any of these articles and we will get you good prices.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO, Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

LOWER PRICES — USE EDDY'S FIBRE WARE — BETTER QUALITY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851

CAN BE HAD IN
Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c
Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You.
INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

FLOWER BAROMETER.

A certain variety of marigold forms a kind of vegetable barometer. If the day is going to be fine the flowers open about seven o'clock in the morning and close between three and four in the afternoon, but if the weather is going to be wet they do not open at all.

"George, dear," she said, with a blush, "do you know that Mr. Sampson asked me last night to be his wife?" "Well, I like his impudence. The idea of proposing to an engaged young lady. What did you say to him?" "I told him that I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late."

MARKED BY A SIGNBOARD.

Between the stations of Catorce and La Marona, in Mexico, just midway between the 23rd and 24th degrees of latitude, the Mexican National Railway some time ago erected an immense stone sign-post. The railway line here crosses the imaginary line that separates the temperate and the torrid zones, and the stone with its wooden crown and index fingers, shows where the Tropic of Cancer would run if it were a tangible line. The tablet bears on the southern side the words, "Tropico de Cancer, Zona Torrida" and on the northern side, "Tropic of Cancer, Temperate Zone."

There isn't enough history in the world to supply the demand of would-be authors of historical novels.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 22—04

A man occasionally takes his pen in hand, but the umbrella he takes in hand usually belongs to another.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

If you see a lot of women coming out of a church crying it indicates that a wedding has just been pulled off.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what kind of modesty is false modesty? Pa—Flase modesty is the kind other people have, my son.

Stratford, 4th Aug., 1893.

MESSERS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarkable, cured by the same Liniment and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or given such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBERT,
General Merchant.

CARPETS THAT SPEAK.

Few owners of Turkish and Persian rugs know that there are often cunningly interwoven in their meshes characters that are not only legible, but are capable of translation by those familiar with the Arabic tongue. These inscriptions—also called cartouches—are usually worked round the borders of the rugs in such a manner as to make them easily distinguishable to the expert.

When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough.

Prices: 25c 50c $1. S. C. Wells & Co. 203 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

3—28

HAND-BEATEN ONLY.

Chinese commanding officers of regiments have a privilege which they rather prize. Whereas all inferior ranks may be beaten with bamboo sticks, the C. O. who offends may only be chastized by the hand or fist of his general. If he prefers to be beheaded, he is allowed to suffer this punishment.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Girls are now parting their hair on one side so as not to be mistaken for those misfit men who part theirs in the middle.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

"The old, old story," exclaimed the husband with a long-drawn sigh, as he laid down his paper, "Another man committed suicide because his home was unhappy." "And did that make his home any happier?" asked his wife. "Or doesn't the paper say?"

An admirable Food of the
EPPS'S COCOA
Finest quality and flavour.
Nutritious and Economical.
48—21

FEATHER DYEING
Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per oz. the best place is
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL.

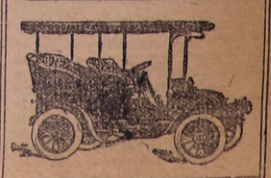
WINTON
WINTON is KING
Long live the King

AUTOMOBILE UNDERWRITERS

The Winton Touring Car is appreciated by the best informed because built on correct mechanical principles, of highest grade materials. As a prospective automobile purchaser you dare not, in full justice to yourself, take chances on an inferior car. By presenting a car of such imperial merit as is the 1904 Winton, we become "automobile underwriters"—insuring you against risk or loss. Have you seen our new catalog?

The Winton Motor Carriage Co
Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Represented in the Dominion of Canada by
THE AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO
79 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.
Sub Agencies in Chief Dominion Cities



= DECORATING =

WALL PAPERS.

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL LINES.

See our SPECIALS at 2½c., 3c. and 4c. roll.

In Higher Grade Goods we take the lead, and are showing some beautiful samples in the very *newest effects.*

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,

PAINTS AND OILS.

ROLLER BLINDS—Special.

Good quality, Oil Colors, best spring rollers, only - - 25c.

Remember Eggs are the same to us as cash, and we pay the highest price.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. Chas. Mitchell, and Mr. Walter Mitchell, we can assure our customers of excellent work and at moderate prices. Estimates given for anything in Papering and Painting, and no delay in dates.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, PAINTS & OILS.

We Have a Large Quantity of

CHOICE JAPANESE

Millet Seed.

HENRY WARREN & SON,

HARDWARE, - - MILL ST.

Drug Store Lights.

Apothecaries were once in the habit of using a red light as a sign of their trade. It so happened one night that a druggist found himself without the necessary red light, so as a substitute he placed a bottle of red liquid in the window, with a candle behind it. He was so well pleased with the effect that he placed another bottle of red liquid in another window.

This sign made such a brave showing that an envious rival cast about for means of improving the sign. He hit upon the scheme of placing a bottle of yellow liquid by the side of the red one and then surpassed his previous efforts and carried all before him by placing a green bottle by the side of the yellow one. The three mauve sign which caught the approval of the town, and all the druggists quickly followed in the footsteps of their more original rivals.

The bottles were later replaced by the handsome colored vases which are now such a familiar sign all over the world.

Too Long For His Bunk.

During the American civil war there was an assistant surgeon in the navy six feet four inches high, who was serving on board the Penobscot, which was only five feet eight inches between decks. The doctor's bunk was scant six feet in length, so that he was uncomfortable even in lying down. In bad weather, on the blockade, when the spray was breaking over the ship the doctor was deprived even of the comfort of uncoiling on deck. After considering the matter thoroughly and remembering that long letters to the department were not always read and not always considered, he wrote as follows:

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir—Length of surgeon, 6 feet 4; height of wardroom, 5 feet 8. Respectfully,

E. C. VER MULEN,
Assistant Surgeon.

The department promptly dispatched him "until such time as more suitable ship could be found for his assignment."

A Stickler For Etiquette.

Dr. Thompson, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, was an exceedingly cold and austere man, never taking much notice of the undergraduates under his care. On one occasion a Trinity man happened to be out walking and was caught in a storm. He ran across a field and took shelter beneath a large tree. When he arrived there, he found, to his horror, that Dr. Thompson was beneath it, seeking protection from the rain. For some time both stood silent, watching the clouds, till at last the undergraduate, growing desperate, ventured to remark that he thought it was clearing up a little. "Sir," said the doctor haughtily, frowning upon the wretched youth, "all communications to the master of Trinity must be made through the tutors."

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or **falling of the womb.** The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily, and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Unique Votive Offerings.

In many churches of Provence and Italy, especially those near the sea, paintings placed on the walls in accordance with vows made by pilgrims in moments of danger are often remarkable for their frames. Among the curiosities may be enumerated laths formed of splinters from ships that have been wrecked; also frames made of pieces of heavy cables, occasionally painted bright hues, but sometimes left in their primitive gray color splashed with tar. Nailed to the laths surrounding a painting representing sailors fighting with fierce savages may be seen African or Polynesian spears and darts or swords made of hard wood, evidently mementos of terrible struggles. Sailors or landsmen who have made vows during times of peril at sea and who have no trophies to display will surround their paintings with broad bands of wood heavily incrusted with shells and seaweed, not infrequently of rare and extremely beautiful kinds.

Action of the Earth Upon Bodies.

Years ago, when the bodies were removed from the Cimetiere des Innocents at Paris, the common pits in which great numbers of the bodies had been interred together were found to contain masses of a grayish white soapy substance. The matter was not very well understood at that time, but it is now known that the remains of the dead are under certain conditions transformed into such a material, either wholly or in part, which has been named "adipocere." It is a true ammoniacal soap, being a combination of fatty acids with ammonia.

Bodies that are exposed to the action of water percolating through the soil are most apt to undergo this species of transformation. Inasmuch as adipocere is not perishable under ordinary circumstances, corpses thus changed very often retain their form indefinitely. Now and then they are dug up, and ignorant writers in newspapers refer to them as wonderful instances of "petrifaction."

A Queer Ceylonese Grass.

Lemon grass, known to botanists as Andropogen schaenanthus and which is unknown outside of Ceylon, and there only in the Kandian district, is in several respects a most remarkable vegetable production. It grows to a height of six or seven feet and has the wonderful property of spontaneous ignition. On the slopes of Mount Ambulawe during the wet season the grand spectacle of these spontaneous conflagrations is frequently seen. At first a single curl of smoke or bright tongue of flame will be noticed. Soon, however, as the water runs down the stalks and mingles with the oil and acids contained in the pith of this curious herb fierce fires burst into view here, there and every place, soon covering the whole mountain in a sheet of flame. The botanists and chemists have not as yet explained why this paradoxical grass ignites when water falls upon its stalks.

The Syrian Bulbul.

The Syrian bulbul (nightingale) has the loveliest voice of all God's creatures and the saddest song ever heard. Shady coverts fringing the Jordan still shelter the bird that "sings darkling."

There is a legend that the bulbul sat in the olive tree in the garden of Joseph of Arimathea and the night before the resurrection through the darkness poured out her soul in sorrowing plaint above the still sleeper in the tomb wherein was never man laid. When the first Easter morning broke over the eastern hills the eggs in the nest of the brooding bird sparkled with gold, blue, orange and crimson, and so we color eggs at Easter for a memorial of the lone singer who sang by the holy sepulcher.—"The City of the King," by Mrs. Lew Wallace.

Hamlet at Singapore.

I saw "Hamlet" played and adapted for Malays at Singapore. It was sung instead of spoken, and mostly to English tunes. Hamlet addressed the ghost to the tune of "Her Golden Hair" and killed Polonius to "Listen to the Band." Polonius addressed his son to "That's English, You Know," and, with the king and queen, sang "Mary Was a Housemaid" to other words. The ghost scene included three ghosts, two clowns and a bottle of whisky.

Coral.

The red coral which is used in jewelry and which is known as precious coral is mostly obtained in the Mediterranean, the Barbary coast furnishing the dark red, the vicinity of Sardinia furnishing the yellow, or salmon colored, variety and the coast of Italy the rose pink. It is also found in the Red sea.

Railroads and Hacks.

We don't know what there is about a station that calls for a hack. Every day women who carry market baskets from downtown home and are proud of it send for a hack to take them to the station, though they take nothing with them but a little handbag.

He Asked.

Papa (severely)—Did you ask mamma if you could have that apple? Three-Year-Old—Yes, sir. Papa—Be careful now. I'll ask mamma. Three-Year-Old—Truly, papa, I asked her, but she said I couldn't have it.

Reassured.

Sick Man—Am I to take all that medicine? Wife—Yes; all of it. Sick Man—There's enough in that bottle to kill a donkey. Wife—No, there isn't, John, or the doctor wouldn't have prescribed it.

Adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—Plutarch.

A Queer Death Superstition.

A curious relic of the superstitious ideas of the middle ages still exists in many parts of England—the notion that when the death of a person is imminent the fastenings of the door of the death chamber or of the other rooms of the house hinder the departure of the soul from the body, thus making final dissolution doubly painful.

A gentleman writing about half a century ago for a collection of antiquarian papers states that when he was curator at Exeter he had a call to the deathbed of one of his parishioners. Upon arriving there the wife of the patient told the minister that she had expected her husband to die during the previous night and on that account had left the doors all open or unlocked. Upon asking for reasons for this odd proceeding he was told of the neighborhood superstition.

The Heart of Robert Bruce.

When Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, lay upon his deathbed in the year 1329 he remembered that he had registered a vow to help wrest the Holy Land from the heathen Turks. It was clear that the time for fulfilling this vow had passed, but a new thought presented. Why not have his heart removed and sent to Jerusalem for burial? To make the story short, this was decided upon, and Sir James Douglas was commissioned to carry it in a silver urn "to a place as near as possible to where the Saviour was crucified" and there bury it. Arriving in Spain, Sir James, with the precious relic strung to his neck by a chain, was killed in a battle with the Moors. Sir Simeon Locard returned with the heart to Scotland and deposited it under the altar of Melrose abbey, where it now is.

Our Debt to Asia.

It is noteworthy that out of Asia came our alphabet and our Arabic numerals. The compass we owe to the Chinese, who knew the magnetic needle as early as the second century A. D. Gunpowder originally came out of Asia, and so did the art of printing and the manufacture of paper. The Chinese invented movable types in the middle of the eleventh century, 350 years before Gutenberg. They also made silks long before Europe and porcelain that has never been equaled by Europe. Truly, Asia is the cradle of the race. On the original ideas of the Persians, Arabians, the Hindoos and the Chinese our modern society has been built.

The Wing of a Bird.

The typical vertebrate limb, variously modified in the arm of a man or the fore limb of a cat or frog or bird, has one bone in the upper arm, which gives support to two in the forearm, which similarly yield to four at the wrist, and from these five digits can just comfortably be extended. The bird, however, decided to fly rather than grasp with its hand, so that three and a half fingers are all it has retained of the five which its reptilian ancestors bequeathed to it.

All Obscurities Removed.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—For twenty-seven years I have been trying to preach, but I confess I have never quite grasped the meaning of St. Paul in this particular passage. The Rev. K. Mowatt Laightly—Why, doctor, I cleared that all up in the first sermon I ever preached. I'll let you read it if you like.

Carlyle and Paint.

When Carlyle went to sit to Sir John Millais for his portrait in Millais' grand new house he turned on the stairway to ask, "Has paint done all this, Millais?" and, getting a smiling answer in the affirmative, remarked, "Ah, well, it shows what a number of fools there are in the world."

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 50c

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

Seed Sowing.

There is one law as inexorable in the moral as in the physical universe and it is a marvel how little it seems to be taken into account. In the Spring we pick out our special predilections in flowers and put the bulbs or seeds into the ground. We set out crocuses and would be scandilized if we got hyacinths: we sow pansies and would be shocked if we got marigolds. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The law so holds our reason and our faith that if we lost our grip on it there would be chaos. On the other hand, we conveniently ignore the truth that "To him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward." Young man, get it into your head once and for all that what you sow in moral or spiritual things you will reap. If you are calculating on reaping wheat from wild oats, go and get some old colored auntie to drop a few grains of horse sense into your think pot. If you think that nights of carousing are going to end in business success or a respected place in the community, go and find if horse chestnut trees ever grow apples. If you think you can lie and cheat and become an honorable citizen and a safe man for people to associate or do business with, go and learn if thistles ever thrash out forty bushels of wheat to the acre. Better often stop and ask yourself if your conduct is in harmony with that highest ideal of life, the Golden Rule, and if you are going to reap righteousness and its reward, is it not time to begin and put in the seed?

Rev. J. P. Wilson, of Peterboro, has been invited to Bridge Street Church, Belleville.

Toronto and Michigan capitalists are said to be negotiating with the Peterboro Sugar Company to complete the factory and organize the business.

The Canadian railways are taxed to their utmost capacity to handle traffic this season, while the United States railways are experiencing depression.

Dr. F. W. Campbell, a well-known surgeon of Montreal, secured $2,500 damages from the Street Railway Company for injuries received in an accident in August last. He sued for $10,000.

The Orangemen of Coe Hill have made all arrangements for a big celebration of July 12th, at that place this year. Special trains have been arranged for from Bancroft on the north and from Trenton on the south.

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